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APRIL 22-25, 2021 | CSNS | DALLAS



DONALD G.
PARTRICK
COLLECTION

PARTRICK
PLATINUM!





Front Cover Lot: 3034

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Inside Back Cover Lot: 3624

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DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION PARTRICK PLATINUM!

April 22-23 & 25, 2021 | CSNS | Dallas

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FLOOR Sessions 1-6 (*see note below)
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Session 1 - PARTRICK PLATINUM!
Thursday, April 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3068

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 7:30 PM CT • Lots 3069–3558

Session 3 - DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION
NUMISMATICALLY RELATED SILVER / HALF CENTS
Friday, April 23 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3560–3790

Session 4 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART V (see separate catalog)
Friday, April 23 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4086–4319

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Saturday, April 24 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 4320–4959

Session 6 - PLATINUM® NIGHT (see separate catalog)
Saturday, April 24 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4960–5228

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 7
Sunday, April 25 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 6926–7542
Partrick Half Cents • Lots 6926–7000
Online Only • Lots 7001–7542 (see separate catalog)

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**PARTRICK
PLATINUM!**



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Dear Bidder,

It was January 2015 when Heritage embarked on a multi-auction plan to present what was already viewed as one of the great numismatic collections of our generation: the Donald G. Partrick Collection. For five decades, Donald G. Partrick was recognized as one of America's premier collectors of colonial coins. His interests extended well beyond the incomparable colonial collection, with forays into the regular U.S. series, U.S. tokens and medals, world coins and tokens, counterstamps, and other specialties.

This April 2021 auction is the final Partrick Platinum! presentation. Every collector, dealer, and numismatic scholar will want to participate. The list of sublime rarities that have changed hands in previous Partrick auctions is truly impressive. It includes what is arguably the world's most famous coin, the 1787 New York-Style Brasher doubloon. That eminent gold piece realized a record \$9.36 million in our January 2021 FUN Partrick Platinum! sale, a milestone achievement.

The current auction ranges from classic colonial issues to post-colonial and U.S. Mint issues. Pre-federal issues run the gamut from early colonial coins to speculative and post-colonial states coinage. Washingtonia pieces supplement the early issues, as do seldom-seen medallic rarities.

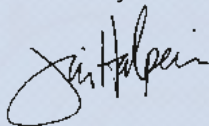
More than 200 examples comprise the Partrick collection of U.S. half cents, including many condition census coins and rare varieties – all told, the half cent lots represent more than half of this Partrick Platinum! sale. This superb collection-within-a-collection was assembled by Don Partrick with the expert assistance of advisor and friend Jon Hanson. Spoons and other silver pieces crafted by early colonial silversmiths such as Ephraim Brasher and Joseph Richardson, Jr. are also featured. This auction is sure to amaze and satisfy collectors, with items appealing to many collecting interests (and pocketbooks). Below are some key lots that deserve special attention:

- 1776 Continental dollar struck in silver, CURRENCY, Newman 1-C, Breen-1091, Hodder 1-A3, W-8450. VF35 NGC. CAC.
- 1792 Washington Perkins pattern half dollar, Eagle and Stars Reverse, struck in silver with Lettered Edge. XF40 NGC.
- 1818 Washington Market Chowder Club Medal, unique in gold, Baker-338, Musante GW-97, MS64 NGC.
- 1793 George Washington President Oval Engraved Indian Peace Medal, silver, by Joseph Richardson. Genuine NGC.
- Circa 1817 Beaver Club of Montreal gold medal named to David David, iconic fur trade relic. Genuine NGC.
- 1795 Plain Edge half cent, Punctuated Date, the finest-known. C-2b, B-2b, Low R.6. MS62 Brown NGC. CAC.
- 1796 No Pole half cent. The third-finest known. C-1, B-1, MS63+ Brown NGC. CAC.
- 1796 With Pole half cent. Tied for finest known. C-2, B-2a. MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade is MS67.
- 1943 Cent struck on a bronze planchet. Noted transition error. AU55 NGC. CAC.

In terms of great colonial collections, the Donald G. Partrick Collection deserves a preeminent place among the legendary collections of Roper, Garrett, Norweb, Boyd, and Newman. It is a fitting legacy for Donald G. Partrick's 50 years as a serious collector, and we are forever grateful to bring this collection to you.

As always, Heritage is uniquely positioned to help you bid from the comfort and safety of your own home, anywhere in the world – by personal computer, tablet, or phone, as well as by mail and fax. The complete collection can be viewed online at www.HA.com/Partrick. Please accept our best wishes from our World Headquarters in Dallas! We look forward to bringing you this outstanding Partrick Platinum! event, and invite your eager participation.

Sincerely,



Jim Halperin
Co-Chairman of the Board

Into the Woods

The Donald G. Partrick Collection

A Foreword and Appreciation

Schoolchildren in the United States have long been asked the question, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" In 1936, when Donald G. Partrick would have been a fifth grader, answers ranged anywhere from the familiar—doctor, police officer, and milkman—to the unconventional—explorer, inventor, and cartoonist. Don had his own ideas, telling his father, "When I grow up I want to become a forest ranger so I can spend my time in the woods." But like many men during the Great Depression, his dad's response was pragmatic: "Become a businessman and you can own the woods." And that is exactly what Don did.



After graduating from Brown University, he became a very successful real estate developer and builder on Long Island, and gradually acquired tracts of wooded land, enhancing them with lush aquatic habitats along the way. Realizing his childhood dream, Don became the steward of a forest rich with lakes, ponds, and waterfalls. At 3,500 acres, this wildlife preserve is larger than either Central Park or the present-day Sherwood Forest. The woods proved an ideal spot for reflections on numismatics and discussions about adding to the "acreage" of his collection with advisor and friend Jon Hanson.

Perhaps even more than the pleasure he took in ownership, Don enjoyed the planning, strategizing, and pursuit that collecting entails, and Jon was equally enthusiastic and ready with new ideas. From their meeting in 1966 onward, the two set their sights on trophy after trophy. Numismatic prizes in this catalog include one of only four silver Continental Dollars (Don owned two others which sold in his first colonial sale in 2015), a Washington Oval Peace Medal, and one of the finest collections of half cents ever assembled.

This catalog is filled with a stunning array of historical coins, medals, and tokens. We invite you to view and bid upon these exceptional offerings.

Maureen and Stuart Levine
Catalog Editors
March 2021

We would like to express our appreciation to the following:

Heritage Catalogers: Mark Borckardt, Brian Koller, Jacob Lipson, Cale Meier, John Sculley, David Stone, and Zeke Wischer.

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SESSION ONE

Thursday, April 22, 2021 • 6:00 PM CT

PARTRICK PLATINUM!

1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, AU55 Noe-16, IN on Reverse

3001 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, IN on Reverse, Noe-16, W-360, Salmon 1-A, R.5, AU55 NGC. 34.8 grains. One of the finest known examples of the die variety. Both sides are well-centered, with nearly all of the legends on planchet. The coloration is exceptional, and bears eloquent witness to the originality of this piece. The obverse of Noe-16 is always somewhat faint, and this example provides more arboreal detail than is usually seen. From 4 to 8 o'clock of the obverse, the strike is noticeably soft — the rosette preceding the M of MASATHVSETS is barely visible. The spindly appearance of the tree is striking, and stands in contrast to the relatively neat tree on the Noe 20-22 obverses. The die-cutter's central dot is easily seen amid the branches, as it is on the reverse (where it seemingly punctuates the date as 16.52). The reverse legend is far more distinct, and the inner circle of dots is nearly circular. Only a few signs of circulation are evident, with some light hairlines to the right of the tree. Struck from early states of both dies, with cracks present but undeveloped. The finest known example of this die pairing was sold in our 2015 offering of coins from the Partrick Collection. The present piece rivals the Noe plate coin offered in the 2005 Ford sale, being more softly struck but better centered; it is superior to any of the Hain Family pieces or the Kendall example. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Barney Bluestone (circa 1943); Major Alfred Walter (New Netherlands, 12/1968), lot 199; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2ARG, PCGS# 45359 Base PCGS# 19





**1652 Oak Tree Shilling, MS63
Noe-5, IN at Bottom
The Noe & Salmon Plate Coin**

3002 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, Noe-5, W-470, Salmon 3-D, R.2, MS63 NGC. 70.8 grains. An exceptional Oak Tree shilling, chosen by both Noe and Salmon to illustrate the variety. The tree is boldly struck and more clearly delineated than on either of the examples sold in our 2015 sale of coins from the Partrick Collection. The obverse, as usual, is slightly offset toward 6 o'clock, with the top of the planchet running off the straight edge of the die. The reverse is nearly perfectly centered, though the upper edge exhibits weakness where the obverse die displacement affects metal flow. Both sides are beautifully toned a light iron-gray, and there are no indications to suggest that the coin ever circulated. This combination sees the only use of the obverse die. The reverse exhibits vertical cracking along the right side that is more advanced than is seen in its earlier use on Noe-4 (Salmon 2-D), but not as pronounced as seen in later varieties. The provenance of this piece traces back to Edward Cogan's April 1877 sale. The obverse is depicted on the first photographic plate in that sale catalogue, making this one of the first pieces of Massachusetts silver ever to be photographed. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jenks Collection (Edward Cogan, 4/1877), lot 868; Libbie Collection; Carl Würtzbach (designated 10A in his book); T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's 10/2005), lot 25; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20

**(1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Denarium
The First Copper Coin
Struck For North America
W-1000, XF Details**

3003 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Denarium (Penny), Hodder 1-A, W-1000, R.7—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. XF. 66.3 grains. The third finest known example of this rare and enigmatic issue, and one of only five in private hands. A ground find discovered by a college student using a metal detector in 1977, this coin is remarkably well preserved, with all significant detail remaining visible. The obverse profile is clearly delineated, and the obverse legend, reading + CAECILIVS : DNS : TERRAE-MARIAE : &C. ("Cecil, Lord of Mary's Land, etc."), is entirely present. The reverse is equally distinct, with the crown and pennants bold and the reverse legend, + DENARIVM : TERRAE-MARIAE ("A Denarius of Mary's Land"), fully legible. A lengthy period spent buried has given the piece a green-brown coloration and uniform granularity, but not the serious pitting often seen on unearthed coins. The remaining detail suggests that this penny was in Extremely Fine condition when it first went underground.

The Lord Baltimore coinage was struck by the Tower Mint for the Catholic Cecil Calvert, Second Baron Baltimore, during the political upheaval leading to the English Restoration of 1660. Through this turmoil, Lord Baltimore successfully produced and imported a multid denominational coinage struck exclusively for use in an American colony. The first samples arrived in Maryland in March 1660, around the time that the Oak Tree coinage was starting to be produced in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. While the copper penny — or "denarius," as it has been styled — was referred to as a pattern for many years, this view has been discarded in recent times as a better understanding of the monetary status of copper coins in 17th-century England has been gained. The physical evidence supports the idea that these were intended for and saw circulation as coins, with most surviving examples being ground finds and all but one of the eleven known examples showing signs of circulation.

If we relinquish the notion that the Lord Baltimore penny is a pattern, we can begin to appreciate it for what it is: the first copper coin specifically produced for and used in North America. John Kleeberg, in *Numismatic Finds of the Americas*, records findings in Virginia and Maryland. There are only three specimens of this coin known in Very Fine or better: the magnificent Partrick MS62 example sold in our January 2015 FUN Signature Sale; the present coin; and a piece graded PCGS VF35 in a private collection. The eight lower-grade pieces are all ground finds, and five of them reside in institutional collections (the Boston Museum of Fine Art's piece is confirmed as missing). The rarity of this piece is underscored when one realizes that neither the Garrett nor the Norweb Family Collections included an example. Listed on page 42 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Bowers & Ruddy (2/1978), lot 1; John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 46; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3H, PCGS# 29



(1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Groat, AU55 Large Bust, Hodder 1-A, Ex: Eliasberg

3004 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Groat (Fourpence), Large Bust, Hodder 1-A, W-1010, R.6, AU55 NGC. 29.2 grains. A lustrous and sharply struck example of a classic colonial American rarity. The portrait of Cecil Calvert, Second Baron Baltimore, is vividly lifelike, distinctly rendered with a determined expression on his face. The legend boldly proclaims him to be the "Lord of Maryland, Etc." ("Dominus Terrae-Mariae &c"). The reverse bears his crowned familial arms, artfully rendered with alternating shading, flanked by an IV representing the denomination. The legend, CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI, translates as "Increase and Multiply," a Biblical injunction taken from the Book of Genesis.

This example of the Lord Baltimore groat, or fourpence, is exceptionally well preserved and is among the finest known extant of the scarcest denomination of Calvert's silver coinage. The obverse portrait is clearly detailed and the fields are almost entirely free of marks. The obverse strike is a bit weak, with Calvert's hair and neck being somewhat soft; this can also be seen in the legend between 7 and 8 o'clock. The reverse is more boldly impressed, with all devices and legends being fully struck. Both sides are struck slightly off-center, showing unstruck areas of the planchet, though the obverse and reverse legends are complete. Some minor die flaws can be seen in the unstruck areas of the reverse. Attractive golden toning can be seen in the obverse peripheries and more generally across the reverse.

If the iconography and legends of the coin's design indicate a certain boldness of character, it is no coincidence. Cecil Calvert (1609-1675) was a Roman Catholic attempting to maintain his hold on the plantation at Maryland, the charter to which had been awarded to his father George by King Charles I. After the overthrow and execution of Charles, many prominent Catholics sought to lie low and hope for better times. Calvert, on the other hand, wrested control of his plantation away from Puritan Parliamentarians who had seized it and then had the temerity to use the Tower Mint to strike coins for Maryland, which he then planned to export. His right to strike coinage was uncertain, and his plan to export silver coins appeared to be in direct contravention of English law. Arrested on October 4, 1659, he was called upon to explain his actions to the Privy Council. On the strength of the original charter, however, the Committee for the Plantations found in his favor. By October 12, Calvert was able to send to his brother Philip in Maryland "a sample of the Maryland money."

Today, perhaps 20 or so examples of the Lord Baltimore groat are known, including a Small Bust variety struck from different dies that is thought to be unique. We were privileged to sell the finest known example (MS64 NGC) of this issue in our January 2015 FUN Signature Sale of coins from the Partrick Collection. The present piece ranks high in the Condition Census and bears an impressive provenance to the illustrious Eliasberg Collection. Listed on page 42 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers & Merena, 5/1996), lot 18; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3J, PCGS# 32





**(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing in Silver, XF40
Martin 1c.18-Ba.17, Ex: Norweb**

3005 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Silver, XF40 NGC. W-11520, **Martin 1c.18-Ba.17**. 99.8 grains. One of two St. Patrick farthings in silver from this die pair in the Norweb collection. Sydney Martin lists a third example in his 2018 reference, Ex: Ford, as the only other known. Donald G. Partrick owned both of the Norweb pieces, the other one having just been offered in our March 2021 offering from the Partrick Collection. These sales represent collectors' first chance to acquire these coins in many years.

The present piece shows light wear consistent with the XF40 grade, but all major design elements remain visible. The surfaces have satin luster in the fields, enjoying original olive-gray toning overall. A few minor marks seen with a loupe serve as pedigree markers. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Purchased from Spink & Son via private treaty (8/24/1960); Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2385; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45



**1670-A Five Sols, AU50
W-11605, Struck for America**

3006 1670-A French Colonies 5 Sols AU50 NGC. **Breen-256, W-11605, Martin 2-A**. The 1670-A (Paris Mint) 5 sols was among the few silver issues struck by France for their American colonies. While the later 9, 12, and 24 deniers copper or billon issues are merely scarce (as a type), the silver 5 sols is undeniably rare. This lightly circulated example displays unblemished gunmetal-gray surfaces. The centers show moderate incompleteness of strike. Absent dentils on the right reverse border are likely caused by a planchet of variable thickness. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUW, PCGS# 158627



1694 Carolina Elephant Token, VF20 Hodder 2-F, PROPRIETORS Spelling

3007 1694 Carolina Elephant Token, PROPRIETORS, VF20 NGC. **Betts-79, Hodder 2-F, W-12120, R.6.** The first four varieties of Elephant tokens reference London, but the final three have legends related to Carolina or New England; those are the varieties most coveted by early American specialists, and they are rare to very rare. The present example shows the corrected spelling of PROPRIETORS. Many studies have examined whether these pieces are truly part of the U.S. colonial coinage with which they have been traditionally included. R. Neil Fulghum's extensive 2003 article, "The Hunt for Carolina Elephants," connects the legends on the New England and Carolina tokens with the eponymous 17th century London coffee houses located near both the newly formed Bank of England and the London Exchange (at which there were "Merchant's Walks" designated "New England" and "Carolina"). One of the Lords Proprietors colonizing Carolina, or a representative, held weekly presentations at the Carolina Coffee House encouraging emigration. These tokens may have served to generate publicity. Additionally, that establishment served as a repository for letters from the Carolina colony, providing a conduit for the exchange of information from distant America. As such, this token has a rightful place in American colonial numismatics. This example displays considerable wear but has smooth surfaces. Wisps of amber color accent otherwise chestnut-brown surfaces. The elephant is boldly outlined, and most of the reverse legend is readable, including the date, on this fascinating piece. With the recent weakness in values surrounding these issues, now might be an opportune time to consider acquiring this rarity. Listed on page 49 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATW, PCGS# 73

1758-Mo Spanish Milled Dollar, MS63
Pillar Dollar
Important in Colonial
American Commerce

3008 1758 Mo-MM Ferdinand VI Eight Reales, MS63 NGC. Mexico City Mint. The monogrammed MO mintmark for Mexico City has a small o over a capital M. The initials MM refer to Manuel de la Peña and Manuel Assorin, assayers at the Mexico City Mint from 1733 to 1763 and 1754-1770, respectively. The Spanish milled dollar, along with its subsidiary denominations, was a pillar of commerce in the American colonies prior to the Revolution, and it continued in widespread use for decades thereafter. So ingrained into commerce was Spanish silver that when the U.S. Mint was established in 1792, the monetary system was based on that already established by the Spanish milled dollar. In November 1792, at the second session of Congress, held in Philadelphia, an act "regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes," was passed, which made the Spanish milled dollar legal tender in the United States at a rate equal to the value of 100 United States cents, on par with the newly authorized U.S. dollar. The act also allowed for the legal tender status of other foreign coinage for a period of three years; beyond that point only the Spanish milled dollar would remain legal tender in the United States, a status it held until the coinage act of 1857.

Lesser denominations of the milled dollar were in divisions of eight reales, the Spanish value of the coin: four, two, one, and one-half real coins. A one real coin was equal to about 12 and a half U.S. cents, and was dubbed a "bit." Thus, a U.S. quarter was equal to "two bits," and it became synonymous with that nickname, which, among numismatists at least, is still today a readily recognized reference to the quarter dollar denomination.

The present coin is an exceptional, conditionally rare example of the workhorse Spanish milled dollar of colonial America. It is the finest 1758 piece certified at NGC, with a lone MS64 coin finer at PCGS. Luster is bright and satiny. Sharp legends and devices complement the subtle reflectivity of the fields, where blue-gray, green-gold, and russet hues intermingle with the silvery patina. Eye appeal is stunning. Listed on page 35 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.





1760 Florida Proclamation 4 Reales, AU50 Breen 1078, Rare Cast Silver Example Only Two or Three Confirmed

3009 1760 Florida Proclamation 4 Reales, Cast Silver, Herrera-56, Grove K. 21, Breen-1078, Rulau E-FLA-1, AU50 NGC. 31.4 mm., 126.9 grains. Spanish Florida is traditionally recognized as the first major land claim and settlement by Europeans during the Age of Discovery. It was the seat of Spanish power in North America, while serving as a buffer between other Spanish holdings and nearby English and French colonial settlements.

In the 1740s, Florida Governor Montiano petitioned Spain to help solve a dire shortage of Florida coinage. Despite a 1746 order by King Philip V for the needed coinage to be struck at the Royal Mexican Mint, no record of early Florida coinage exists. Rather, Florida's colonial output is limited to a small number of 1760 and 1789 Proclamation medals — struck to celebrate royal ascension to the Spanish throne.

All Florida Proclamation medals are extremely rare and in demand among colonial collectors. A solitary die-struck silver medal exists (recently offered in Heritage's 2021 FUN Partrick Platinum! auction, where it realized \$132,000 as lot 3904). That 1760 design inspired similar, diecast medals struck on cast silver planchets. It is thought no more than five such pieces survive. The present About Uncirculated medal is one of just two or three confirmed diecast examples, which vary from the original both in design and relief. The bust of Charles III is struck in exceptionally high relief from the casting mold, while the reverse displays a pinwheel-like adaptation of the original's rose motif.

These medals were made from whatever silver bullion could be obtained, with little regard for fineness or standard weight. Some sources suggest the cast medals were thrown by the handful to crowds attending Charles III's celebratory event. If so, one can understand why only a few of the coins survived. This example is remarkably well preserved, with sharp definition on both sides and attractive, silver-bronze toning.

Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green Collection; Stack's; Philip M. Newfeld circa 1942/3; W.F. Steinberg on January 7, 1972; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XIII (Stack's, 1/2006), lot 659; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1789 Florida Proclamation Four Reales, Fine 15 Breen-1079, Charles IV Proclaimed King

3010 1789 Florida Proclamation 4 Reales Silver, Herrera-133, Grove C-58, Breen-1079, Fine 15 NGC. 33 mm., 202.6 grains. Following the lead of Juan Estevan de Pena, who in 1760 issued Florida's first Proclamation medals, East Florida governor Manuel Vicente de Zepedes designed new medals and ordered them in both struck and cast silver format to commemorate the December 1789 ascension of King Charles IV to the Spanish throne. Some 29 years had passed since the previous Florida medals, a time in which Spain lost control of Spanish Florida to the British in 1763, only to have the territory retroceded back to Spain in 1783 under treaty.

We sold the sole known example of a die struck silver 1789 Charles IV Proclamation medal at the 2021 FUN Partrick Platinum! auction, which realized \$156,000 as lot 3905. The present medal represents a rare cast example of similar (but different) design, on a slightly irregular cast silver flan. Ample signs of circulation indicate these "medals" — while not authorized legal tender — were readily accepted as circulating coinage in local commerce. Accordingly, the cast silver pieces were valued prizes for the local populace during the three-day Proclamation ceremony. It is estimated fewer than ten examples survive in all grades combined.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



1789 Florida Proclamation Medal, VF25 Breen-1080, One of the Few Bronze Examples Known

3011 1789 Florida Proclamation 4 Reales Bronze, Herrera-133, Breen-1080, VF25 NGC. One example is permanently housed in the ANS collection, leaving this medal and two others as the only bronze medals available to colonial specialists. (One of those is an unearthed piece, dark with overall corrosion.) Nearly all surviving 1789 Florida Proclamation medals circulated among tradesmen and soldiers, who had little other coinage available beyond the occasional Mexican eight reales pieces.

This example shows scattered small marks and abrasions, but they are consistent with the VF grade. The obverse is especially sharply impressed on an overly wide planchet. There is ongoing debate among experts whether the bronze pieces are die struck or cast. John W. Adams believed they were all cast, while other researchers believe the bronze pieces are die struck on cast planchets. Most experts agree all bronze pieces show evidence of reworked dies. The chance to acquire a bronze Florida Proclamation medal is a major event for researchers and collectors alike—one that will not be repeated soon, and an opportunity not to be missed.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



**1766 Pitt Farthing, XF45
Elusive Betts-520, W-8345**

3012 1766 Pitt Farthing, Betts-520, W-8345, R.6, XF45 NGC. 62.7 grains, diameter = 25mm. Although the Pitt halfpennies are relatively common, the farthings are rare. Struck on cast brass planchets with a plain edge. William Pitt the Elder, depicted on the obverse, accomplished the repeal of the Stamp Act in March 1766. The legend designates him THE RESTORER OF COMMERCE. Within the encircling reverse legend of THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE, is the diagonal AMERICA at right, and a ship at sail. As described in the 1914 *Catalog of Coins, Tokens, and Medals* in the Philadelphia Mint's collection, the ship has a lion figurehead and "AMERICA" is "written athwart her course." Louis Jordan's article on the Pitt pieces (coins.nd.edu) opines: "the reverse shows a ship headed toward America (based on the way the flags are flying in the wind, the ship appears to be heading toward the word America.)" This piece retains much interior detail on Pitt's hair and the ship's rigging; two portholes are clearly visible without magnification. The surfaces are a pleasing combination of olive and steel-brown. Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 45, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1242; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2AUG, PCGS# 232



**1773 'Virginia Penny' Pattern, PR62 Brown
Newman 1-A, W-1390
Attractive and Original Coloration**

3013 1773 Virginia Penny Pattern, Newman 1-A, W-1390, R.6, PR62 Brown NGC. The absence of a dot after GEORGIVS and the presence of six harp strings establish this coin as one of the rare Virginia so-called pattern pennies, which actually may be trial or test pieces as thought by Eric P. Newman. The oversized planchet (1 1/8" diameter) and mirror-finish fields confirm NGC's Proof designation. Bold beads define the borders. The large size is the single most obvious identifier. By far, the vast majority of 1773 Virginia coppers are halfpennies.

Rare as a proof, Newman 1-A and the rest of approximately 670,000+ halfpennies were struck in England, even though an existing charter allowed the British colony to produce its own coinage. The surfaces of this strongly struck and richly toned example display shades of auburn-brown with chestnut and blue accents. The visual appeal is outstanding. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2TVV, PCGS# 246

New Hampshire Pine Tree Copper, XF40 Unique W.M. Reverse Variant

3014 Undated New Hampshire Pine Tree Copper, W.M. Reverse Variant, Hodder Type 4, XF40. 73.25 grains. An intriguing piece about which little is known. Struck from simply engraved dies on a thin copper planchet, the design is a variation on others seen in the interrelated family of New Hampshire copper pieces. The obverse bears a depiction of a pine tree, surrounded by a legend that is mostly effaced but which appears to read, like others in the series, AMERICAN LIBERTY. The reverse features a harp as its central device, with W.M. above it and what we have to assume is N.H. to the right, though the H is not visible. The reverse is bordered with dots, while no dotting or dentilation appears on the obverse. Uniform gray-brown coloration pervades, with some reddish undertones in the protected areas of the devices and legends. The edges are rudely cut and the piece is slightly out of round. If it was overstruck on a previously existing coin, no trace remains of the undertype.

Sylvester Crosby related the history of the New Hampshire coppers in his *Early Coins of America*. Noting that "New Hampshire was the first of the States which, subsequent to the declaration of independence, considered the subject of a coinage of copper," Crosby writes that "although patterns were prepared, little, if any, of the proposed coin was put into circulation." The March 13, 1776 report recommending an issue of copper coins was very specific, naming William Moulton as the person responsible for producing them. The devices called for were supplied by legislation dated June 28, 1776, authorizing the issue: "A Pine tree, with the word American liberty on one side, and a harp and the figures 1776 on the other side."

The present piece likely follows these specifications (the date may well have existed on the die, though it is not visibly struck on this example). Its weight, however, falls far short of the mandated 5 pennyweight and 10 grains, which equals 130 grains. The style of the tree differs from the types depicted by Crosby and Breen. The arrangement of the parallel branches, with ample room between them, and the depiction of the roots on the ground, resembles the pine trees found on the 17th century Massachusetts silver coins more than the trees encountered on other New Hampshire copper pieces.

Numismatic researcher Michael J. Hodder prepared a detailed listing in 1998 for John J. Ford, Jr., in which he outlined what he considered to be the complete typology of New Hampshire copper coins. Hodder's listing includes four types, the first two of which he described as "probably not contemporary." Type 3 is "the type as authorized by the state," with a full pine tree on the obverse and a large harp on the reverse: this type was represented in the Partrick Collection by the VF25 piece that sold in our January 2021 FUN sale for \$96,000. The fourth and final type listed by Hodder is described by him as:

Type 4. Obv.: Tree, AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Rev.: Harp, W.M. N.H., 1776.

Struck. 73.25 gns. Unique. Not in Crosby or Breen. Reverse legend and date conjectural. John J. Ford, Jr. Collection.

Donald G. Partrick obtained this coin in a private transaction in November 1998. It is, as Hodder notes, the only known example of its type. While virtually nothing is known about its origins or its relation to other known New Hampshire copper coins, the same can be said for any number of early American coins, especially those which appear to be pattern pieces or trial strikings of proposed or speculative issues. Collectors of our early numismatic history have been drawn toward these mysteries since the hobby took root in the United States, and this enigmatic copper presents a unique opportunity to acquire a particularly intriguing piece.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. Collection; Jon Hanson (11/1998); Donald G. Partrick.



**1785 Immune Columbia
Nova Constellatio Copper
Pointed Rays, 14 Stars, W-1960, AU58**

3015 1785 Immune Columbia, Nova Constellatio, 14 Stars, Breen-1117, W-1960, High R.6, AU58 NGC. 146.8 grains. One of the finest known examples of the important 1785 Immune Columbia series, a fascinating and enigmatic group with strong ties both to the state coppers and to the early efforts to develop a national coinage. The handsomely designed and well-engraved obverse, featuring Columbia, representing America freed from the obligations of foreign tribute, was originally paired with three different reverse dies, produced in three different alloys, and struck with both plain and (two different) reeded edges. Later, it was paired with two cruder dies connecting it directly to the Machin's Mills operation and thence to the state coppers series. While for many years the Immune Columbia was thought to have originated with the Wyons in England (an idea originally promulgated by Sylvester Crosby and advanced in the modern era by Walter Breen), current thinking is nearly unanimous that the dies were created in the United States.

The reverse die served as the obverse of the 1783 Nova Constellatio copper (Crosby 2-B), and is distinguishable by having pointed rays and a cinquefoil in the legend at around 4 o'clock (usually referred to as an extra or fourteenth star, though it is shaped differently). The design of this 1783 die seems well-matched with that of the 1785 obverse, both of them boldly announcing the new nation as fully ready to take its rightful and free place among the firmament of the world. The reverse of this piece is depicted on the photographic plates produced for the 1880 Samuel Bispham sale held by the Chapman Brothers of Philadelphia. There are perhaps 15 to 20 examples known of this combination of dies.

The present coin is very well preserved. All design elements are clearly visible, as are the legends. While a soft strike leaves some of the higher relief details faintly rendered, the coin bears few signs of circulation, with most of the marks encountered in the fields being remnants of a rough planchet. The date, the scales, and Columbia's face are all finely detailed, and the flag and Liberty cap she holds aloft are clearly defined. Each line forming the 13-pointed glory on the reverse is distinct, and the all-seeing eye at its center is unmistakable. Both sides feature a consistent and pleasant chocolate-brown patina that remains rather glossy. Our 2015 sale of highlights from the Partrick Collection featured his extraordinary MS63 example of this rarity. This AU58 piece, nearly as lofty, bears an impressive provenance history. Listed on page 57 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Samuel Bispham Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 2/1880), lot 332; George Parsons (Henry Chapman, 6/1914), lot 197; Col. James W. Ellsworth; Garrett Family Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1334; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 826



1785 Immune Columbia in Silver

W-1985, VF35

13 Stars, Reeded Edge, Ex: Alfred Walter

3016 1785 Immune Columbia Piece, 13 Stars, Silver, Reeded Edge, W-1985, High R.6, VF35 NGC. 84.4 grains. Vertical reeding. An attractive and original example of this important issue, almost certainly struck as a pattern for a proposed national coinage, though the exact circumstances of its production remain unknown. The obverse features the iconic depiction of Columbia as America, free from the bonds that until recently restrained her. She sits not on a throne but on a crate, symbolizing commerce and mercantilism. With one hand she holds aloft a flag, on the pole of which rests a Liberty cap, while in the other hand she holds out a set of scales, representing both justice and trade. The reverse utilizes the obverse die of the 1785 Nova Constellatio copper (Crosby 3-B) with pointed rays but without the additional cinquefoil in the legend. The all-seeing eye looks out from within the 13-pointed glory, the legend NOVA CONSTELLATIO announcing a new constellation for all the world to see.

The present example shows signs of what appears to be circulation, though given the probable circumstances of its manufacture, it seems more accurate to consider it to have been worn by handling than by actual use as money. Both sides are toned, with the obverse having developed a deep golden-brown coloration and the reverse a more slate-gray patina. Three short scrapes on the reverse must be noted between 7 and 8 o'clock, but the only other marks to be found are minor and to be expected at the assigned grade level. John Ford, in cataloguing the piece for New Netherland Coin Company's famous 60th sale, noted that "one sharp edge nick can be felt (but not easily seen)." The overall appearance remains both appealing and impressive.

The rims of the silver Immune Columbia issue require discussion. These pieces are encountered with either a plain or a reeded edge. The reeded edges are found in two different orientations: applied diagonally or vertically. In both cases, the edge reeding was applied after the coin was struck, and the pressure of the edge reeding device lightly crimped the edge of the coin as the reeding was applied. All of the reeded edge silver Immune Columbia pieces have rims that appear to be slightly irregular because of this. The present coin is vertically reeded, in a manner similar to our own reeded coinage. The Norweb Collection example and the piece in the collection of the American Numismatic Society bear the same reeding, while the Robison and Garrett specimens are diagonally reeded. It should be noted that the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* does not actually provide a listing for the vertically reeded variant of the silver 1785 Immune Columbia: the heading for W-1985 simply states "reeded edge," but the description specifically says "with diagonally reeded edge" — an oversight which should be noted for future editions.

J. Bruce Jackson, in an impressive article in the January 1992 issue of *The Numismatist*, recorded the weights of nine different examples and found them to vary from between 75.1 and 93.1 grains. While this degree of variance may seem alarmingly broad, it points toward two important facts: 1) that the surviving pieces, while virtually always showing signs of handling and wear, were produced not as circulating coinage but as examples intended for promotional purposes (what we would today call patterns); and 2) that the weight of the silver coinage, which is substantially lighter than the copper pieces produced with the same dies, was deliberately intended to reflect that of the Spanish pistareen, the most commonly encountered silver fractional coin in the early United States, which tended to weigh between 84 and 96 grains. While Breen referred to this piece as a pattern "shilling," it should be noted that England had not struck shillings since 1763 and they were virtually never encountered in America. Listed on page 57 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: J.C. Morgenthau (6/1942), lot 18; Maj. Alfred Walter Collection (New Netherlands, 12/1968), lot 454; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2AZD, PCGS# 829



1785 Immune Columbia Copper, VF25 CONSTELATIO Reverse with Blunt Rays W-1990, One of Two Known Examples

3017 1785 Immune Columbia Copper, CONSTELATIO, Blunt Rays, W-1990, R.8, VF25 NGC. 109.1 grains. A landmark rarity in the complex Immune/Immunis Columbia series of American Confederation-era coppers, being one of only two examples known. It shares an obverse die with all other 1785 Immune Columbia pieces, with a female representation of America surrounded by and holding various symbols of liberty, justice, and commerce. The reverse uses Crosby's third 1783 Nova Constellatio obverse die, which features the CONSTELATIO misspelling and blunt rays within the glory (Crosby, perhaps more elegantly, called them "cuneiform"). Though both dies are described in Crosby's 1875 *Early Coins of America*, this particular die combination was unknown to him.

This example was offered in the 1886 sale of the Dr. Edward Maris collection, where Maris (who penned the catalog of his own sale) wrote that "This combination is not in Crosby, and, as far as I know, exists in only one other collection." The obverse is illustrated on the rare plates for that catalog. It sold for \$92.50 to T. Harrison Garrett, the originator of the Garrett Family Collection. The other collection to which Maris referred was that of Lorin G. Parmelee, of Boston, whose magnificent cabinet was sold in 1890 by the New York Coin & Stamp Company. These were the only two examples known in 1886 and they remain so today in 2021. Remarkably, while between them the two coins have graced the cabinets of many of the most notable collectors of colonial coins since then—Garrett, Brand, Roper, Norweb—they both ended up together in the incomparable Donald G. Partrick Collection. The Parmelee-Brand-Norweb example was sold in our 2015 FUN sale of highlights from the Partrick Collection.

While the extant population would suggest, in the absence of any visible die injuries, that the 1785 Immune Columbia copper with blunt rays was not issued for circulation, the only two examples known both show evidence of wear that would seem to indicate use in commerce. The present piece is moderately worn, with peripheral rubbing nearly effacing the initial IM of IMMUNE and causing the rest of the word to be faint. This may be partly explained as resulting from a soft strike, as the other known example (in slightly better condition) shares some characteristics with this piece that point toward insufficient force being used, such as the incomplete top of the final O in CONSTELATIO. The coloration is a pleasant and uniform medium brown, and the surfaces show only a few light hairlines and no distracting marks, though a small rim bump is noted above the UM of COLUMBIA. The obverse die is shifted slightly toward 11 o'clock, and a light planchet-cutter mark can be seen running in an arc across the bottom of that side. The reverse is well-centered and the coin remains attractive overall. Listed on page 57 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 314; Garrett Family Collection (*Bowers & Ruddy*, 10/1980), lot 1335; John L. Roper, 2nd (*Stack's*, 12/1983), lot 212; Donald G. Partrick Collection.
PCGS# 831



1785 Immune Columbia Copper, XF40
Rare CEORCIVS III REX Muling
W-1995, Tied for Finest Known

3018 1785 Immune Columbia Copper, George III Obverse, W-1995, High R.6, XF40 NGC. 126.9 grains. A magnificent example of this intriguing muling, which combines the 1785 Immune Columbia die with a Machin's Mills portrait obverse of George III. What makes this issue particularly notable is its crudely rendered legend, reading CEORCIVS III REX. This variety has attracted attention since at least the late 1850s. Montroville Dickeson discusses it at some length in his 1859 *American Numismatical Manual*, where he refers to it as a "Tory Copper" and writes of it with a disdain stemming from his assumption that it was intended as a deliberate insult to the newly independent Republic instead of as yet another copper that would blend easily into circulation. Robert Vlack described it as an early English counterfeit halfpenny struck in America and it became known as the Vlack 15-85NY. The recently published *History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, by Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen, identifies it as a product of that mint. This example is tied for finest known with the Garrett Family piece that was sold in our 2015 FUN sale of highlights from the Partrick Collection. Its obverse is almost perfectly centered, with the full legend being entirely clear. The reverse was intended for use on larger planchets, and never manages to display full legends: in this case, IMMUNE is complete and COLUMBIA runs off the edge; on the 2015 Partrick coin, it was the other way around. Both sides of this piece are free of distracting marks, showing only trivial planchet roughness and a crack on the reverse at 8 o'clock. Attractive golden-brown coloration adds to its considerable eye appeal. Listed on page 57 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee (*New York Coin & Stamp Co.*, 6/1890), lot 594; E.W. Ropes (*New York Coin & Stamp Co.*, 12/1893), lot 470; Virgil M. Brand; B. Max Mehl (1/1937); Norweb Family Collection (*Bowers & Merena*, 3/1988), lot 2623; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 835





1785 Vermont Copper, Good 6 Scarce RR-1 Immune Columbia Muling

3019 1785 Vermont Copper, Immune Columbia, RR-1, Bressett 26-Z, W-2250, Low R.6, Good 6 NGC. A very scarce variety of Vermont copper, die-linked to the larger 1785 Immune Columbia family and almost certainly a product of the mint at Machin's Mills. The obverse bust bears more than a slight resemblance to that on the Vlack 15-85NY CEORCIVS III REX Immune Columbia muling, and the obverse letters these two pieces hold in common are nearly identical. Both coins are struck on planchets too small to accommodate the Immune reverse, and their obverse lettering appears to have been sunk by the same, remarkably unskilled, hand. This particular example was struck on a cracked planchet, poor copper stock being a characteristic of this issue. In terms of wear, this lower-grade piece retains much of its charm. The obverse legends are rather bold, and the portrait is scarcely more detailed on the finest known examples. The reverse, while soft in the center, preserves most of the legends and the more peripheral details. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B54, PCGS# 536

1785 Inimica Tyrannis America
W-5630, VF20
Large Stars Confederatio Reverse

3020 1785 Inimica Tyrannis America, Large Stars Confederatio, Breen-1123, W-5630, R.7, VF20 NGC. 112.4 grains. A classic American rarity, one of six or seven known, with an excellent provenance. The Inimica Tyrannis pieces have remained popular for well over a century. The combination of a purely American obverse design, featuring a Native American, bow and arrow in hand, crushing a crown under his foot, and a fiercely independent legend (translating "America, enemy of tyrants") gives it tremendous appeal. The obverse of this example is somewhat softly struck in the peripheries, which nevertheless remain fully readable, but features a bold central device, with the figure fully identifiable and even the crown being distinct. The reverse is well-centered, with dentilation visible on most of the right hand side of the coin. The central details are soft, as is typical for this issue, with the outermost stars faint and the interior ones faded. CONFEDERATIO is bold and the date is fully visible. Both sides are somewhat granular, and have developed a rich brown patina.

Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia* (pages 120-121) discusses the historical background of these issues quite well, though he maintains his baseless claim that they were made by George Wyon. Thomas Jefferson's May 1785 "Propositions Respecting the Coinage of Gold, Silver, and Copper," one of his most important writings on coinage, suggested the following for the design for a gold coin: "An Indian, his right foot on a crown, a bow in his left-hand, in his right-hand thirteen arrows; and the inscription MANUS INIMICA TYRANNIS." A sketch found on page 358 of Volume 28 the *Journals of the Continental Congress* (May 13, 1785) clearly depicts what came to be replicated as the reverse of this coin, with 13 stars surrounded by rays, with the legend CONFEDERATIO / 1785. These documents provide the Inimica Tyrannis pieces with a paper trail that simply doesn't exist for most Confederation-era patterns, and solidifies their claim to be among the first proposed American coinages.

When Sylvester Crosby published his *Early Coins of America* in 1875, he knew of only one example of this die combination, which he said was in the collection of Lorin G. Parmelee, the famous Boston collector. The obverse of this piece is illustrated on Plate VII of Crosby's book (coin 13). It was still considered to be unique at the time of the 1890 Parmelee sale, where it sold for \$55 to dealer Harlan Page Smith. It passed into the extensive collection of James W. Ellsworth, a collection that has never been fully appreciated because it was sold in its entirety to Wayte Raymond in 1923 in a private transaction through M. Knoedler & Company, art dealers. John Work Garrett provided half of the funding for Raymond's purchase, acquiring in turn half of the coins, including this piece. It remained at Evergreen House, the Garrett Family's Baltimore homestead, until it was sold in 1980. This is only its second appearance at auction since 1890. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co. (6/1890), lot 597; Harlan P. Smith; James W. Ellsworth; Garrett Family Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1329); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45411 Base PCGS# 846





1785 Inimica Tyrannis Americana, AU50 W-5635, Small Stars Confederatio Reverse

3021 1785 Inimica Tyrannis Americana, Small Stars Confederatio, Breen-1124, W-5635, Low R.7, AU50 NGC. . 148.4 grains. A sharply struck and distinctive example of this rare issue, of which nine pieces are currently known. Golden-tan surfaces predominate on both sides, with darker areas within the obverse legends. An exceptionally bold strike distinguishes this example, leading it to be graded as numerically finer than the XF40 NGC CAC piece sold in our 2015 FUN offering of highlights from the Partrick Collection. That coin had remarkably choice surfaces. This piece's obverse bears planchet roughness that, while as-struck, affects its overall eye appeal. Despite that, the lettering on this example has a clarity that exceeds the flatter appearance of most other pieces, with the reverse peripheries in particular being distinctive and crisp.

The Latin obverse legend derives from a line attributed to Algernon Sydney (1622-1683), "Manus haec, inimica tyrannis, ense petit placidam cum libertate quietem" ("This hand, an enemy to tyrants, by the sword seeks peace with quiet liberty"). A shortened and slightly altered version of this ("Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem") was taken in 1775 as the motto of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Sydney was a soldier and parliamentarian during the English Civil War and Interregnum, and was involved with the trial of King Charles I. Following the Restoration, he was convicted of treason and executed in 1683.

Montroville Dickeson, writing in 1859, listed the coin in his *American Numismatical Manual*, but it is clear from both his description and the illustration accompanying it that he had never seen one. He cited the Bushnell example, which he described as "probably the only one in America," as the source for his listing. By 1875, when Crosby was completing his *Early Coins of America*, he could write that of all the Confederatio and related coinages, this die combination was the only one of which he had seen more than one example. The obverse of this particular piece is depicted on the rare plates prepared in 1886 by Harlan P. Smith for his sale of the Dr. Edward Maris Collection. At the time of the Maris sale, four examples of this variety were known. While Maris (who wrote the text of his own catalog) noted that his was superior to Bushnell's, which had sold in 1882 for \$140, his own coin brought \$130 to T. Harrison Garrett. It remained off the market for nearly a century until it was purchased by Donald G. Partrick at the penultimate Garrett sale. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris Collection (H.P. Smith, 6/1886), lot 321; Garrett Family Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1330; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 846

Very Rare 1785 General Washington Large Stars Confederatio Copper W-5645, Ex: Garrett, VF20

3022 1785 General Washington / Confederatio, Large Stars Copper, Baker-9, Breen-1125, W-5645, High R.7, VF20 NGC. 87.0 grains. One of only six known examples of this classic Confederation-era rarity, with one of the finest provenances available to an early American coin. The level of detail present is higher than what might be expected for the numerical grade, with all design elements clear and many fine details distinct. The strike is uneven, most obviously in the legends. On the obverse, GEN. W is bold, while ASHING becomes faint before TON increases in clarity. Likewise, the 1785 date at the bottom of the reverse is strongly impressed, while the top EDER is soft. The coin's surfaces are granular, and a deep scratch, toned over long ago, extends from the rim at 2 o'clock to Washington's right eye. The coloration remains an attractive coffee brown.

The GEN. WASHINGTON. obverse (Breen obverse 4) is encountered married to three reverse dies: the 1785 large stars Confederatio (Breen 4-D, as here); the E PLURIBUS UNUM shield reverse (Breen 4-F, considered Maris 4-C in the New Jersey series); and the 1786 heraldic eagle (Breen 4-G). All of these combinations are very rare—the variety here present is the most common, with all of six known examples. All three of the reverse dies are in turn found paired to other obverses in the very complex series of Confederatio and related coppers. While most writers have considered these pieces to be pattern issues, based jointly on the proliferation of design types and the rarity of existing examples, Q. David Bowers has suggested that the circulated condition in which most pieces are found should be considered as evidence that they were intended all along for circulation. While this train of thought may not ultimately be convincing, it must be acknowledged that conjecture takes the place of proof when evidence is absent. Regardless of what any individual opinion may be concerning their origins or intended purpose, these coins have fascinated generations of collectors. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Roster of 1785 General Washington Confederatio Coppers

- 1. AU53 PCGS.** Bill Anton Collection. The Breen *Complete Encyclopedia* plate coin.
- 2. AU50 PCGS Secure.** John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 216; Gil Steinberg; Fairfax Collection (Stack's, 5/1993), lot 48; Jon Hanson (5/5/1993); Donald G. Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5641, realized \$129,250.
- 3. Choice Very Fine.** Lyman Low (201st sale, 5/1920), lot 20; Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 287.
- 4. VF30 NGC.** Charlestown Bridge (Massachusetts) Toll Collector; Hon. Richard Frothingham; Thomas G. Frothingham; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 609; Chapman Brothers; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 837; Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1,000; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3024, price realized \$111,625.
- 5. VF20 NGC.** Wayte Raymond (4/11/1924); Garrett Family Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1331; Donald G. Partrick. **The present piece.**
- 6. VG/AG.** Prann Collection; Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin Company (10/1/1953); Norweb Collection (Bowers & Merena, 3/1988), lot 2628. PCGS# 849



1786 Immunis Columbia, W-5675, AU50 Eagle Reverse, One of Three Known

3023 1786 Immunis Columbia / Eagle, Breen-1135, W-5675, R.8, AU50 NGC. 118.9 grains. A landmark rarity in the colonial series. Only three examples are known, all of which are well enough preserved to suggest that they saw little use in circulation. This combination of rarity and condition points toward their being a pattern or trial striking for some proposed coinage that never came to fruition, but the full story of their origins remains shrouded in mystery. The present piece occupies the middle spot in the three-piece Condition Census, being somewhat sharper than the Ford example while falling a bit short of the one sold in our 2015 FUN offering of highlights from the Partrick Collection. Both sides are clear and free of any distracting marks, and have developed a ruddy brown patina over slightly granular surfaces. The highest points of Columbia and the eagle are insufficiently struck, a feature shared with the other known examples of this coinage. The planchet used was slightly smaller than the dies, leaving some of the dentilation off-planchet. The coin remains attractive and all design elements are fully present.

This variety of the 1786 Immunis Columbia issues was discovered by Dr. Edward Maris in 1885, and first described in the July-September 1885 issue of Ed Frossard's *Numisma* (reprinted in the October 1885 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*). Maris noted that the obverse die was different than that used with the "pattern shield" reverse and muled with the 1785 large circle Confederatio die. The engraving on this obverse, while adequate, is not as elegant as on the other 1786 Immunis die, where Columbia sits more erect, the flag billows out further behind her, and the scales are not running into the legend. Its only use is on this piece, which Maris compared to the 1787 Immunis with eagle, noting that the arrows are transposed on this die — instead of being on the viewer's right, they are to the left. Maris found the new piece to be similar in execution to some New Jersey coppers, writing in his 1885 A/N letter:

"The date and letters of the legends are exactly like those on some of the 1786 New Jerseys. I was struck by the very close resemblance in these particulars, and also in the size and shape of the planchet, to the particular coins which in 'The Coins of New Jersey' I have described as No. 15. J. The two pieces must have come from the same mint and from dies made by the same pair of hands."

The coin was added by Harlan Page Smith to the catalog he published for his sale of the Maris collection in 1886, though he claimed it did not belong to Maris (who wrote in an 1896 letter to Hall that the previous owner was one Benjamin Titus of Trenton, New Jersey). Smith illustrated only the reverse on the rare plates for that catalog. The coin was first fully illustrated in the July 1901 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which prints several letters written to the owner, Dr. Thomas Hall, authenticating the piece. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

We are aware of only three examples:

AU58 NGC. 143.3 grains. Richard Picker; John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 213; Marvin Browder; Ed Milas; Stack's; Jon Hanson (8/8/1998); Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5650, realized \$117,500.

AU50 NGC. 118.9 grains. Richard Picker (privately in 1970 @ \$7,500); Frederick B. Taylor (Bowers & Merena, 3/1987), lot 2095; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. **The present piece.**

Choice VF. 137.4 grains. Benjamin Titus (H.P. Smith, Dr. Edward Maris Collection, 6/1886), lot 501; Elmer S. Sears (privately, 2/12/1915); Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 289.



1786 Small Head New York Copper, XF40 NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Baker-13

3024 1786 New York Copper, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Small Head, XF40 NGC. Baker-13, W-5730, Musante GW-07, R.6. This issue has a long-standing tradition of being produced by contemporary engraver James Atlee, most likely in association with his February 1787 bid to secure a coinage contract with the state of New York. The obverse depicts a uniformed portrait of what is believed to be George Washington, surrounded by the Latin legend: NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, which translates “Not by force, but by virtue, have I conquered.” The reverse effigy holds a pole with cap in one hand and scales of justice in the other, with a Latin border legend that translates: New York.

The attribution of the Non Vi Virtute Vici coppers to Atlee is due to seemingly identical punch usage between them and other issues known to be the work of Atlee. However, the Atlee link, while likely, is not definitive.

The Large Head variant of this issue is prohibitively rare, while the current Small Head issue is rare but collectible. It is believed that 35 to 40 pieces are known, most well-worn. In our recent 2021 FUN Signature, another piece from the Partrick Collection, graded MS64+ brown, realized \$180,000. This piece is lightly worn, although not to the detriment of quality for the grade. Light wear leaves both sides with smooth reddish-brown patina, devoid of porosity or verdigris. A planchet flaw is noted near the O in EBORACENSIS, as struck. The strike is well centered, complementing this coin’s outstanding eye appeal for the grade. Listed on page 68 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 422





1787 New York Excelsior Copper, XF40 W-5780, Eagle on Globe Right

3025 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle on Globe Right, Breen-979, W-5780, High R.6, XF40 NGC. A handsome example of this rare issue, with glossy surfaces and attractive coloration. The strike is bold enough to bring up nearly all design elements, and most of the legends are visible. The reverse is off-center toward 11 o'clock, affecting the end of PLURIBUS. The dateless Excelsior obverse comes in two varieties, distinguished by the direction faced by the small eagle perched atop the globe surmounting the Arms of the State of New York: to the right (as here, from our perspective) or to the left. Likewise, the 1787 heraldic eagle reverse with E PLURIBUS UNUM as the legend comes in two varieties: as here, with the arrows in the right talon from the viewer's perspective, or with the arrows in the left talon. This particular combination is known to the extent of a dozen or so examples. The Excelsior coinage is generally thought to be the product of either John Bailey or Ephraim Brasher (or possibly the two in conjunction), of New York, though the exact circumstances of their minting remains unknown. There was no official state authorization for coinage in New York. NGC has graded only one example of this variety higher and that piece from the Parmelee and Boyd Collections was offered in our January 2021 Partrick Platinum! sale. Listed on page 68 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: William Anton, Jr. (10/27/1967); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# B8E3, PCGS# 424

1787 New York Excelsior Copper

W-5795, VF30

Attractive Indian and New York Arms Copper

3026 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Indian and New York Arms, W-5795, High R.6, VF30 NGC. The Liber Natus coins are among the most popular designs among the Confederation-era coinages. The bold image of the Native American, rendered in a folk art style, has appealed to generations of collectors, and the obverse legend, *Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo* ("Born Free, I Defend Freedom"), encapsulates a philosophy that is fiercely independent. To many, it seems as uniquely American a design as one could imagine, even if the legend is in Latin. It is encountered paired with two different reverses: here, it is married to a 1787-dated rendition of the Arms of the State of New York. This example is well-struck and is particularly well-centered, with full legends and more extensive dentilation on both sides than is usually seen. While clearly circulated, all design elements are distinctly present, even most of the image of the rising sun between two mountains within the center of the reverse shield. The coloration is a pleasing and warm ruddy brown, and the coin has little in the way of marks aside from a little roughness to the edges.

The origins of these pieces has always been a mystery. Montroville Dickeson, writing in his 1859 *American Numismatical Manual*, opined that the Liber Natus and Excelsior coinages were intended for use in circulation and served in that capacity, though likely without any formal authorization: "It is clear to us that these coppers were a currency, and, subserving as they did a useful purpose, they encountered no opposition from the local authorities." Crosby felt that these pieces likely had a connection to the mint at Machin's Mills and to the counterfeits produced by Major Eli Leavenworth:

"We have long believed that the Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo, and the George Clinton, were among the pieces struck for Leavenworth, probably at Machin's Mills, and must now class with them the Non Vi Virtute Vici, and the Immunis of 1787: it is not unlikely that the Connecticuts of similar workmanship were also part of the same enterprise. The Non Vi Virtute Vici may have been a pattern of Atlee's, made before the beginning of operations at Machin's Mills, or, as is not unlikely, while he may have been engaged in making experimental pieces, previous to his association with partners."

The recently published volume, *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, by Jack Howes, James Rosen and Gary Trudgen, while dispensing with Leavenworth as a player, on the whole agrees with Crosby, stating that the Liber Natus and George Clinton issues "were presumably engraved and stamped at Samuel Atlee's brewery mint in New York City in early 1787 by James Atlee." This was during the period in which the New York State Legislature was accepting proposals for coining operations. Thomas Machin submitted one such proposal on March 3 of that year, only to have the relevant committee refuse to accept any of the proposals received. The following month, New York entirely dropped the matter of providing for an official coinage. The mint at Machin's Mills was established the same day. Listed on page 68 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 436



1787 New York Excelsior Copper, MS62 W-5800, Indian and Eagle, Ex: Mills Among the Finest Known

3027 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Indian and Eagle, Breen-991, W-5800, Low R.7, MS62 Brown NGC. An exceptional example of this very rare issue, one of only 10 pieces we have traced. The figure of the Native American shows remarkable detail, with the belt around his tunic and the strap of his quiver of arrows visible. Only the highest points of his chest are not fully struck up. The fields are hard and smooth, with only a couple of minor nicks to be found under magnification. The obverse was struck off-center, with the tops of BERTATE off the edge. In contrast, the reverse is almost perfectly centered, with some level of dentilation visible around the entire rim. The eagle is a bit soft in the center, which is typical even for high-grade examples. The reverse fields are simply extraordinary, so smooth and free of any wear that even die polishing lines remain visible. With a provenance tracing back to the magnificent collection formed by John G. Mills, of Albany, New York, this is a highly important Confederation-era copper.

The New York Excelsior series attracted the attention of some of the earliest numismatic writers in the United States. In 1858, John Hickcox published *An Historical Account of American Coinage*, in which he wrote that they, "are commonly called the New York tokens, and were struck, of course, without the authority of law. No enactment in relation to coinage was ever made by the state of New York." He attributed the pieces to John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher, noting that they had, "in 1787 petitioned the assembly in relation to the manufacture of coppers." In *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, Jack Howes, James Rosen and Gary Trudgen steer the attribution of these pieces away from Bailey and Brasher, arguing that they are "believed to have been struck at Samuel Atlee's New York City brewery mint in the early part of 1787 on behalf of Thomas Machin's coinage petition to the New York State Legislature on March 3, 1787." As such, they are linked to the complex series of interrelated issues produced at Machin's Mills. Listed on page 68 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Census of New York Indian/Eagle Coppers

- 1. MS65 Brown NGC.** Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 458; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 185; Carl Würtzbach; Virgil M. Brand (Journal #126696, Bowers & Merena, 6/1984), lot 958; Donald G. Partrick.
- 2. MS64 Brown PCGS.** Illustrated at the PCGS Coin Facts website and different from any of the following. No provenance is known.
- 3. MS62 Brown NGC.** John G. Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 346; Allison Jackman (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 141; Virgil M. Brand (Journal #87305); later, William Anton; Alan Weinberg; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. **The present example.**
- 4. AU58 PCGS.** Henry Chapman Collection (ANS 1914 Exhibition Catalogue, Plate 39); Col. James Ellsworth; Garrett Family Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 602; Gil Steinberg (Stack's, 10/1989), lot 105. This coin was misidentified in the Garrett and Steinberg sales as being the Stickney example.
- 5. AU55 PCGS.** F.C.C. Boyd Collection; John J. Ford (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 313.
- 6. XF.** Richard Picker; John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 276.
- 7. VF-XF.** Matthew Stickney Collection (Chapman Brothers, 6/1907), lot 239; DeWitt Smith Collection (12/31/1908); Virgil M. Brand (Journal #46440, Bowers & Merena, 6/1984), lot 959.
- 8. VF.** Discovered in England; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 234.
- 9. VF Details.** Heritage (1/2004), lot 2001.
- 10. Fine Details - Repaired PCGS.** Donald G. Partrick (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 337; Henry P. Kendall Foundation (Stack's, 3/2015), lot 2512. NGC ID# B8DW, PCGS# 439





Lot 3028



1787 Massachusetts Cent, XF45 Famous Transposed Arrows Variety Rare Ryder 2a-F Die Pair

3028 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows Right, Ryder 2a-F, W-6070, High R.6, XF45 NGC. The 1787 Transposed Arrows Massachusetts cent has been called “the most famous single issue in the Massachusetts copper series” by Q. David Bowers. It is certainly one of the most elusive and distinctive state-issued copper pieces of the Confederation era. The surviving population is estimated at 15-20 examples in all grades, including one coin in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. NGC and PCGS have combined to certify nine pieces between them, with this coin in the exact center of the grade distribution: three coins finer, two others in the same grade, and three in lower grades (3/21). Heritage Auctions is pleased to present this classic early American rarity in this important Donald G. Partrick offering.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed legislation establishing a mint in Boston on October 17, 1786. Captain Joshua Witherle (as he signed his name, early accounts vary) was appointed Mintmaster. By the following year, a considerable coinage of cents and half cents had been accomplished, despite many difficulties with equipment and bad weather that slowed progress and reduced the profitability of the enterprise. Coinage continued through 1788, but rising production costs resulted in the closure of the mint on January 23, 1789. The Massachusetts coppers were well-received and circulated widely for decades. Some contemporary counterfeit Massachusetts coppers were reportedly struck at Machin’s Mills.

Most of the dies for the Massachusetts copper coinage were sunk by Boston engraver Joseph Callender, but some were produced by Joseph Perkins. It is believed that the Ryder 2a-F dies were prepared by Callender, who used a more open letter punch to impress the letter S in his dies. The Ryder 2 obverse features a standing Native American, with a bow and arrow, and a single star in the center. One of the rays of the star points to the Native American’s collar. The bisected COMMONWEALTH flanks the devices with COMMON on the left and WEALTH on the right. The Ryder 2 obverse was used on several different Massachusetts copper varieties in 1787 and 1788, but this was the only use of the die before it was lightly repunched. Ryder categorized the die in its original state as Ryder 2a and the repunched version as Ryder 2b. The Ryder F reverse displays an eagle with a shield on its breast and some arrows clutched in the right talon (diagnostic), with an olive branch in the left talon. The denomination CENT is spelled out in raised relief on the shield (the only reverse where the denomination is not incuse). The legend MASSACHUSETTS is around and the date below. This was the only use of the Ryder F reverse. The unique characteristics of both the obverse and reverse dies cause many numismatists to consider Ryder 2a-F a separate type of Massachusetts copper, rather than just another die variety.

Pioneer collector Joseph Mickley may have discovered the Ryder 2a-F, as an example was offered in lot 2390 of his collection, which was sold by Boston coin dealer W. Elliot Woodward in October 1867:

“Mass. Cent, 1787. In this piece the olive branch and arrows are in reversed positions; of this type only one other is known, and that was formerly in the collection of Seth E. Pecker, Esq., of Boston, and was stolen, with the rest of his collection, a year or two ago. So far as collections are concerned, the coin is now unique. Unlike the other known specimen, this is in very fine condition.”

The lot realized a hefty \$40 to coin dealer Edward Cogan. Recent auction sales of XF45 examples have brought as much as \$90,000.

It is our belief that this coin is a relatively new discovery, as it is not one of the 10 examples Michael Hodder listed in the John Ford catalog in 2004. We can find no previous auction appearances or private sales of the coin before it was purchased by Donald Partrick from his friend and mentor, Jon Hanson. This Choice XF specimen shows only light wear on the strongly impressed design elements, with the raised letters in the denomination showing the most loss of detail. Only minor signs of contact are evident on the smooth chocolate-brown surfaces. The devices are well-centered and the overall presentation is most attractive. Listed on page 63 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2B24, PCGS# 299



1787 Massachusetts Cent, MS65 Brown Condition Census Example, Ryder 6-G

3029 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows Left, Ryder 6-G, W-6140, Low R.4, MS65 Brown NGC. Michael Hodder named Ryder 6-G the "Stout Indian" due to the heavier appearance of the male figure compared with other varieties. Louis Jordan (coins.nd.edu) discusses the 1786 enactment, stating:

"the law stipulated the obverse of the coins was to depict the figure of an Indian holding a bow and arrow with a star above (as on the state seal) and the legend "Commonwealth" while the reverse would carry an eagle with wings spread out and the legend "Massachusetts" along with the date ... As this was a government operation rather than a private enterprise there was more attention to details than at the private mints in Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey."



The obverse die, with one ray of the star pointing above the collar, was used again on five Massachusetts cent varieties in 1788. The reverse, with one arrow piercing the tip of the wing, was used to strike three other varieties in 1787. This impressive Gem exhibits beautiful details, from the feathers crowning the head to the firmly planted boots. Surfaces are a smooth chocolate brown with hints of original Mint red highlighting the devices, particularly on the obverse. Very slight diagonal planchet lamination is evident at the upper obverse. The eye appeal is outstanding. Only two examples of the Ryder 6-G die pairing have appeared in our past sales. Those pieces include an MS62 Brown NGC coin that we called the finest known in 2015. We were not aware of the present Gem at that time. Listed on page 63 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2B25, PCGS# 302

1788 Massachusetts Cent, MS65+ Brown Period, Ryder 8-C, W-6260

3030 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period, Ryder 8-C, W-6260, R.3, MS65+ Brown NGC. A magnificent Plus-graded Gem offering impeccably preserved olive-brown surfaces, with glossy mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. The obverse die, with one point of the star pointing at the mouth, was only used on Ryder 8-C. The reverse die, with a high 1 in the date, was also used to strike the Ryder 11-C variety. Newburyport, Massachusetts inventor and engraver Jacob Perkins was responsible for the dies. According to Louis Jordan, at coins.nd.edu:

"The dies for the Massachusetts coins were first produced by Joseph Callender, an engraver located on State Street in Boston, who had apprenticed at Revere's shop. In mid 1788, the state decided Callender's fee of 24 shillings per die was overpriced, so they gave the contract to a young twenty-two year old engraver in Newburyport, Jacob Perkins, who accepted a fee of one percent of all the coins struck using his dies. According to Crosby Perkins's dies can be distinguished from Callender's in that Perkins used a closed letter S that looks somewhat like an eight, while the earlier dies by Callender have a distinctly open letter S. Over the life of the mint, Perkins produced twenty six dies for which it has been estimated he received £3 18s or 3s per die. We do not know if Callender's charge was per die or per pair of dies, even assuming it was per pair of dies his fee per die would be 12s, substantially more than Perkins's 3s!"

This gorgeous Condition Census example will grace the cabinet of the next fortunate collector. Listed on page 63 of the 2021 *Guide Book Ex: Jon Hanson (1/30/2008); Donald G. Partrick*.
NGC ID# 2B27, PCGS# 311





1787 Fugio Cent, Newman 11-A Rare UNITED Above STATES Variety MS64 Red and Brown

3031 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED Above, 4 Cinquefoils, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. N. 11-A, W-6780, R.6. The UNITED Above STATES variety is an underappreciated rarity within the Fugio copper series. It is represented by only a single die pair, Newman 11-A, in contrast with the many dies that show UNITED to the left or right of WE ARE ONE. Given the prevalence of N. 11-X from the Bank of New York Hoard, it is likely that Uncirculated examples of N. 11-A are also from that source, although markedly fewer in number. Q. David Bowers writes in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*:

"Ten remained in the Bank of New York hoard in 1948. Michael J. Hodder estimated a population of about 25 in the Ford catalog narrative. As Mint State is par for these, it is likely that those in numismatic hands originated from the same hoard."

The present Condition Census example exhibits considerable fire-red color, along with lilac toning in open regions. The strike is sharp throughout, and there are no signs of contact. A few tiny flan flaws are noted on the obverse, usual for the series. Struck several degrees off center toward 1 o'clock. A quick search of online archives yields one finer example that is graded MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. We are confident that this piece from the Eliasberg and Partrick Collections is the second finest Newman 11-A Fugio cent. Listed on page 90 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1996), lot 104; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2B8L, PCGS# 901





Lot 3032



1776 Continental Dollar, MS63

Rare Newman 1-B in Pewter

Ex: Richard Picker

3032 1776 Continental Dollar, CURENCY, Pewter, Newman 1-B, Breen-1086, Hodder 1-A.2, W-8435, High R.7, MS63 NGC. The Newman 1-B variety of the 1776 Continental dollar in pewter is a rare issue that was unknown to Eric Newman when he published his seminal work on the series in 1952. Although first reported in Lester Merkin's catalog of the George J. Bauer Collection in 1968, the coin in that sale was withdrawn. The Newman 1-B in pewter is actually more elusive than the better-known examples of this design in brass, with seven known today. The coin offered here is now believed to be the discovery coin for the issue and it is the third finest known. Heritage Auctions is pleased to present this significant early American rarity.

The Newman 1-B was struck from the same obverse die as the Newman 1-A and Newman 1-C varieties, with the word CURENCY misspelled in the legend. These three varieties are actually just different states of the same die pairing with most of the differences seen on the reverse. On Newman 1-A, the rings on the reverse appear as dotted lines, while the rings on Newman 1-B have been reworked and strengthened, so that the lines appear solid in some places, with the original dots still visible along the edges. On Newman 1-C, after further lapping and strengthening, the rings appear as thick solid lines, with the dots eliminated.

There has been much discussion in recent years regarding the origin and purpose of the 1776 Continental dollar. Eric P. Newman concluded the coins were issued by the Continental Congress in the later part of 1776, replacing the \$1 paper note which was eliminated from the six issues of Continental Currency that were emitted from July 22, 1776 through September 26, 1778. Also, Newman believed the pewter Continental dollars were intended to act as fiat money in this time period and to serve as a symbol of American sovereignty.

Erik Goldstein and David McCarthy introduced another theory about the coins in their January 2018 article in *The Numismatist*, titled "the Myth of the Continental Dollar." Citing previously unpublished statements from contemporary numismatists Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere and Sarah Sophia Banks, and a leaflet in Banks' papers at the British Museum, the authors theorized that the Continental dollars were actually struck as souvenir medals in England, circa 1783.

In the second edition of his standard reference, *The Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Q. David Bowers subscribes to the belief that the Continental dollars were fiat coinage. He notes the coin-style edges of the Continental dollars, unlike those on contemporary medals, and the fact that the coins are denominated as CURRENCY, not medals, with many of the devices copied from the contemporary paper issues. Further, he notes that there are no records of any sales of such medals in the United States, despite Banks' statement that they were made for sale here. Bowers also points out the medals could not have been sold for profit at the price of sixpence each, the figure appearing on the leaflet in the British Museum, considering the cost of metal, engraving, production and distribution.

The present coin is an impressive and iconic item, with sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked, lustrous surfaces. This coin possesses a combination of high technical quality, strong eye appeal, and intense historic interest. It will enhance an advanced collection of early American coinage. Listed on page 87 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Census of Newman 1-B in Pewter

- 1. MS64 NGC.** Jon Hanson (10/1/2000), Donald G. Partrick, Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5837, realized \$199,750.
- 2. MS63 PCGS.** Collection of a Patriotic American (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1001, realized \$161,000.
- 3. MS63 NGC.** Richard Picker (privately, 3/17/1971 @ \$3,000); Donald G. Partrick. Currently considered the discovery coin. **The present coin.**
- 4. AU55 NGC.** Richard Picker Collection (Stack's, 10/1984), lot 117; Eric P. Newman; Edward P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part XI (Heritage, 11/2018), lot 15002, realized \$57,600.
- 5. AU Details PCGS.** Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2008), lot 5613; Public Auction (Coin Galleries, 8/2009), lot 3019; Chicago Sale (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011, lot 6140, where it was misattributed as Newman 1-C; Thadeus Tatum III; ANA Convention Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2018), lot 1004.
- 6. VF.** Possibly George J. Bauer Collection (Lester Merkin, 11/1968), lot 100, withdrawn prior to the sale.
- 7. Fine 12.** Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 9/2006), lot 113.
NGC ID# 2AYN, PCGS# 791



1776 Continental Dollar, VF25 Elusive Newman 1-B Variety Thin Brass Planchet

3033 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Thin Brass Planchet, Newman 1-B, Breen-1087, Hodder 1-A.2, W-8440, Low R.7, VF25 NGC. CAC. 222.15 grains. The Newman 1-B variety of the 1776 Continental dollar in brass is an elusive issue, with about a dozen coins extant. Examples on both thin and thick brass planchets are known. The obverse die features the misspelled word CURRENCY in the legend. The reverse die is actually the same used to strike the extremely rare Newman 1-A variety, but in a later state. It was lapped extensively and the rings, which consisted of circles of dots in the earlier state, were strengthened so they appear to be solid lines in many places, with vestigial remnants of the original dots along the sides. Walter Breen theorized that the brass specimens were patterns, but Michael Hodder's research on die states of both brass and pewter examples indicates the two issues were struck simultaneously. The reverse die was reworked again to produce the Newman 1-C variety, which is known in pewter and silver versions.

This VF25 example displays moderate, even wear on the pleasing steel and olive-brown surfaces, with no large or distracting abrasions on either side. Much interior detail remains intact on the devices, though the central reverse and some rings on the right are weak. Struck on a thin brass planchet. Overall visual appeal is quite strong for the grade. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called. Listed on page 87 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Census of Newman 1-B in Brass

- 1. MS63 NGC.** Charles Jay Collection (Stack's, 10/1967), lot 39; Laird Park (Stack's, 5/1976), lot 109; Herdman Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 12/1977), lot 5039; Collection of a Patriotic American (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1002, realized \$299,000.
- 2. MS62 NGC.** Eric P. Newman Collection; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part V (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3037. 75% copper, 22% zinc, 1% lead.
- 3. AU55 NGC.** B. Max Mehl (privately, 1/11/1937); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2451; Donald G. Partrick; Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5835, realized \$182,125. 78% copper, 19% zinc, 2% lead.
- 4. AU55.** Taylor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 2047; Somerset Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1992), lot 1010; Stack's (1/2007), lot 6439.
- 5. AU or finer.** (Described as "Virtually Uncirculated" in the Carter catalog) Jerome Kern Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 769; Amon Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 204.
- 6. Choice XF.** Virgil Brand; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 1.
- 7. Choice XF.** "Promised Lands" Sale (Pine Tree, 4/1974), lot 335; Gilbert Steinberg Collection (Stack's, 10/1989), lot 63.
- 8. XF45 PCGS.** 1999 ANA Sale (Heritage, 8/1999), lot 6465.
- 9. XF.** Lermann Collection; Garrett Collection, Part III (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1489. The Garrett catalog includes the following comment: "While the appearance of the present coin indicates that it is struck in copper, most specimens have been described as being in brass."
- 10. XF.** John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 198; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 9/2006), lot 112.
- 11. AU Details NGC.** New Netherlands Coin Company (privately, 8/21/1955); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2452; Donald G. Partrick; Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5836. 89% copper, 8% zinc, 2% tin.
- 12. VF25 NGC.** Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 87; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. **The present coin.** NGC ID# 2AYP, PCGS# 792 Base PCGS# 791



1776 Continental Dollar in Silver, VF35 CURENCY, Newman 1-C, W-8450 One of Two Examples Known

3034 1776 Continental Dollar, CURENCY, Silver, Newman 1-C, Breen-1091, Hodder 1-A.3, W-8450, R.8, VF35 NGC. CAC. 373.3 grains. The first silver dollar struck for the United States and the single most important piece of numismatic iconography of the American Revolution. One of only four known Continental Currency dollars struck in silver, split evenly between two varieties (Newman 1-C and 3-D). This example is of the Newman 1-C variety, and features an obverse with the CURENCY spelling and without the engraver's signature. The reverse die is actually a reworked iteration of the A and B dies, heavily lapped and recut so that the rings, first depicted with dots, then dotted lines, are now represented with thick, solid lines. This example is the most recently discovered silver Continental Currency dollar, first coming to widespread attention in 1987.

Numismatic Discoveries

Pewter examples of the 1776 Continental Currency dollar were reported by numismatists on both sides of the Atlantic from the earliest days of the hobby, but silver examples were only recognized later. Newman 1-C was discovered first, when a piece turned up in the collection of Dr. Charles Clay (1801-1893), an English surgeon whose numismatic interests focused on the Isle of Man and the American colonies. His collection was sold jointly by William H. Strobridge and W. Elliott Woodward in 1871. In his introduction to the catalog, Strobridge wrote, "In the list of Continental issues, we find for the first time the SILVER DOLLAR of 1776." The coin was described in lot 867, in the section on Continental Currency and State Tokens and Coins:

"Dollar of 1776. Obv. A sun dial, 'Continental Currency' (spelt with *one* r.) in a large circle, the sun moving within an inner circle, with the legend 'Fugio'; 'Mind your business,' in Exergue; date below all. Rev. A large circle of rings linked together, each one bearing the name of one of the original States; 'American Congress' on a circle drawn within the circle of links; 'We are one,' within all. Edge milled, rim dotted. Size 26. Has been considerably circulated as a *coin*, still in fine preservation. Extremely rare. *Silver*."

The lot realized \$100, a strong price for the time, to Boston dealer W. Elliot Woodward. This discovery coin remained the only known example of the Newman 1-C variety in silver for more than 100 years, passing through the collections of numismatic giants like Lorin G. Parmelee, James W. Ellsworth, and John Work Garrett, before finding a home in the extraordinary collection of Donald G. Partrick. When sold in our 2015 FUN sale of selections from the Partrick Collection, it realized \$1,527,500.

The Newman 3-D variety, with the diagnostic EG FECIT inscription on the obverse and CURENCY spelled correctly, also first appeared in England, when an example was featured in a December 1886 sale conducted by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It was tersely cataloged, even by the standards of the day:

"Chain Dollar, *silver, obv.* Sundial, CONTINENTAL. CURENCY. 1776, *rev.* Chain, AMERICAN. CONGRESS., *rare and very fine*"

Curiously, American dealer Harlan Page Smith was the consignor of this piece. It was included in the Third Day's Sale, in a section titled, "A Collection of English Military and Naval Medals and Foreign Decorations, and Gold & Silver English & Foreign Coins, the Property of H.P. Smith, Esq." Why Smith, who was still actively conducting auction sales of his own in 1886 and 1887, would consign this coin to a British sale remains unknown. It would go on to grace the Earle and Newcomer Collections, with the latter exhibiting it at the famous 1914 ANS Exhibition, and was later a highlight of the Eric P. Newman Collection.

A second example of the Newman 3-D variety in silver was obtained by H.O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He displayed it, along with many other pieces in his collection, at the 1911 ANA Convention. Edgar H. Adams, in reviewing the exhibits for the September 1911 issue of *The Numismatist*, wrote: "Undoubtedly the best and most extensive of all the exhibits shown was this one ... There were so many rarities in Mr. Granberg's exhibit that they were hard to detail. Perhaps the greatest rarity was the Continental Currency dollar of 1776, struck in silver." This particular piece would later be owned by "Col." E.H.R. Green (who also owned for a time the Newman piece described above), and would go on to take pride of place in the F.C.C. Boyd and John J. Ford, Jr. Collections. It was purchased by Donald G. Partrick at the Ford sale in 2003 for \$425,500 and sold in our 2015 offering of selections from the Partrick Collection for \$1,527,500.

The Romano Example

The present coin was the last of the four silver 1776 Continental Currency dollars to be discovered. It came to light in June 1987, when Stack's handled the estate of coin dealer Don Corrado Romano. Cataloger Carl W.A. Carlson wrote of it that: "This specimen is apparently unlisted anywhere in American numismatic literature. Until we received it on consignment, we were unaware of the existence of any silver example of the N. 1-C dies other than the Garrett specimen." It was a surprise even to the most dedicated colonial numismatists.

Though given a slightly lower grade than the XF40 Garrett-Partrick example, this impressive VF35 piece exhibits less circulation wear. It is of a later die state, however, with die buckling weakening the central obverse design elements in an arc moving from the sunburst at the upper left of the obverse through the N of CURENCY, which is completely lost to view. The rest of the obverse legends remain bold, including the all-important date, with the classic FUGIO and MIND YOUR BUSINESS wording remaining clear. This example's die state is notably later than the other known Newman 1-C in silver, suggesting that many other pieces were struck in between them. The reverse is more generally distinct, with only a small loss of detail evident on the Maryland and Virginia rings. Softly toned surfaces exhibit shades of rose, amber, and sea-green coloration, and the overall presentation is quite attractive.

Don Corrado Romano was born in Salerno, Italy, on January 21, 1903. He was the son of an Italian banker who encouraged his collecting interests at an early age. His family emigrated to the United States in 1915, settling in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was actively buying and selling coins by 1918, at just 15 years of age, and went on to become the proprietor of Romano's Coin Shop and the Worthy Coin Corporation. Three years after his death in 1984, his remarkable coin collection was sold by Stack's. How he acquired his Newman 1-C Continental Currency dollar in silver remains unknown. Prominent dealer/collector John J. Ford, Jr. purchased this coin at the Romano sale and retained it until he sold his collection through Stack's in a series of auctions in the early 2000s. It was acquired by Jon Hanson for Donald G. Partrick at the seventh Ford sale in 2005. Thus, like Ford, Donald Partrick once owned both known examples of the Newman 1-C in silver, a remarkable feat for any collector. The coin has been off the market since.

Our Enigmatic First Dollar Coins

The Continental Currency dollars have been the subject of much speculation over the years, with talented numismatists reaching very different conclusions. These disagreements primarily center on the origins of these pieces: were they intended to be coins or medals? If coins, were they authorized or should they be considered private issues? Where were they made and by whom? Ultimately, the evidence we are left to sift is that which we can glean from the coins themselves and the scant literary record.

John Kleeberg, in the December 2018 issue of the *Journal of Early American Numismatics*, provided an overview of the controversies and the specific areas of disagreement. Kleeberg's own conclusions, which are examined in detail in his article but can only be touched upon briefly here, are summarized as follows:

- "1. The Continental Currency dollars have security edges, which serve no useful purpose on a medal and are hence rarely encountered upon them.
- "2. The hand-cut dies stylistically resemble the work of an engraver more than that of a die sinker, and the various idiosyncrasies found upon them reaffirm Eric P. Newman's identification of the engraver as Elisha Gallaudet, working mostly in New York.
- "3. If the Continental Currency coinage was produced in New York the summer of 1776, shortly before its capture by the English, virtually the entire issue would have ended up in English hands, explaining why Americans outside of New York were unaware of its existence and also why so many of them ended up in England.
- "4. A newspaper article exists from June 1776 reporting on plans to establish a "Continental copper coin" and another from December 1776 reports that large size copper and silver coins have been struck."

Q. David Bowers, in the second edition of his *Whitman Encyclopedia of Early American Coins*, summarizes the questions raised and theories proposed about these intriguing pieces, and concludes that "it is the present author's opinions that these are coins," while acknowledging that many questions remain unanswered concerning them. However, collectors of early American coins are used to unsolved mysteries surrounding the coins they cherish, and the appeal of the Continental Currency dollars is perhaps stronger now than it has ever been. Listed on page 87 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Roster of 1776 Continental Currency Dollars in Silver

The following roster was compiled with the assistance of Bryce Brown, Charles Davis, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman.

Newman 1-C Specimens

- 1. XF40 NGC.** Dr. Charles Clay (William Strobridge, 12/1871), lot 867; George Seavey (Descriptive Catalog by William Strobridge, 6/1873), item 836; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 573; John G. Mills (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 110; James W. Ellsworth (M. Knoedler & Company with Wayte Raymond, 1923); Garrett Family Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1491; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 2, realized \$287,500; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5838, realized \$1,527,500.
- 2. VF35 NGC. CAC.** Don Corrado Romano (Stack's, 6/1987), lot 24, realized \$99,000; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 1/2005), lot 159, realized \$345,000; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. **The present coin.**

Newman 3-D Specimens

- 1. MS63 NGC.** Harlan Page Smith (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 12/1886), lot 450*; S.H. & H. Chapman (5/1887 McCoye sale, lot 238 — withdrawn and sold privately); George H. Earle (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2132; Waldo Newcomer (Inventory Number 2751; exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition and illustrated in the catalog; B. Max Mehl, 1933); "Col." E.H.R. Green; Burdette G. Johnson; Mary Cruzan (May 1956); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30423, realized \$1,410,000.
 - 2. MS62 NGC.** H.O. Granberg (exhibited at the 1911 ANA Convention in Chicago and at the 1914 ANS Exhibition, described on page 19 of the catalog); "Col." E.H.R. Green (both examples of this issue are listed in the Green Collection appraisal compiled by F.C.C. Boyd); Theodore Grand (Stack's, 12/1947), lot 10; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 7, realized \$425,500; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5842, realized \$1,527,500.
- NGC ID# 2AYS, PCGS# 793 Base PCGS# 791



1790 Standish Barry Threepence, MS62 W-8510, Among the Finest Known

3035 1790 Standish Barry Threepence, Breen-1019, W-8510, R.6, MS62 NGC. 12.9 grains. Medal-Turn die alignment (360°). An exceptional example of this very rare private issue from the early Federal era, one of perhaps two dozen known. The peripheries are more firmly struck than the centers, which seems often to be the case. While the central portions of the designs are soft, most notably in the hair and at the H of the reverse's THREE, both sides feature bold peripheral legends. In particular, the obverse area at TOWN JULY, including the figure's coat, is exquisitely bold, with very sharp lettering that reveals the true condition of this piece. These coins are nearly always encountered struck off-center, and this example is no exception, with both dies shifted slightly toward 10 o'clock. A few light imperfections can be found, including across the obverse's nose and in the lower right reverse field, but none of these are distracting. A small patch of planchet roughness, as struck, is present on the figure's chin below the corner of his mouth. The coloration is vibrant, with an underlying gold providing the dominant silver-gray with a touch of warmth that bespeaks originality. Struck from an earlier state of the dies than the magnificent MS64 example — the finest known in private hands — sold in our January 2015 sale of highlights from the Partrick Collection.

Standish Barry of Baltimore was one of two Maryland silversmiths to strike silver coinage in the years between the ending of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the Mint at Philadelphia, John Chalmers having produced several types of silver coins in Annapolis in 1783. Both coinages saw extensive circulation, judging from the condition of surviving examples. Beyond the simple need to provide a circulating medium, however, the exact motivations behind the Barry threepence are uncertain. The unusually precise date, uniquely rendered as JULY 4 90, has led to speculation that it may have been issued in commemoration of a local event, possibly held in honor of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, though Independence Day as such was inconsistently and mostly unofficially observed at the time.

The obverse figure has also been the subject of much deliberation, with George Washington being the most commonly proposed identification, along with Standish Barry himself. In the Spring 2009 issue of the *C4 Newsletter*, however, Max B. Spiegel brought to light an 1843 article from the *Baltimore Sun* that named the figure depicted as James Calhoun, who was serving in a position analogous to Mayor in Baltimore on July 4, 1790. A comparison of contemporary portraits of Calhoun and the threepence's obverse figure strongly suggests that this attribution is accurate.

This example of the Standish Barry threepence was part of the extraordinary collection formed in the twentieth century by Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., himself from Baltimore. It is one of only three examples of this issue in private hands considered to be Mint State, with the MS64 Partrick threepence and the MS62 piece in the 2018 Archangel sale being the others (a Gem Uncirculated example is housed at the Maryland Historical Society). Listed on page 77 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers & Merena, 5/1996), lot 92; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 609





1796 Myddelton Token, PR62 Brown W-8900, Rarest When Struck in Copper

3036 1796 Myddelton Token, Copper, W-8900, R.7, PR62 Brown NGC. Myddelton was an ambitious British entrepreneur who longed to populate a community of artists and skilled Englishmen along the Ohio River, deep in the wilds of northern Kentucky. Silver and bronzed copper tokens were part of the plan, beautifully designed and die cut by the renowned artist Conrad Kuchler. The copper pieces were intended to be struck in large quantity, while the silver showpieces helped finance the venture. Eventually, just 11 copper tokens and 53 silver pieces were struck. Myddelton was explicit in his instructions to Kuchler. On the obverse, the figure of Liberty welcomes Peace and Plenty who are escorted by Hope. The reverse depicts Britannia, head downcast and spear inverted, sitting amid symbols of Discord and Tyranny that tread on Liberty and Justice. Such affronts did not escape British authorities, and Myddelton was imprisoned for sedition. This attractive chestnut-brown, bronzed copper proof has one or two small, grade determinant marks, but it retains vibrantly reflective fields around lightly frosted, sharply struck devices. The second edition of the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* reports just 10 examples exist in all grades—surprisingly far fewer than its silver counterpart. Listed on page 79 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 646



1796 Myddelton Token in Silver, PR65 W-8905, Richly Toned Gem Proof

3037 1796 Myddelton Token, Silver, W-8905, R.6, PR65 NGC. British authorities were displeased with countryman Philip Parry Price Myddelton, who had convinced somewhere near 1,200 skilled tradesmen to abandon England for his planned settlement in Kentucky. Yet it was the audacity of Myddelton's token design that earned him three and one half years in London's Newgate prison. Myddelton never recovered his zeal upon release from the "Old Bailey." Together with the gifted artist and die cutter Conrad Kuchler, Myddelton achieved numismatic recognition and a legacy of appreciation for the token's design, which is one of the most beautiful creations to grace any coin. Rich lavender-gray toning decorates both sides of this sparkling Gem silver token. The colors deepen at the borders, framing razor-sharp motifs. Between 15 to 25 silver examples are thought to survive. Listed on page 79 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B67, PCGS# 649



1796 Castorland Medal, MS64 Brown Early Copper Restrike, Original Dies, W-9115

3038 1796 Castorland Medal, Copper, Restrike from the Original Dies MS64 Brown NGC. W-9115, R.8. Parisian Peter Chassanis purchased 200,000 acres of a sugar maple forest in 1792 and planned to divide the land into 4,000 farms of 50 acres. For a variety of reasons, the community never thrived. Castorland was the name of the proposed colony in upstate New York, close to the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, and only a short distance from Canada. A community of that name today is located 35 miles east of Sackett's Harbor, New York, and about 50 miles from the nearest point of the Canadian border.

The early copper restrikes from the original Castorland dies are rare and highly prized. Struck on a thick planchet, this splendid near-Gem medal was once held in F.C.C. Boyd's "World's Greatest" collection, before it was acquired by Donald G. Partrick. Exquisite mahogany-brown obverse surfaces are largely smooth and razor-sharp. On the reverse, a round verdigris area exists below L of SALVE. The medal is struck from the late die state, with diagnostic die crumble at the right vessel handle. Die rust accompanies the crumbling die, along with the expected die failure bulge at S of PARENS. Machine doubling exists at the dentils and margins. Listed on page 79 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; Newton Forney Collection; Metropolitan Sale (Stack's, 5/1956), lot 43 as "An original;" later, Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 657



**1787 Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike
Stars in Rings, Very Fine
N. 103-EE, Unique in Gold**

3039 1787 Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike, Stars in Rings, Gold, VF20 NGC. N. 103-EE, Breen-1345, W-17530, Unique. 13.59 gm. Entrepreneur Horatio N. Rust was the man behind the misnamed New Haven Restrike Fugio cents. Circa 1860, he contracted with the Waterbury, Connecticut, firm Scoville Manufacturing Company to produce several varieties from copy dies. Today, the Plain Rings variety (Newman 104-FF) is relatively plentiful in copper and brass, but the American Congress and Stars in Rings marriages (and their various trials) are formidable rarities. No genuine Fugio cents have stars within the rings, which makes it unclear why Rust designed the EE die with 13 reverse stars. He might have believed the variety could be marketed to collectors familiar with 13 stars on one side (and, sometimes, both sides) of early Federal coins. In any event, not many were made. Two or three pieces are known in silver, including the Col. Green - Eric Newman piece we offered as lot 3076 in our November 2014 Newman Part V Signature. One is known in brass, and Breen lists a copper example but adds it is untraced. The gold example is unique, and was likely the final piece struck from the Newman 103-EE die pair, given the central failure of the obverse die. The obverse border also exhibits a network of fine die cracks. Presumably, the obverse die was not hardened prior to use. The high points are honey-gold, while the fields are tan-brown. No marks are noticeable, but the high-point wear evident on both sides indicates it must have been carried as a pocket piece. The wear may have been an attempt by Rust or an early owner to increase its acceptance as authentic by the 19th-century numismatic community. The present example appeared as lot 661 in the New York Coin & Stamp Co. auction of the celebrated Lorin G. Parmelee collection, and was described as having "no duplicate known in either type or metal." Parmelee sold it to Virgil M. Brand in 1899. Listed on page 90 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 661, where it was bought in; Lorin G. Parmelee (7/31/1899); Virgil M. Brand (Journal #20690); Brand Estate; later, Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1792 Washington Roman Head, PR40 Baker-19, GW-21, About 20 Pieces Known

3040 1792 Washington Roman Head Cent, Baker-19, Breen-1249, W-10840, Musante GW-21, R.6, PR40 NGC. The dies for the iconic Roman Head cent Washington pieces were cut by John Gregory Hancock and struck at Obediah Westwood's mint in Birmingham, England. Hancock is perhaps best known for his 1791 Washington pattern cents.

There are differing interpretations of this important and popular variety. Q. David Bowers observes portraying Washington in the style of a Roman official was done to honor him. In the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Bowers writes:

"The Roman Head cent depicts Washington dressed in the style of a Roman official, a popular way of honoring him, at least in memory, but these are dated during his life. The apotheosis of Washington saw many forms, most famously in Horatio Greenough's statue of epic proportions showing Washington as a Roman emperor seated on a throne. For years this was displayed on the U.S. Capitol grounds. There are many versions of similar tributes in the classic style to be found on bank note vignettes."

Bowers continues that the Roman appearance was typically done as a memorial. Alternatively, Breen called these pieces "Hancock's Revenge" in response to Washington's rejection of their earlier coinage:

"As Washington's spokesmen had compared the idea of presidential portraits on coins to the practices of Nero, Caligula, and Cromwell, so Hancock's (and/or Westwood's) idea was to portray Washington on a coin as a degenerate, effeminate Roman emperor. Hancock's satirical masterpieces, the 'Roman Head' cents manage to convey this impression—with a subtle resemblance. ... Beginning as tokens of incredible spite, these cents have become among the most highly coveted of Washington items."

However colorful, Breen's conclusions are entirely speculative, and there is no way of knowing what the intent was in using the imperial imagery.

The *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* describes the Roman Head cents as having been "made for cabinet purposes, with none intended for circulation," though this PR40 and at least one other example in PR08 exhibit wear. About 20 pieces are believed extant. Deep brown surfaces are smooth with minimal porosity, just a few scattered abrasions and a brush of high-point rub. Well-centered and with strong devices. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 731



1792 Washington Getz Half Dollar

W-10780, VF Details

Narrow Silver Flan, Small Eagle, Plain Edge

3041 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver, Baker-24, Breen-1347, W-10780, Musante GW-22 (A), R.7—Obverse Repaired—NGC Details. VF. Plain edge, narrow flan. 232.6 grains. A legendary issue among the large and wide-ranging series of Washington pieces produced by engraver Peter Getz in early 1792 in an effort to secure a private minting contract for the proposed U.S. coinage. The present example is listed as Number 13 in George Fuld's *The Washington Pattern Coinage of Peter Getz*, which includes entries for 22 confirmed pieces. It is a mid-level coin with uniform wear on bold sides. The obverse features a complete and attractive portrait of Washington and a full date. The peripheral legends, while clearly readable, are less distinct, particularly toward the tops of the letters. Some very old and lightly scratched lettering in the left obverse field has been skillfully removed. While this example was struck on a narrow flan, denticles can be seen on the lower half of this side. The reverse is slightly bolder in appearance, dominated by the wide-spread eagle, whose wing tips touch the outer edge. The legends are more firmly struck than on the obverse, and are fully legible. Some light surface marks can be seen on this side, including a few within the U of UNITED.

The production of the Getz pattern pieces remains shrouded in mystery despite 175 years' worth of efforts by numismatists to illuminate it. In 1843, the *Pittsburg Morning Chronicle* published a letter by Jonas R. McClintock, the Chief Refiner of the Philadelphia Mint, on the subject of the various Washington coins. This letter was later reprinted, accompanied by an introduction by John A. McAllister, Jr., in the October 1857 issue of the *Historical Magazine*. In this letter, the copper 1792 Getz pieces are discussed, though the name Getz is never used. McClintock states that prior to the passage of the Mint Act of April 1792, "artists were engaged, with the knowledge of the proper authorities, in devising models and sinking dies" for the planned coinage. He continues:

"It was under this partial supervision, and antecedent to the completion of the mint, that Mr. Jno. Harper, (an extensive manufacturer of saws,) then located on the corner of Sixth and Cherry sts., caused dies to be engraved under the direction of Mr. Robt. Birch ... and which were it is believed, executed, by a German artist in his employment, with the exception of the lettering, which in all probability was done by himself."

McClintock credited his information to Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint from 1814 to 1839 and a longtime personal friend. These coins have been identified as Getz's work since Montroville Dickeson's 1859 *American Numismatical Manual*. Getz struck examples in both copper and silver from his dies).

Peter Getz hailed from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he likely learned the silversmithing and engraving trades at the hands of his brother John. He is mentioned in William Barton's 1813 biography of Mint Director David Rittenhouse as being "a self taught mechanic of singular ingenuity" who was at one point "a candidate for the place of chief coiner or engraver in the mint." Senator Robert Morris had introduced a coinage bill in December 1791 calling for a design with the president's portrait, name, and a numerical indication of his succession. Don Taxay, in *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*, states that Morris was concurrently having dies prepared for the coinage using this proposed design, the results of which we see before us. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George M. Kline, "Vicksburg Collection" (W. Elliott Woodward, 5/1888), lot 1165; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 838; John J. Ford, Jr.; F.S. Werner; Donald G. Partrick.





1792 Washington Getz Cent Pattern, AU53 Illustrated in *Antiques Magazine*

3042 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper, AU53 NGC. Baker-25, W-10775, Musante GW-22, High R.5. Plain Edge, 32 mm. 255 grains, according to Fuld. The Narrow Flan variant of the copper Plain Edge 1792 Getz pattern represents a plurality of all known Getz patterns across all varieties. About 40 pieces are known. This coin is ranked 20th in George Fuld's census of copper Getz patterns, 16th among Plain Edge coins. However, an argument could be made for this piece being ranked higher. At the time of Fuld's publication, the best available images of this piece were the grainy plates of the 1974 Stack's catalog, which did not accurately represent its quality. The Stack's cataloger wrote:

"This specimen is **perfectly centered and very sharply struck**. Only light even wear with a minimum amount of handling marks, and a slightly porous surface. Almost equal to the specimen in our June 1973 sale..."

The June specimen mentioned was the Anton-Park coin, which Fuld ranks 18th in his census, just slightly higher than this piece.

Objectively, the so-called "porous surface" of this piece is not evident to the unaided eye, and only beneath a loupe at a well-lit angle is it detectable. The coin displays uniform walnut-brown patina with undertones of steel-blue and green-gold that emerge beneath a lamp's illumination. Detail is indeed sharp and wear faint, the only notable points of weakness being the very center of the eagle's shield and the expectedly soft P in PRESIDENT. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (2/1/1973); Donald Groves Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 425; Donald G. Partrick. Plated in *Antiques Magazine* (7/1981).

NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921



Lot 3043



1792 Washington President Silver Pattern, XF40
Baker-20, Eagle and Stars Reverse
One of Five Pieces Known
Ex: Bushnell-Parmelee-Brand-Green-Ford

3043 1792 Washington Perkins Pattern Half Dollar, Eagle and Stars Reverse, Silver, Lettered Edge, XF40 NGC. Baker-20, W-10675, Musante GW-31 (B), High R.7. 186 grains. Baker-20 is not only a famed rarity within the whole of Washingtonia, it is also historically important from a numismatic perspective. Jacob Perkins, a young engraver and inventor of Newburyport, Massachusetts, struck the coins in 1792, sometime prior to February 29, for consideration by George Washington and Congress as a national coinage. Perkins struck pieces in copper, silver, and gold. Eleven copper pieces are known today, with seven Lettered Edge and four Plain Edge subtypes; five silver pieces are known, and the gold piece is unique.

All five silver pieces known have lettered edges. Although modern reference works list a Plain Edge variant in silver, no such coin has actually been reported. An exhaustive study of auction data going as far back as the 1860s reveals no definitive appearances of a Plain Edge silver coin, and no such variety was listed in the original Baker reference of 1885. To our knowledge, the supposed Plain Edge was not described in print until 1965, in the notes of George Fuld's reprint of Baker's reference. It is believed that misinterpreted descriptions of silver Getz half dollar patterns were the source for this apparently nonexistent variety.

The five known Lettered Edge Baker-20 silver pieces include one coin in the Massachusetts Historical Society, plus four in private hands. One of these was the Newman XF Details specimen, which we offered in November 2018 in what was its first documented public auction appearance—it realized \$204,000. The VF Details piece formerly of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was sold in a November 2019 Stack's Bowers sale, having been unavailable to collectors for most of its prior existence. In our recent FUN Signature, the XF45 coin from the Donald G. Partrick Collection realized \$288,000 in its first auction appearance since 1983. Now, we have the privilege of offering the only remaining example of this storied rarity—the XF40 Partrick specimen. This piece last appeared in the John J. Ford, Jr. sales (Stack's, 5/2004). It boasts one of the most impressive pedigrees of all known examples, including F.C.C. Boyd, Eric P. Newman, "Colonel" Green, Wayte Raymond, Virgil and Armin Brand, the Chapman brothers, and Lorin G. Parmelee. We have traced its provenance to Charles I. Bushnell, in whose collection it first appeared at public auction, in June 1882.

The following roster details the known history of the five silver pieces:

1. AU55 per Stuart Levine. John McCoy (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), lot 2457, which realized \$100; William Sumner Appleton; Massachusetts Historical Society. 188 grains. Pictured in Musante on page 91. Woodward wrote in 1864: "A splendid specimen; if anything, superior to the one in my last sale." The example in Woodward's March 1864 sale was described as: "Washington cent, 1792, thirteen stars above the eagle," with no other details. That piece sold to Brevoort.

2. XF45 NGC. Ellis Robison Sale (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 245, which realized \$44,000; John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 379, which realized \$35,200; Donald G. Partrick; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3956, which realized \$288,000. The finest in private hands.

3. XF40 NGC. Charles I. Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1248, which realized \$126; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 619, which realized \$86; to S.H. & H. Chapman; DeWitt Smith; Virgil M. Brand (journal #46482); Armin Brand (5/17/1933); Wayte Raymond; "Col." E.H.R. Green; 1942 B.G. Johnson, Eric P. Newman partnership; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 26, which realized \$115,000; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. 168.5 grains. **The present coin.**

4. XF Details, Graffiti NGC. Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2018), lot 15007, which realized \$204,000. 186.7 grains.

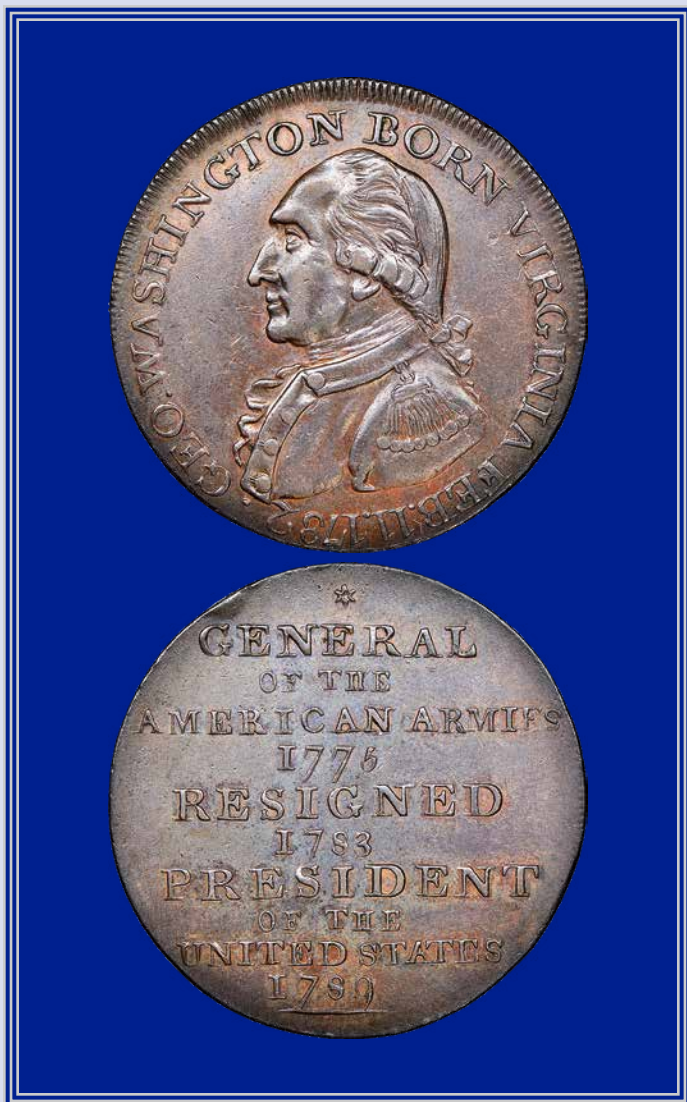
5. VF Details, Plugged PCGS. A.S. Jenks Collection (Edward Cogan, 4/1877), lot 690, which realized \$101; Vicksburg Collection (W.E. Woodward, 5/1888), lot 1168, which realized \$50; W.S. Baker; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; photographed in *The Numismatist* (9/1975); Kessler Spangenberg Sale (NASCA, 4/1981), lot 2471, which realized \$19,000; returned to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Stack's Bowers, 11/2019), lot 20023, which realized \$78,000. Plugged at 12:00. 168.5 grains.

As detailed in our 2018 description of the Newman example, there are additional prior auction appearances of the Baker-20 variety, but the coins represented in those offerings cannot be positively linked to any of the provenances listed above.

The Ford-Partrick specimen offered here is one of only two problem-free representatives known in private hands. The coin shows light wear consistent with the grade, while all major design elements remain clear. The detailing on Washington's shoulder exhibits the most obvious wear. Original olive-gray and russet toning characterizes the smooth surfaces. Several faint, hair-thin scratches on the obverse bust serve as pedigree markers but are not obvious to the unaided eye and do not impact the numeric assessment from NGC.

Over the last few years, collectors have been treated with opportunities to acquire all four Baker-20 Washington President patterns known in private hands. This has been the first such availability of these coins in decades, and collectors should be aware that it may be the last time these coins will be offered for a similar period of years. The Bushnell-Partrick could very well be bidders' last chance to acquire this issue for a generation. Listed on page 83 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

NGC ID# 2B74, PCGS# 708



**(1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent, AU55
Musante GW-33 (C), Second Reverse**

3044 (1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent, Second Legend Reverse, Copper, Plain Edge, AU55 NGC. Baker-22 (1999), Baker-60, W-10730, Musante GW-33, R.5. Numismatists believed for many years that Baker-60 was struck in Birmingham, England, by the Westwood Mint. Dies provenanced to descendants of Jacob Perkins of Massachusetts indicate that he was the maker, though the Washington bust was copied from the 1791 cents issued by the Westwood Mint. The WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA obverse was used for four different copper varieties plus one rare silver issue. Baker-60 employs the GENERAL reverse and has a plain edge. Baker-60 is typically encountered well circulated; however, the present example is sharply detailed, showing little wear. Satiny luster remains in the fields, complementing the burgundy-brown patina. A small rim bump above the GE in GENERAL serves as a pedigree marker. An attractive and original example. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2B79, PCGS# 723

**1790 Washington Manly Medal in Silver,
MS62**

**Baker-61B, Musante GW-10
Fewer Than a Dozen Traced**

3045 1790 Washington Silver Manly Medal, First Obverse, Baker-61B, Musante GW-10 (B), MS62 NGC. Neil Musante, writing in *Medallic Washington*, describes the Manly medal as "the first medallic commemoration of Washington ... issued in America." They were engraved by Philadelphia medallist Samuel Brooks, once an employee of Robert Scot, and struck on cast planchets by James Manly, a blacksmith in that city, in 1790. Additional Manly medals were reissued in England using the same reverse die and an alternate obverse. Examples of this type were sold in bronze, white metal (\$1), fire-gilt bronze (\$2), silver (\$4), and gold ("in proportion to weight"). While bronze and white metal examples are seen with relative frequency, Musante cites an estimated population of just six pieces in silver and a unique example in gold in the Massachusetts Historical Society. George Fuld provides a roster of 11 silver medals in his October 2008 *Numismatist* article, with this MS62 representative corresponding to #3 on that list. Silvery surfaces feature swathes of bluish-gray toning and scattered marks.

Ex: Gilbert Steinberg Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1992), lot 17; May Sale (*Stack's*, 5/1993), lot 82; Donald G. Partrick.



**1797 Thomas Halliday
Washington Medal, MS65
Bronze, Baker-70C, Musante GW-57**

3046 Halliday Medal 1797 Baker-70C, Musante GW-57, Bronze, MS65 NGC. The similarity of the Halliday and Sansom medals commemorating Washington's retirement from public life (presidency relinquished) has long caused confusion as to which was struck first. Both Baker and Musante designate the medal produced by Thomas Halliday as the model and John Reich's execution of the Joseph Sanson's commission as the copy, with Musante dating the former as circa 1797 and the latter as circa 1805. According to Neil Musante, writing in *Medallic Washington*, the portrait may have been based on a 1796 engraving by Thomas Holloway, which in turn was based on a March 1795 painting by Gilbert Stuart. Musante provides a rarity rating of VR (Very Rare), which corresponds to eight to 31 pieces believed extant. The medal survives in beautiful condition with glossy brown surfaces and golden-olive accents. Halliday's masterfully rendered design is struck up in full detail.

Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**Circa 1805 Sansom Medal in Silver
Baker-71, Musante GW-58, MS62
Original Dies, One of Six Confirmed**

3047 (circa 1805) Washington Sansom Medal, Baker-71, Musante GW-58, Silver, MS62 NGC. Joseph Sansom's medal of George Washington was based directly on an earlier English medal by the Birmingham engraver Thomas Halliday. Sansom commissioned John Reich to copy the Halliday design, and the medals were struck at the U.S. Mint, being among the first produced there. An advertisement put out by Sansom and reproduced by Neil Musante in *Medallic Washington* (2016) described the medal as "the most splendid monument that has yet been raised to the memory of Washington." Musante cites a population of "About six known" in silver from the original dies, identified by the tip of the sword between CY in PRESIDENCY, among other differences. Originals also exist in bronze and white metal, and they are far more plentiful. The present silver rarity represents an early impression from the dies without any evidence of rust. Scattered ticks appear over surfaces toned in gunmetal-gray patina with added accents of gold and blue throughout.

Ex: Stack's (5/1993), lot 92; Martin Paul; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1800 Washington Hero of Freedom Medal
MS64 Brown
Struck Over a 1797 Cartwheel Two Pence
Baker-79BA, Musante GW-81 (B)**

3048 1800 Washington Hero of Freedom Medal, Baker-79BA, Musante GW-81 (B), Copper MS64 Brown NGC. 38mm. W. Elliott Woodward wrote in 1865 that the dies Obediah Westwood used to strike these Washington memorial medals “were used as paving blocks to form a garden walk in Birmingham, England.” This rare bronze medal is struck over a 1797 Cartwheel two pence with evidence of the undertype readily apparent around the borders on both sides. While the obverse is fully struck, a die defect obscures ORN and (O)F H (UMAN) at the central reverse. Glossy mahogany-brown surfaces exhibit a few specks of carbon in the fields left and right of Washington’s portrait, but contact is minimal. Overall preservation is excellent and far exceeds the typical survivor.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



**1800 Washington Hero of Freedom Medal,
MS62
Baker-79, GW-81 (A)
About Five Known in Silver**

3049 1800 Washington Hero of Freedom Medal, Baker-79, Musante GW-81 (A), Silver MS62 NGC. 38mm. Struck by Obediah Westwood of Birmingham, England. It the smaller of two different Washington memorial medals he produced, the other being Baker-83, GW-80, the Emancipator of America medal. The present medal was struck in a variety of metals, as detailed in Munsante’s reference, with five estimated extant in silver. This example is finer than either the LaRivière-Ford (AU58 with light scratches) or Norweb (VF holed) pieces. Shimmering surfaces are lightly toned with little more than a few superficial hairlines well-concealed beneath the natural patina, which deepens around the devices.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

(1800) Washington Funeral Urn
Medal in Gold
Baker-166, GW-70B, XF40

3050 Washington 1800 Funeral Urn Gold XF40 NGC. Baker-166, Fuld 3-B, Musante GW-70B. President Washington's death was a profound tragedy for the nation, and the American people grieved for months. Tributes were organized throughout the country to honor his memory. Three large memorial processions were held in Boston in early 1800; the public events were held on January 9 and February 22. The Masons had a separate procession on February 11 to honor their late "brother." Washington Funeral Urn medals were struck by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in late 1799 or during the first few days of 1800, mere weeks after Washington's death on December 14, 1799. The obverse features a left-facing bust of Washington at the center, with a wreath encircling. Expressive of popular sentiment, the legend reads, HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS. On the reverse, a funeral urn inscribed GW in script lettering is surrounded by important dates in Washington's life. Examples were produced in gold, silver, copper, and white metal and holed for suspension. They were made for and sold to attendees of the Boston funeral procession on Thursday, January 9, 1800, where they were worn around the necks of mourners.

This bright reddish-gold survivor exhibits modest wear, evidence of its use, while overall strike definition remains strong. An extremely rare gold funeral urn medal that will be a treasured prize for the successful bidder.

Ex: Fred Werner; John J. Ford, Jr.; New England Rare Coins (3/14/1981); Donald G. Partrick.



**Undated (1800) Washington Funeral Medal
Skull and Crossbones Type
Baker-165, GW-71A, AU Details
One of Two in Gold
Ex: Edwards-Bushnell-Garrett**



3051 Washington 1800 Funeral Skull Gold - Cleaned - NGC Details. AU. Baker-165, Fuld 2-A2, Musante GW-71A. Three major varieties of the Washington funeral medals exist: those with G.W. on an urn, those with G.W. below the urn, and those without an urn but showing a skull and crossbones. All three were struck by skilled engraver, medallist, and inventor Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts, for mourners attending funeral processions in Boston after the December 14, 1799, death of President George Washington. Both Washington and Perkins were Freemasons, and this Skull and Crossbones variety was struck specifically for the procession conducted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on February 11, 1800, which would have been Washington's 68th birthday according to the Julian calendar, per Neil Musante.

The obverse features a left-facing profile of Washington surrounded by a laurel wreath with HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS. around the border. The reverse reads B. FEB. 11. 1732. GEN. AM. ARMIES, 1775. / RE. 1783, PRES. U.S. AM. '89. R. '96. / GEN. ARM. U.S. AM. '98. / OB. D. 15. '99. A skull and crossbones appears at 6 o'clock. Two different die varieties are known. This one features the 7 in 1783 pointing to the middle of the N below, among other small differences. As with the other Washington Funeral medals, the Skull and Crossbones type is known in silver, copper, white metal, and gold, with the latter being the rarest by far. Only two examples are known, both from this die pair: the present AU Details piece and the Norweb-Partrick example in MS63 that brought \$276,000 as part of our January 2021 Platinum sale.

Writing of this medal's first public auction appearance in March 1865, W. Elliot Woodward commented: "This beautiful piece was purchased from Dr. F.S. Edwards, of N.Y. City, who guarantees it in every particular..." At that time, Woodward believed that "but four specimens are known." Given the two traced today, it is possible that he was either mistaken or that the two other examples have since been lost. By 1981, the Garrett cataloger knew of only two gold medals and wrote: "Not even a whisper of another piece has been learned." In that last appearance four decades ago, this medal was described as "sharp Extremely Fine" and "A superb piece." It was pointed out that it appears to be struck over a Spanish 4 escudos gold piece of Charles III or IV, with evidence of undertype visible. Yellow-gold surfaces are lightly hairlined, but the devices remain bold and eye appeal is terrific, matching its undeniable historical significance and absolute rarity.

Ex: Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliott Woodward, 3/1865), lot 3290; Charles Ira Bushnell (S.H. and H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1313; T. Harrison Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 4/1981), lot 1802; Donald G. Partrick.

**(1800) Washington Oval Funeral Medal,
By Jacob Perkins, Gold, Uniface Unc Details
Baker-169, Musante GW-75 (A)**

3052 (1800) George Washington Funeral Medal, Gold, Baker-169, Musante GW-75 (A)—Cleaned—Uncertified. **Unc Details.** This oval funeral medal is housed in a jeweled bezel with 19 diminutive seed pearls and a hanger for suspension. A note accompanies this piece stating its publication on the cover of the February 1957 *Antiques Magazine*. This exact medal and its jeweled bezel appear on the cover of the second edition of *Medallic Portraits of Washington*.

In *Medallic Washington*, Volume 1, Neil Musante reproduced an advertisement offering these gold Washington shells for sale “at the low price of 2 dollars and fifty cents.” That advertisement notes that they were “struck by the ingenious artist Mr. Jacob Perkins.” Those who were acquainted with President Washington considered the likeness to be “very striking.”

About one dozen of these important oval gold funeral medals were engraved by Jacob Perkins and distributed by Ebsen Moulton of Boston with the intention of being placed in locket, or in other types of jewelry as seen on this example. Russell Rulau and George Fuld estimated that eight of these are known in gold, and two others in copper.

The actual age of this bezel and its jewels remains unknown, but it is possibly contemporary. Although cleaning lines are detected, this lovely bright yellow medal displays an exceptional strike with fully Prooflike fields.

Ex: Paul Magriel; Donald G. Partrick.





1818 Washington Market Chowder Club Medal, MS64
Baker-338, Musante GW-97, Unique in Gold
Ex: Lightbody-Levick-Garrett

3053 1818 Washington Market Chowder Club Medal, Baker-338, Musante GW-97, Gold MS64 NGC. The Washington Market Chowder Club medals rank among the most iconic and rarest items in the entire Washington series. They are also among the most confounding and mysterious. Until recently, little was known about the club itself or the possible maker of these medals.

This gold medal first appeared in an 1866 Cogan sale, where it was purchased by New York collector J.N.T. Levick. According to the November 1867 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Levick displayed the medal at an October 24, 1867, meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

“Mr. Levick exhibited specimens, in gold and silver, of a token or badge, purporting to have been issued by the ‘Washington Market Chowder Club 1818.’ Mr. Levick spoke at some length concerning the piece, stating that he was unable to learn its history or origin, and regarded it as a recent fabrication. ... He wished, however, a thorough investigation of the matter.”

The present example next appeared in W. Elliott Woodward’s May 1884 sale of Mr. Levick’s collection, where Woodward noted: “This piece made its appearance some 30 or 40 years ago; another has never been seen. Concerning the club mentioned, I have no positive information, but have been told that such an organization existed in New York city early in the present century. *Gold, perfect, unique.*” Indeed, the Washington Market Chowder Club was a target company, a shooting club and/or volunteer militia. An entry in the November 29, 1850 issue of the New York *Tribune* noted:

“WASHINGTON MARKET CHOWDER CLUB - A company bearing the above name, composed, we understand, of the butchers of Washington Market, passed our office yesterday morning on a target excursion, accompanied by Dodsworth’s Band. They were very numerous, and fine looking body of men. And it would be indeed surprising that any company composed of butchers should be anything else than fine looking; that occupation embraces the most robust and hardy men in that city.”

The club appears to have remained active through at least 1854. As for the origin of the club’s name, Washington Market was established in 1812 as a produce market in lower Manhattan, and chowder was a staple food of the working class, often shared during boisterous social gatherings. During the 19th century, historian Herby Asbury describes chowder as “the national soup” and as a “thick and substantial mixture, compounded of eels, fish, clams, lobster, chicken, duck, and all kinds of tempting ingredients.” Considering the club was made up of the butchers of Washington Market, the name was likely a reference to their work and the hardy meals they enjoyed at club get-togethers.

Although the nature of the Washington Market Chowder Club itself has not been discussed in numismatic literature, Neil Musante (2016) has made a case for Charles Cushing Wright being the maker of these rare medals. A 23-year-old Wright moved from Albany to New York City in 1818 and began working with the engraver Peter Maverick at No. 2 Pine Street, not too far from Washington Market. The design for this medal is extremely crude, and it is unsigned. However, Musante argues that Wright’s “proximity to the Washington Market, the timing of his presence in New York and the design similarity to some of his later work are all strong indicators that this could have been the first medal struck by Charles Cushing Wright.” Similar works by Wright include GW-123 to GW-125.

This cataloger has found a June 7, 1903, *New York Times* article, “Hotels Which Flourished More Than Fifty Years Ago,” which may connect Wright more directly to the Chowder Club medals. The article explains that a Mr. Williams maintained the Union Hall hotel (and tavern) at the corner of Henry and Oliver streets in New York City from 1837 to 1840, and that he issued store cards. It also notes that the Union Hall served as headquarters for the Washington Market Chowder Club. The rare Richard Williams Union Hall token, HT-339, W-NY-1080-10a, to which the article refers is signed BALE at the lower reverse. James Bale was an associate of Charles Cushing Wright from 1829 to 1834. Certainly, more research is needed to confirm when and by whom these medals were struck. The Wright theory remains speculative, built upon circumstantial evidence, and the 1818 date may simply reference the year of the club’s founding. It is entirely possible these were struck later, possibly during the 1850s, by someone other than Wright.

As it stands, the Washington Market Chowder Club medal is unique in gold. It appeared twice at public auction during the 19th century and only once during the 20th. This offering, the first of the 21st century, represents an unequalled opportunity for Washingtonia specialists. The surfaces have a light greenish-gold hue with reddish accents. Design elements in the inner ring around the borders are barely visible, as made, and as noticed on the Partrick silver example. An extraordinary rarity that should not be overlooked.

Ex: Colin Lightbody Collection (Edward Cogan, 12/1866), lot 738, where it brought \$42.50; J.N.T. Levick; Levick Collection (W. Elliott Woodward, 5/1884), lot 2529; Kingdoms Collection (W. Elliott Woodward, 10/1884), lot 1286, where it brought \$23.20; T. Harrison Garrett: John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 4/1981), lot 1858; Donald G. Partrick.



**1818 Washington Market
Chowder Club Medal, MS62
Baker-338A, Musante GW-97,
Four Known in Silver
The Finer of Two in Private Hands**

3054 1818 Washington Market Chowder Club Medal, Baker-338A, Musante GW-97, Silver MS62 NGC. 23.4mm. Only four examples of the Washington Market Chowder Club medal are known in silver, two of which are permanently housed in the American Numismatic Society Collection and the Massachusetts Historical Society. The two in private hands include the Würtzbach, Brand (journal #92002:321), Brand estate, Norweb example (AU) and this piece, which is ex: Boyd-Ford. A single example exists in gold and is also included in the sale. We encourage bidders to refer to that lot for a more fulsome overview of the Washington Market Chowder Club and its medals.

This silver representative is typically struck with the crude devices showing softness at the centers. The W at the central reverse is notably weak, though it remains legible. Just above it is a hashmark scratched into the surface of medal. The same mark appears on the Norweb example and is believed to be some sort of centering device. Gunmetal and golden-olive patina around the raised elements complements silver-gray toning overall. A strong rim encircles each side, and marks are minimal. This is an excellent opportunity for collectors.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate (3/27/1959); John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part II (Stack's 5/2004), lot 217; Donald G. Partrick.



Lot 3055



1757-Dated Original Treaty of Easton Medal, MS62 Struck over a Spanish American 8 Reales Betts-401, The Finest Known

3055 1757-Dated George II Indian Peace Medal, Treaty of Easton, Betts-401, Julian IP-49, MS62 NGC. 43.7 mm, 399.2 grains. In the tradition of collecting North American Indian Peace medals, this iconic and exceptionally well-designed type has always been esteemed by the most important collectors. The Treaty of Easton medal is also identified as the Quaker or Duffield medal as Edward Duffield engraved the dies for the Philadelphia Society of Friends. In *Historical Medals of America*, Betts writes: "This is thought to be the first Indian Medal executed in America, and is said to have been presented by 'the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means.'" Martha Wilson Hamilton, in *Silver in the Fur Trade: 1680-1820*, describes Duffield as "a Philadelphia clockmaker, friend of Benjamin Franklin, and executor of Franklin's estate." She adds, "The striking was done by Joseph Richardson, a member of the Society." The dies remained in the hands of his son, Joseph Richardson, Jr., whose letter on the topic was reprinted in the October 1877 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics* in an article titled "An Old Indian Medal," and is reproduced below:

"Philadelphia, Sixth Month, 12th, 1813

"The impressions which I now respectfully offer for thy acceptance are from dies that have long been in possession of my predecessor and myself; at the early time they were engraved, coining presses were unknown in this country. They were, therefore, cut on punches fixed in a socket, and struck with a sledge hammer. The Indian medal of 1757 was struck at the expense of a Society (chiefly composed of Friends) formed in Philadelphia, for the express purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes. The appropriate inscription on the reverse is truly characteristic, and will serve to convey to posterity a just idea of the men of influence in those days. I remember well the striking of the Indian medal by my father; it was executed in silver, and presented to the Indians by the Society. Although this Medal may at present be thought of little value, I have no doubt in a future day it will be considered as interesting, not only from the occasion for which it was struck, but as it may serve to show the progress of the arts in our country.

Thy Friend, Joseph Richardson"

R.W. Julian, in *Medals of the United States Mint: The First Century*, describes the medal as: "Obverse: bust to left with legend GEORGIUS II DEI GRATIA [GEORGE II BY THE GRACE OF GOD]. Reverse: A Quaker, at a council fire, offers a peace pipe to an Indian. The date 1757 is below with LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE in an encircling legend."

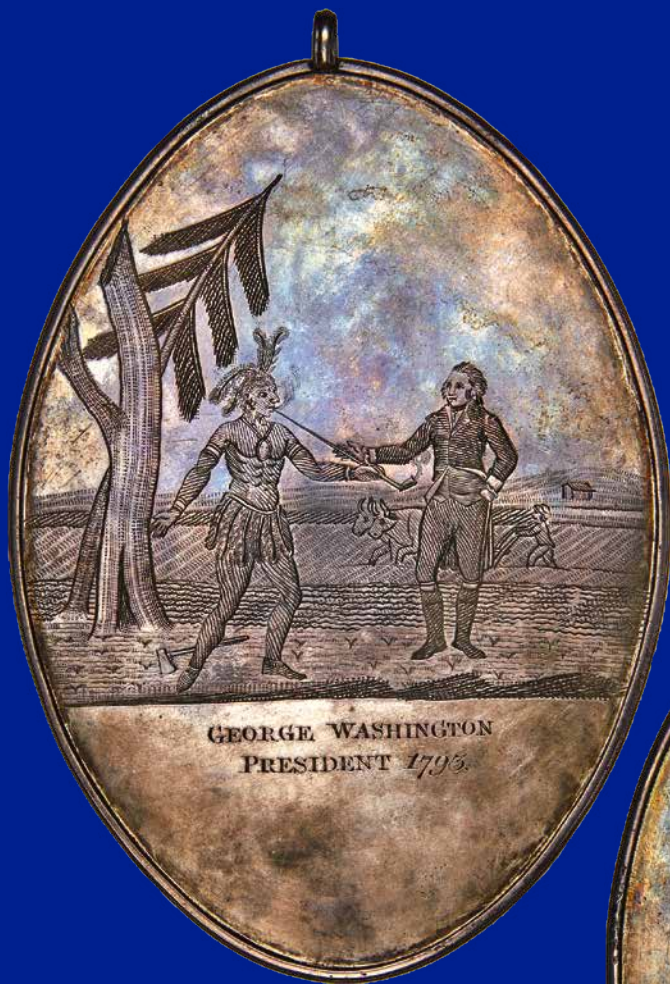
These medals were awarded to Native Americans during negotiations leading to the October 1758 Treaty of Easton, by which "Peace was confirmed between His Maj'ty's Subjects, and the *Delawares* and their *Allies* ..." and "the Proprietors of *Pennsylvania* released all the Lands within their province to the Westward of the *Allegheny* hills to the Indians of the *Six Nations*, from whom they had before purchased them, and solemnly engaged 'That no white people should make Plantations or Settlements on the Lands to the Westward of those Hills.'" (excerpted from the *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1761-1765*.)

The dies held by Richardson were eventually transferred to the U.S. Mint as early as 1800, according to R.W. Julian, where examples were restruck. Original 1757 strikes are from the earliest die state while Mint restrikes vary from early to late states inclusive of broken dies.

This piece is from the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, where the cataloger presented a brief census of 13 known examples including three in the American Numismatic Society and one at the Winterthur Museum. A New England collector holds two; Alan Weinberg owns one; another is owned by the well-known historical document dealer, Ken Rendell; a Philadelphia auction house (Freeman's) offered one in early 2006; and three examples, including the present medal, appeared in the October 2006 John J. Ford, Jr. sale.

This lovely example has the leaved olive edge of original strikes. Both sides exhibit rich pewter-gray surfaces with splendid blue and rose overtones. It is holed at 12 o'clock, apparently as usual for the original strikes.

Ex: William Fox Steinberg; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2006), lot 39 as the finest known to the cataloger; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1793 Washington President Oval Peace Medal
Engraved by Philadelphia Silversmith Joseph Richardson
Ex: Hunter-Brand, Only a Few in Private Hands

3056 1793 George Washington President Oval Engraved Indian Peace Medal, Silver, by Joseph Richardson, Baker 174 Unlisted, Belden 8-B, Prucha 31, Gilcrease 6.12, Genuine NGC. 111 x 154 mm. Surviving examples of the George Washington oval engraved peace medal are major rarities not usually seen outside of institutional settings. Only a few are held privately, and as is sometimes the case in numismatics, opportunities to acquire these monumentally important relics are even rarer than the items themselves.

These iconic medals follow a long practice, established by the European powers as early as the 17th century, of distributing silver medals to North American Indigenous chiefs and other leaders, as described by Thomas Jefferson in 1793:

“This has been an ancient custom from time immemorial. The medals are considered as complimentary things, as marks of friendship to those who come to see us, or who do us good offices, conciliatory of their good will towards us, and not designed to produce a contrary disposition toward others. They confer no power, and seem to have taken their origin in the European practice, of giving medals or other marks of friendship to the negotiators of treaties and other diplomatic characters, or visitors of distinction.”

Peace medals were highly prized by their recipients, and while Jefferson may have believed they conferred “no power,” they were proudly worn and displayed as symbols of exactly that. Indigenous chiefs would even turn in their old British or French medals in exchange for American medals upon the formation of a new alliance, an important act in formalizing military or diplomatic ties.

Washington oval peace medals are dated 1789, 1792, 1793, and 1795, and they exist in three different sizes: small, medium, and large. They are all hand-engraved with nine major types identified by Bauman Belden. All medals show minor differences from one to the other. The medals of 1793 and 1795 exist with hallmarks, unlike those of 1789 or 1792. Known marks are J.R. or I.R. for Joseph Richardson, Jr., a Philadelphia silversmith (1782-1831), and J.L., an unknown maker but possibly Joseph Loring of Boston or John Lynch of Baltimore. Richardson was listed in Philadelphia directories from 1785 to 1791, operating on Front Street, and later served as an assayer at the United States Mint from 1795 until his death in 1831.

Only 50 or so Washington oval peace medals of all dates and sizes are thought to exist, excluding the countless fakes made to fool collectors. About 90% of genuine examples reside in museums. The late George Fuld compiled a census for each date and size, published in *Peace Medals: Negotiating Power in Early America*, published by the Gilcrease Museum in 2011. He was aware of the following 1793 medals: four large size, eight middle or medium size, four small size, and one for which the size was unknown, for a total of 17 pieces.

The present middle-size representative can be traced to the collection of Toronto, Ontario, collector William H. Hunter. His collection was offered by S.H. Chapman in December 1920. This medal appeared as lot 90, where it was described as “Very Fine. Excessively rare.” It realized \$550, an incredible amount of money at that time, and the second highest total in the entire sale after a 1795 Washington oval peace medal attributed to Mississinewa, Chief of the Wabash Miamies, which realized \$800. This medal was purchased by Virgil Brand (journal #103782) and next appeared publicly in 1984, when Donald G. Partrick seized the opportunity to add it to his collection, where it has remained for nearly four decades.

As noted above, due their hand-made nature, each Washington oval peace medal is different. That said, some pieces stand out for their quality. In 2011, George Fuld remarked: “The detail of the Richardson issues is exceptional - the beauty of his medals is clearly obvious.” Indeed, the level of detail on this Washington oval peace medal is remarkable. President Washington and the Native chief are exquisitely rendered, as are the background motifs on that side and the Great Seal of the United States on the reverse. Richardson’s hallmark, J.R. within a square, is stamped upside down just right of six o’clock on that side. Silvery surfaces are magnificently toned in delicate, natural shades of violet-gray, blue, and gold. The rim, consisting of a band of silver around the engraved medal, is raised, and a flat loop for suspension is integrated at 12 o’clock. This museum-quality offering will surely serve as the premier highlight in any set of American or Indian peace medals.

Ex: W.H. Hunter Collection (S.H. Chapman, 12/1920), lot 90; Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 961; Donald G. Partrick.



(1820) Hudson's Bay Company Indian Peace Medal in Silver
Leroux-490, Breton-181, Jamieson-20, AU50
Only Six to 10 Examples Known

3057 (1820) George III Hudson's Bay Company Indian Peace Medal, Jamieson-20, AU50 NGC. Leroux-490, Breton-181, BHM-1062, Eimer-1120. The history of the Hudson's Bay Company has been described as the history of Canada. In 1670, King Charles II of England granted a royal charter to Prince Rupert and 17 other noblemen, incorporating them as the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." The charter gave the Company a monopoly over roughly 40% of what is now Canada, securing for them "the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds, in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson's Straits, together with all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, &c., aforesaid, that are not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian prince or state." It was over this vast territory known as Rupert's Land that the Hudson's Bay Company traders competed in the fur trade.

Vital to the success of any colonizing power in North America, be it a state or a private concern, was securing alliances with Indigenous groups. One practice for establishing such affiliations, developed during the late 17th century and employed through the early 20th, was the gifting of medals. The distribution of medals, usually in silver, signaled "a pledge of material trade goods, such as cloth, kettles, beads and ornaments, and ultimately weapons" on the part of the Europeans in exchange for a promise on the part of the Indigenous people to "supply secure sources of raw materials (deer hides, furs, and feathers) that would enhance the Europeans' expanding overseas trading systems" (Reilly 2011).

Writing in *Medals, Tokens, and Paper Money of the Hudson's Bay Company* (1975), Larry Gingras provides evidence that the Hudson's Bay Company distributed their own Indian peace medals as early as Spring 1793. However, those were different from the type offered here, and none are presently known. Regarding the issuance of these medals, Gingras cites a February 15, 1820, entry from the Company's London minute book: "Read a letter from W. Walker dated Soho 10th inst. Ordered medals with the head of his late Majesty to be sent the ensuing season." A Company ship, the *Eddystone*, captained by Benjamin Bell, set out to York Factory, the main HBC trading post in what is now northern Manitoba, in May 1820 with a "parcel containing 24 medals for Indian Chiefs." Documentation shows these medals were presented by HBC traders to Indigenous chiefs as far as Great Slave Lake and Peace River in 1821, and that distribution occurred as late as April 1825.

The 1820 Hudson's Bay Company medals were designed by Conrad Heinrich Kuchler, an engraver employed by Matthew Boulton until his death in 1810. (Kuchler also cut the dies for the Myddleton tokens.) Examples are known in copper, some presumably originals but others restrikes, with three different obverses, while only a handful of silver medals are confirmed, all with the same obverse and all in the same reverse die state with a crack above the fox's tail. The Ford Collection included two examples, one with hanger and one without but holed. The Jamieson plate piece, later in the Ferguson Collection, now resides in the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, Alberta. Its hanger was attached to the rim rather than through a hole. A Choice Mint State example in the Lucien M. LaRivière Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/2001), lot 2019 showed no signs of having been presented. Lot 437 of the Charles Morris Collection, Part II (Ben G. Green, 9/1912) was silver and described as "Very rare. Cost \$20 in 1888." One VF silver and one bronze proof were sold as lot 45 in the Brigadier-General Palmer Collection (Glendening, 6/1919). The W.W.C Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, 11/1925), lot 942 was described as a silver proof. In his write-up of this medal in 1994, Warren Baker explained that it was believed to "have belonged to Charles Hunt French, Chief Factor and Fur Trade Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co., retired in 1930 after forty-three years in the fur trade. French collected material relating to the Hudson's Bay Co., both on a personal basis and for the Company."

This medal, one of perhaps six to 10 known in silver, is an amazing rarity and a monumental relic of the North America fur trade. Clearly awarded, it shows evidence of high-point wear and superficial hairlines from a long-ago cleaning that do not distract in the slightest. Light silver-gray surfaces are slightly deeper around the raised devices.

Ex: Possibly Charles Hunt French, Chief Factor and Fur Trade Commission of Hudson's Bay Company; Donald Stewart; Warren Baker; Torex Sale #29 (Jeffrey Hoare, 3/1994), lot 589; Donald G. Partrick.



**Circa 1832 John Jacob Astor
Peace Medal in Silver
Issued by the American Fur Company, AU55
Seven Traced, Two in Private Hands**

3058 (C. 1832) John Jacob Astor American Fur Company Prucha-61, Belden-65, AU55 NGC. 64.9 mm. 111.4 grams. Indian peace medals were typically presented by colonial governments (French, British, Spanish, American) or their representatives to Indigenous allies as tokens of friendship or appreciation, for securing allegiances, or to celebrate the signing of treaties. Although most peace medals familiar to the collecting public are governmental in nature, not all of them were, including those distributed by the Quakers of Pennsylvania and a series of medals struck by private fur trading entities during the second quarter of the 19th century. Among them are the ultra-rare "Astor" medals of the American Fur Company.

John Jacob Astor and the American Fur Company

John Jacob Astor, patriarch of one of America's best-known dynasties, was the United States' first multi-millionaire. Astor emigrated from Waldorf, Germany as a teenager circa 1783-84 and dabbled as a butcher and retailer of musical instruments before finding his footing in the lucrative North American fur trade. What began as a small business trading furs obtained from local Indigenous populations and exporting them to London quickly blossomed into a global trading empire. The Astor name, like Vanderbilt and Rockefeller, remains synonymous with American success.

Astor established the American Fur Company in 1808. The firm eventually came to dominate the fur trade from the Great Lakes and the Missouri River Valley to the Rocky Mountains and the Oregon Territory. It competed against its British counterparts in the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, while absorbing smaller American outfits like the Columbia Fur Company. According to Bauman Belden's *Indian Peace Medals Issued in the United States*, in July 1827, the Columbia Fur Company, by that time a subsidiary of Astor's American Fur Company, "covered the Missouri River and adjacent country, being given the name of Upper Missouri Outfit, usually known by the initials U.M.O, with Mr. [Kenneth] McKenzie as the leading partner." In 1828, McKenzie built up the Fort Union trading post a few miles west of the mouth of the Yellowstone River, "becoming the largest and most important station on the Missouri River." It would serve a key role in the American Fur Company's trading relationships with the various Northern Plains tribes and the distribution of these silver medals.

The Medals

By 1830 the practice of distributing silver medals to solidify ties with North American Indigenous populations was commonplace among colonial powers. The American Fur Company agents in the Missouri River region, specifically Kenneth McKenzie (a former North West Company associate), sought to employ those same tactics to affirm their own relationships with the local populations. According to Belden, they “had seen how much importance the Indians attached to presents, especially medals,” and hoped the federal government would supply the gifts. Missouri trader Auguste Chouteau wrote to the American Fur Company head office on August 17, 1831, cited by Martin Chittenden in *The American Fur Trade in the Far West* (1902), emphasizing how medals might help secure Indigenous allegiances over their British rivals:

“This difficulty might nevertheless be somewhat diminished if the government could be persuaded to place at our disposal a few presents, which would be delivered to the Indians in the name of the President of the United States. The English government, if I am well informed, allows the Northwest Company an annual sum for this particular purpose. A little indulgence of this nature on the part of the government will secure the confidence and friendship of these savages toward us.”

However, the government was unwilling to allow a private entity to issue medals on its behalf and risk jeopardizing its own relationships. With its initial request denied, the American Fur Company sought to issue its own medals. Chittenden cites a November 1832 letter from Ramsay Crooks, Astor’s lieutenant, to Auguste Chouteau in St. Louis:

“...the medals for his [Kenneth McKenzie’s] outfit are in the hands of the die-makers, who, I hope, will give us a good likeness *de notre estimable grand-papa*. I wrote to Washington about them, and the War Office made no objections to our having *ornaments* made. Remember they are *ornaments*, not *medals*.”

The design for the American Fur Company “ornaments” was a blatant imitation of the standard federal Indian peace medal design. A bust of John Jacob Astor faces left on the obverse with PRESIDENT OF THE above and AMERICAN FUR COMPANY below. The reverse design is equally similar, with two hands shaking at the center with overlapping calumets (peace pipes) and tomahawks above and below. The upper legend reads FORT UNION and the lower legend is U.M.O. for Upper Missouri Office. According to Francis Paul Prucha, writing in *Indian Peace Medals in American History* (1994), documentation confirms the distribution of the Astor medals by the summer of 1837, though they likely were given out soon after their production in 1832-33. The federal Indian agents were incensed to find these private copies of their own medals in the hands of Indigenous chiefs, undermining their authority.

Astor peace medals are major rarities. A review of early auctions dating back to 1882 turns up a handful of appearances of a single gilt bronze medal and one tin example, the latter being an 81 mm trial piece from different dies that now resides at the ANS. Awarded silver medals are practically unseen. Only seven are confirmed, two of which are held privately, this being one of them. The W.H. Hunter Collection (S.H. Chapman, 12/1920) included a holed example, lot 116, which was purchased for \$350 by the ANS, where it remains. It had been found “on the prairie south of Dickinson, N.D., in the summer of 1882” among the effects and skull of a slain Native American. Others are held in the Missouri Historical Society, University of North Dakota, Iowa State Historical Society (but without reverse inscriptions, according to Michael Hodder), and the Minnesota Historical Society. The only other confirmed example in private hands was sold in the Stack’s January 2003 Americana sale as lot 1519. It had previously appeared in an April 1985 Sotheby’s (London) auction.

The Ford-Partrick Example

In its last auction appearance in October 2006, where it realized \$201,250, this fur trade medal was described as the finer of the two known in private hands. The other was described as “Overall Fine, polished, holed a second time between TO.” This medal is considerably better, though it still appears as a presented peace medal should: holed at 12 o’clock and lightly worn. Steel-gray surfaces are slightly porous, typical for the Astor medals, which were struck on cast planchets by Charles Cushing Wright of Wright & Bale.

As far as we can tell, this is only the third public appearance of a silver Astor medal in North America since the 1920 Hunter sale. We reiterate that this is one of only two in private hands. It represents a significant opportunity for advanced Indian peace medal collectors, fur trade specialists, and enthusiasts of American history.

Ex: Likely the example sold to the Astor Family circa 1893, as referenced by Benjamin Betts in the July 1897 issue of the American Journal of American Numismatics; Spink and Son (Australia) (11/1980), lot 228B; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XVI (Stack’s, 10/2006), lot 182; Donald G. Partrick.



**1768 King's College Literary Society Award Medal
Traced to Gouverneur Morris, Engraved by Elisha Gallaudet
Earliest Known Civilian Award Issued in America
Three Extant, Only One in Private Hands, AU55**

3059 1768 King's College (Columbia University) Literary Society Prize Medal. Awarded to Gouverneur Morris. AU55 NGC. 64 mm. 536.4 grains. The King's College Literary Society prize medal represents the earliest civilian award issued in America for which examples still exist. The Kittanning Destroyed medals of 1756 (Betts-400) and the 1757 Society of Friends Indian peace medals (Betts-401) commemorate military engagements and the securing of diplomatic ties, and while the College and Academy of Philadelphia is known to have presented two gold medals in 1762, their whereabouts are unknown.

We are aware of only three King's College Literary Society award medals: one in the Museum of the City of New York, one in the Columbiana Collection at Columbia University, and this example. Little was known about these medals until about 20 years ago, when the present example surfaced in 2001. Thanks to the diligent original research of Vicken Yegparian and others, we now have a much better understanding of the story behind these remarkable early American academic medals.

King's College Literary Society and its Medals

King George II of England granted King's College its royal charter in 1754. The college's first class, with eight students and the Reverend Samuel Johnson as their instructor, was held in July 1754 in a small schoolhouse on the grounds of the Trinity church at the end of Wall Street, facing the Hudson River. King's College was one of nine such institutions founded prior to the Declaration of Independence. Renamed Columbia University in 1784, it is now one of eight Ivy League universities and ranks among the top research facilities in the world.

The June 12, 1766, edition of the *New-York Gazette* published an article on the formation of a Literary Society at King's College:

May 26, 1766.

Several Gentlemen having thought proper to form themselves into a Society, under the Denomination of the Literary Society, for the Encouragement of Learning, and the Excitement of Emulation and Attendance among the Students of this College, have raised a Fund sufficient for their Purpose; and in Pursuance of their intended Plan, propose to distribute the following Premiums, either Medals, or Books, at the next Examination before the Governors and President, and to continue the same twice a year for the future.

The article listed the "premiums" or awards for the various subjects and classes, and continued: "Until Medals can be struck, the Premiums will be in Books..." Included was a proposed design for the medal.

According to the *Minutes of the Literary Society in New York*, the society's first meeting was held at the King's Arms tavern on November 9, 1766. It resolved "that Premiums be distributed agreeable to the proposed scheme" and that "if medals chosen they shall be either Gold or Silver according to the proposed design." In support of the society and its awards, members subscribed to pay £3 annually for five years, from November 9, 1766, to November 9, 1771.

Elisha Gallaudet and Richard Rugg: Makers in New York and London

The society's minute book includes two entries, one for May 17 and another for November 3, 1767, each showing orders for four silver medals at a cost of £8 per order placed with New York silversmith Elisha Gallaudet. Two years later, a June 2, 1769 entry shows an order placed by Mr. Charles McEvers for "20 Silver Medals engraved in London." More on the English medals below.

Elisha Gallaudet's name is synonymous with colonial American coinage. Gallaudet (c. 1730-1779 or 1805) was born in New Rochelle, New York. He worked as an engraver and silversmith in New York City, and in 1752 produced a bookplate for the New York Society Library. The engraving is pictured in Eric P. Newman's August 1959 *Numismatist* article, "The Continental Dollar of 1776 Meets its Maker." It bears a striking similarity to the medals for the King's College Literary Society, which, although unsigned, are clearly the work of Gallaudet.

The obverse features the college seal, designed by Reverend Samuel Johnson, with a maternal figure, Alma Mater, seated in a throne at center surrounded by young children or babies, whom she teaches - a reference to the biblical passage 1 Peter 2:2-3, as noted in the exergue. An open book is in her outstretched right arm. The sun rises in the background. At 12 o'clock, the Hebrew word for God appears within a circle of rays. On a scroll to the figure's left is a Hebrew phrase meaning "God's Light." The Latin motto above the maternal figure, IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN is translated as "In your light we see the light." Around the border is the legend COLLEGI REGLAIS NOVA EBORACI IN AMERICA PRAEMIUM LITERARIUM or "King's College New York in America Literary Prize." The reverse bears an even greater resemblance to Gallaudet's 1752 bookplate. It features Minerva, Roman goddess of wisdom, left, presenting a medal to a student in academic robes, right, with the motto EXIMIO JUVENI PROPTER IN INSIGNES IN ARTIBUS PROGRESSUS ("To an outstanding youth on account of notable progress in the arts").

The two known examples engraved by Elisha Gallaudet are very similar, but not identical given their handmade nature. The recipient's name, BENJAMINO MOORE (Benjamin Moore), appears on the example in the Museum of the City of New York; we believe it may have been added after the fact since the present medal has a blank space corresponding to the placement of Moore's name. One surviving King's College Literary Society award medal was produced in London by Richard Rugg (twenty were originally ordered). It resides in the Columbiana Collection at Columbia University. Aside from the expected stylistic differences in medals engraved by two silversmiths on different sides of the Atlantic, the Rugg medal is largely distinguished from those by Gallaudet by the presence of a hallmark at the lower obverse border, with "R.R." left and the standard sterling mark right.

Gouverneur Morris' King's College Medal

It is reported that this medal "was discovered in England in association with documents and a silver spoon tracing their origins to Gouverneur Morris and his descendants," according to Vicken Yegparian, writing in the June 2004 issue of the *Medal Collectors of America Advisory*. The medal was handled privately by Stack's in late 2001. The facts support the Morris association.

Gouverneur Morris is best known as a Founding Father, an author of and signatory to the Constitution of the United States, and a United States senator from New York. Numismatists will recognize Morris' involvement in the effort to establish a mint and system of coinage for the nascent United States, including the Nova Constellatio patterns of 1783. Morris was a gifted student at King's College. Admitted in 1764 at the age of 12, he was chosen to deliver the commencement address at his 1768 graduation. It was at that ceremony on May 23, 1768, as noted in the *New-York Gazette*, that "two Silver Medals, were publicly presented to Messrs. Moore and Morris, by the LITERARY SOCIETY."

Gouverneur Morris' King's College Literary Society medal, hand engraved by Elisha Gallaudet, survives in exceptional condition. The design is strong and the surfaces generally smooth with few marks. Both sides are lightly toned in pale blue and golden patina. As far as we can tell, this is only the second public offering of one of these ultra-rare early American medals. Collectors are encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity.

Ex: Ancient, English and World Coins and Historical Medals (Glendining's, 9/2001), lot 420; Stack's (late 2001) via private treaty; Donald G. Partrick.







Lot 3060

Circa 1817 Beaver Club of Montreal Medal Named to David David, First Jew Born in Canada Iconic Fur Trade Relic and Historic Rarity

3060 (C. 1817) Beaver Club (Montreal) Gold Medal Genuine NGC. 40.6 mm. 15.8 grams. The Beaver Club of Montreal was established in 1785 as a dining club for high-ranking members of the North West Company, and other prominent fur traders and wealthy merchants sympathetic to the company (as opposed to the rival Hudson Bay Company). Its mission statement was to “bring together at stated periods during the winter season, a set of men highly respectable in society, who had passed their best days in a savage country, and had encountered the difficulties and dangers incident to the pursuit of the fur trade of Canada.”

In 1979, Philip Eyler, Assistant Curator at the Manitoba Museum, called the Beaver Club “Probably one of the most exclusive and powerful social clubs the world has ever known ...” While that may be a slight exaggeration, Montreal was the center of commerce in Canada, a mercantile hub dependent on the fur trade and the export of raw materials to England. The city’s business elite represented many of the most influential and well-connected men in Britain’s North American colonies, and a good number of them were members of the Beaver Club. Their medals, uniform in design but individual in character, having each been hand engraved, are important relics of the bygone era and rank among the rarest, most sought-after treasures in Canadian numismatics.

The Club

The Beaver club’s minute book (1807-1827) and contemporary accounts of members and guests form the basis of our understanding of the organization. They serve as the foundation for much of what has been written over the past 150 years, including Alfred Sandham’s 1872 article in *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, Larry Gingras’s *The Beaver Club Jewels*, published by the Canadian Numismatic Research Society in 1972, Warren Baker’s June 1990 essay on David David in Jeffery Hoare’s Auction Sale #16, and Carolyn Podruchny’s 1998 paper, “Festivities, Fortitude, and Fraternalism: Fur Trade Masculinity and the Beaver Club, 1785-1827.”

We know that only about 100 individuals were made members of the Beaver Club during its entire 42 years of intermittent operation (1785-1804, 1807-1824, 1827). An original membership of 19 grew to include such illustrious names as McGill, Frobisher, McGillivray, and McTavish. Explorers Alexander Henry, Alexander Mackenzie, and Simon Fraser are members many will recognize. Club rules permitted no more than 55 members and 10 honorary members at any given time. Dinners were held every two weeks at various Montreal hotels and taverns from the first week of December through the second week of April and occasionally during the summer months. They began in the late afternoon, lasting through the early hours of the morning, and were famous for their opulent country meals and the consumption of copious amounts of alcohol. Colonel G.T. Landmann, a guest of the club, described a December 1797 meeting:

“In those days we dined at 4 o’clock and after taking a satisfactory quantity of wine, perhaps a bottle each, the married men ... and some others retired, leaving about a dozen to drink to their health. We now began in right earnest and true Highland style, and by 4 o’clock in the morning the whole of us had arrived at such a degree of perfection that we could all give the war-whoop as well as Mackenzie and McGillivray. We could all sing admirably, we could all drink like fishes, and we all thought we could dance on the table without disturbing a single decanter, glass, or plate by which it was profusely covered, but on making the experiment we discovered that it was a complete delusion, and ultimately, we broke all the plates, glasses, bottles, etc. and the table also ...

“I was afterwards informed that 120 bottles of wine had been consumed at our convivial meeting, but I should think a great deal has been spilt and wasted.”

Despite its raucous reputation, the Beaver Club was an elite society defined by its rules and rituals. Meetings began by passing around the calumet—an Indigenous peace pipe—followed by speeches and formal toasts to “The Mother of all Saints,” “The King,” “The Fur Trade in all its Branches,” “Voyageurs, Wives, and Children,” and “Absent Members.” Attendance at meetings, and the wearing of the club medal, was mandatory for members present in Montreal during the night of a meeting. Those who failed to abide by the rules were subject to fines and disciplinary action.

The Medals

Article 6 of the Beaver Club rules stated: "Each member to wear his medal on club days with a ribbon of sky blue or forfeit one dollar." The rules did not stipulate what should appear on the medal, but all known examples follow the same basic design, with minor exceptions. The obverse features a beaver gnawing on a tree with the motto INDUSTRY & PERSEVERANCE above and BEAVER CLUB INSTITUTED MONTREAL 1785 around the border. The reverse usually shows three voyageurs and an Indigenous trading partner in a canoe approaching rapids or a waterfall with the motto *Fortitude in Distress* above. The member's name appears at the upper reverse and the year of his first winter in the bush appears below. French-speaking members had their medals engraved in French.

All medals are hand engraved on what are believed to be planed-down gold coins that would have been found in the colonies at the time, like the Spanish eight escudos. Robert W. McLachlan suggested in 1918 that prominent Montreal silversmiths Robert Cruickshank and John Lumsden were responsible for the engraving, though we suspect they were not the only ones involved. Additional possible makers include Peter Bohle, members of the Arnoldi family, Charles Irish, Benjamin Comens, Narcisse Roy, or others.

Larry Gingras's 1972 census lists 17 medals for 18 different members (Jules Quesnel's medal previously belonged to deceased founding member Maurice Blondeau). He was aware of only five in private hands at the time of publication. The present medal surfaced in 1986 and is excluded from Gingras's census. Perhaps four to six additional pieces unrecorded by Gingras have transacted privately over the last 50 years.

David David

Warren Baker of Montreal published an essay on David David as part of the June 1990 appearance of this medal. It was republished in the September-October 1990 issue of *The Shekel*, and we encourage all interested parties to access it through the *Newman Numismatic Portal*.

David David (1764-1824) is reported to be the first Jew born in Canada. The son of Lazarus David, a Welsh immigrant who came to Canada with General Amherst's army, he was involved in the wholesale and retail trade of dry goods, hardware, and groceries, eventually establishing connections with James McGill, Sir John Johnson, and other prominent members of the Montreal business community. By the early 1800s, David enjoyed considerable success in business and real estate. He was involved politically, and during the War of 1812 served as Captain in Montreal's 1st Battalion (Montreal British Militia), later being promoted to Major. David's family was involved in the founding of Canada's first synagogue, and he later played a role in the rebuilding of the Christ Church, in the establishment of the Montreal General Hospital, and was among the first backers of the Lachine Canal. In 1818, David David became Director of the Bank of Montreal, which had been founded the year before.

The explorer Alexander Mackenzie nominated David for membership in the Beaver Club in January 1817. He was approved by unanimous consent shortly thereafter, unsurprising given his financial clout as a creditor for many club members and as a prominent merchant and philanthropist in the city. According to Baker, "From 1793 to 1795 David was in partnership with his brother-in-law Myers Michaels of the Michilimackinac Company, and it is possible that David wintered at Michilimackinac in 1807 at which time he may have become eligible for membership in the illustrious Beaver Club of Montreal."

Final Thoughts

As rare as the Beaver Club medals are, auction appearances are even rarer. We believe this is the first appearance of any Beaver Club medal in three decades. Public sales prior to 1990 are similarly scant. Archibald McLellan's medal was sold by Edward Cogan in April 1871 (now held by the Canadian Public Archives). Cogan sold the Henry Mackenzie medal in 1876 and again in 1878. It reappeared as part of the W.W.C. Wilson Collection in 1925 and again as part of the Robert Reford holdings in a 1971 Jacoby's auction in Montreal. The 1920 W.H. Hunter Collection included William McGillivray's medal. That piece now resides with the Glenbow Museum, having been donated by J. Douglas Ferguson. In all, we count eight appearances of four different medals, including this one, over the past 150 years, two of which have found their way into institutional collections.

The David David medal is beautifully preserved with its captivating design strongly engraved. It is looped for suspension, as made, with a modern blue ribbon evocative of the one that would originally have been used, per the club rules. The small ring measures 9 mm., the large ring 21 mm., and the blue ribbon is 32 x 41 mm. We are honored to handle this iconic and historic rarity and to present bidders with a once-in-a-generation opportunity.

Ex: David Spink Collection (*Spink*, 3/1986); Torex Numismatic Auction / Sale #16 (*Jeffrey Hoare Auctions*, 6/1990), lot 1206.





Undated Ricketts's Circus Token, XF Details Rulau-E-Pa-430, Three Known in Silver

3061 Pennsylvania 1793 Ricketts Circus Silver R-E-PA-430—**Plugged**—NGC Details. XF. Rulau-E-Pa-428, Julian UN-32, R.8. Original Ricketts's Circus tokens exist in silver and copper with reeded edges, while restrikes are known in copper with plain edges and struck on double-thick planchets. We are aware of only three silver originals: this piece, a second Donald Partrick example in MS62 that sold in January 2021, and one in the American Numismatic Society Collection.

Descriptions of the acts in this renowned circus sound amazing even in our era of instant entertainment of infinite variety. In his fascinating account of this circus company in "Entertainments at John B. Ricketts's Circus, 1793-1800" (*Educational Theatre Journal*, May 1978), James S. Moy cites an early advertisement outlining eight acts, with the third as:

"He [Ricketts] rides one horse, standing erect, with his face toward the tail—Plays with two ORANGES in the air, the turns round keeping up the Oranges alternating. He throws up an Orange and receives it on the point of a SWORD, at the same time standing on the saddle without the assistance of the bridle reins, turns about and throws a somerset [somersault]."

Sadly, a tragic fire on December 17, 1799, caused by an unattended candle in a backstage area at the Philadelphia arena, precipitated the end of the Ricketts company. The theater was full, but the performance had not started and there were no injuries. Ironically, the evening's entertainment was supposed to include a pantomime act involving a spectacular conflagration.

This silver rarity is readily identified by the impressively inconspicuous plug through the wreath stem at the lower reverse; it is even less visible on the corresponding area of the obverse, though the end of the sword is missing. The surfaces exhibit varying shades of silvery antique-gray patina with modest high-point rub. Here is a wonderful opportunity to attain a captivating artifact of 18th century Americana.

Ex: McSorley (1/23/1971); Donald Groves Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 349; Donald G. Partrick.

**(1793) Ricketts's Circus Token, MS64 Brown
Rulau-E-Pa-429, Only Five or Six Known
First Token Struck at the U.S. Mint**

3062 Pennsylvania 1793 Ricketts Circus MS64 Brown NGC. Rulau-E-Pa-429, Julian UN-32, R.8. Ricketts's was the earliest circus established in the United States, and its tokens were the first struck by the United States Mint, as covered in detail by Roger S. Siboni in a March/April 2015 article, "The Ricketts's Circus Tokens," published in the *Medal Collectors of America Advisory*.

Ricketts's Circus was founded by John Bill Ricketts, a Scot who emigrated to America in October 1792. He set up in Philadelphia at 12th and Market Street just a few blocks from Independence Hall. Ricketts started off by offering equestrian instruction but eventually graduated to giving circus performances by night, delivering his first on April 3, 1793. According to Siboni, more than 700 spectators attended that first show, and the evening was described in *Dunlap's Daily Advertiser* as "beyond expectation, beautiful, graceful and superb, in the highest extreme ... and the pleasure with which they were received were perfectly delightful." Within a matter of years Ricketts would expand his business up and down the East Coast, and even tour through Eastern Canada.

Siboni makes a compelling case for this token having been produced by the U.S. Mint no later than 1795 or 1796 as an admission token, leaving "only the Major Henry Lee medal as a possible predecessor to the Ricketts's Circus token" as far as early mint products not intended for circulation. It is believed that silver tokens were issued for box seats and copper tokens for pit seats. Those with reeded edges, like this one, are accepted as originals, while plain edge copper examples, which are twice as thick and heavy as their reeded-edge counterparts, are considered mid to late 19th century restrikes produced from the original dies, which remained on-hand at the Mint through 1841.

This is one of only five to six known original copper reeded-edge examples. Glossy mahogany-brown surfaces exhibit golden-olive accents. Both sides are fully struck and perfectly centered. A few carbon flecks and hints of aqua residue within the upper left reverse denticles may limit the grade, but they do not affect the appeal or ultimate rarity of this near-Gem token.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.





1795 Jefferson Head Cent, VF20 Plain Edge, S-80, Famous Rarity

3063 1795 Jefferson Head, Plain Edge, S-80, B-11b, Low R.5, VF20 NGC. Our EAC Grade Fine 12. The Jefferson Head nickname has stuck since it was used for lot 836 in Edward Cogan's June 30, 1864 auction: "1795 Cent, Jefferson Head." The August 1893 C.T. Whitman gave the reasoning for that nomenclature, saying: "Jefferson Head, so-called from the head of Liberty resembling Jefferson." It is believed that John Harper, the Philadelphia blacksmith famous for the 1792 half disme, produced these enigmatic cents in the hopes of securing a private coinage contact with the United States in the advent that the then-unprofitable Philadelphia Mint was shuttered. Two die marriages are known, and each has two edge variants, but among the four varieties (B-10a, B-10b, B-11a, B-11b) only B-11b, the plain edge Sheldon-80, is collectible. All but damaged examples command five- or six-figure prices. Harper eventually spent his home-made cents, and all known today are in XF40 or lower grades. Current thought is the Jefferson Head cents are contemporary counterfeits, but they have been embraced by the large cent community since its beginnings. Besides the flat jaw and long, thin nose of the portrait, the design is interesting for its triple-loop wreath knot. The leaves are longer and larger than their Federal cent counterparts. The planchets were undersized relative to the dies, with dentils incomplete to absent on most examples.

This is a deep brown representative that retains separation on Liberty's lower curls. We note moderate rim knocks on the obverse at 3, 4, and 9 o'clock, and on the reverse at 4 o'clock. The surfaces are lightly granular, and evenly struck save for the CE in CENT. The obverse is nicely centered, while the reverse is off-center several degrees toward 11 o'clock, affecting the tops of STATES OF. The dentils are prominent on the reverse near 12 o'clock, beneath the fraction. This piece does not appear in either Del Bland's Condition Census or William Noyes' record. The Bland census lists coins that grade Fine 12 to VF35, while New Netherlands graded this piece VG10 in 1967. The Noyes photographic record for 1795 to 1797 large cents does not include this coin, indicating that the Partrick coins were unavailable to him. In our opinion, this piece ranks among the top dozen Jefferson Head cents known.

Ex: Major Alfred Walter (New Netherlands Coin Company, 59th Sale, 6/1967), lot 1203; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2722, PCGS# 35741 Base PCGS# 1386

1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS62 Lettered Edge, 880 Thous., K-2 High-Grade Classic 'Slug'

3064 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 880 Thous. MS62 NGC. K-2, R.5. Several private coiners established businesses in San Francisco during the early years of the California Gold Rush to service the influx of miners accumulating gold dust. Some were more reputable than others. For example, the gold coins of Baldwin & Co. proved to be underweight, and local newspapers expressed the community outrage when George C. Baldwin left for the East Coast on April 15, 1851, rather than redeem his discredited output. Other early San Francisco coiners were Norris, Gregg & Norris; J.H. Bowie; Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.; Massachusetts and California Company; Miner's Bank; J.S. Ormsby; Pacific Company; Dubosq & Company; Schultz & Company; and Dunbar & Company. Today, surviving gold coins from these firms are very rare, either because few were made or the pieces were mass-melted once repudiated. Later local private coiners, such as Wass, Molitor & Co. and Kellogg & Co., were more respected by the San Francisco financial community.

The heroes among the early California coiners were John Little Moffat and Augustus Humbert. The initial product of Moffat & Co. contained a proper weight of gold, and could be redeemed for Federal coin upon presentation at their firm. Moffat & Co. was selected by the Federal government to manage the United States Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco, which was effectively, though not legally, a branch mint. The Assay Office operated from 1851 to 1853, and was succeeded by the San Francisco Mint, which opened in 1854. Augustus Humbert was selected to serve as the United States Assayer and worked closely with John Little Moffat during the early days of operation. Humbert worked with John Kellogg later in the decade, and they were prolific issuers of gold ingots.

During its first year of operations, the Assay Office only struck octagonal fifty dollar "slugs." Early varieties lacked a date, fineness, and denomination on the obverse or reverse dies. The fineness (either 880 or 887) was punched by hand on struck pieces on the banner above the eagle. The denomination, as struck, was ___D ___C. Invariably, 50 was added by hand before D(ollar) while the space before C(ents) was left blank. The date appeared as part of the lettered edge. The reverse exhibits an intricate pattern of concentric circles and scrollwork intended to discourage counterfeiters. K-1, the first variety, has 50 hand-punched on the central reverse. K-2 lacks the 50 counterstamp, since it was already present on the lower obverse. K-4 is similar to K-3 except the hand-punched fineness is 887 instead of 880. K-5 was the first variety to have a reeded edge, and show the date, fineness, denomination, and maker on the obverse die.

Kagin-2 was undoubtedly struck in significant quantity, but most examples were melted after the advent of the San Francisco Mint. The few dozen survivors are distributed in grades between VF20 and MS64, with AU53 as the median grade. Many have problems, such as corner knocks or cleaning. But the present green-gold MS62 example challenges the Condition Census, and shows pockets of radiant luster throughout the legends, scrollwork, and devices. The strike is generally sharp, with blending evident only on the arrow's fletchings, leg feathers, and lower claw. Thorough evaluation reveals occasional small marks, none of which merit singular mention. The Partrick example is an important offering for the advanced pioneer gold collector. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 62 (1 in 62+), 6 finer (3/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# ANH3, PCGS# 10196





1861 C.S.A. Cent, PR62 Original Copper-Nickel Striking

3065 1861 Confederate States of America Cent, Original, PR62 NGC. Breen-8005, Bertram-B861-20. The original Confederate cents are among the most sought-after numismatic artifacts of the Civil War. The most widely disseminated description of the origin of these cents arises from a talk delivered at the 1908 ANA Convention by John Haseltine that has been considered apocryphal. However, P. Scott Rubin's article, "The Discovery of the Original Confederate Cent," from the January 2016 edition of *The Numismatist*, reveals that some of Haseltine's anecdotes were based on fact, and that Lovett actually did inadvertently spend his pocket piece in a saloon. When S.H. & H. Chapman offered an 1861 CSA cent in their November 1891 auction, they referenced an accompanying letter from the consignor, T. Frank Carlin:

"In the early part of 1873 he purchased it from Capt. Funston (now deceased) who kept a saloon on Chestnut Street between 17th and 18th, Philadelphia, who is believed to have received it as a cent (spent by mistake) from Mr. Lovett who cut the die on an order from the South, but who was afraid to deliver it and subsequently when this specimen was discovered, stated that he had lost or spent his personal specimen accidentally and this is believed to be the identical one, — may say is known to be."

Although documents confirm that the Confederate half dollars were struck in the New Orleans mint in 1861, no primary historic paper trail links the original CSA cents to having been struck in that year. However, there is strong circumstantial evidence, all of which is listed in Harold Levi and George Corell's 2006 in-depth study of the original, restrike, and Bashlow restrikes of the Confederate cents, *The Lovett Cent, a Confederate Story*. Among the most compelling reasons suggesting these pieces were struck in 1861, rather than when they first publicly appeared in 1873 are:

Robert Lovett had little or no motivation to create a Confederate cent in the early 1870s. He was not known to be a collector of coins, tokens, or banknotes.

There would likely have been no source for copper-nickel planchets, because that alloy had not been used for nine years.

Lovett's design for the CSA original cents included devices used on store cards ca 1860:

The French Liberty bust, and the six incuse stars (in a slight arch with the rightmost star nearly hidden by Liberty's hair near the back of the coronet) appeared on the Marshall House, Idler, Allebach, and Beirn store cards.

If Lovett actually had made the cents in 1873, there would have been no reason to involve John Haseltine and Edward Maris, as he surely could have sold many more than the 12 or 16 coins reported to have been struck.

Thus, it is highly unlikely that Lovett would have had the inclination or material to strike coins in 1873 using motifs he designed shortly before 1861.

As we said when we sold the Noble Family Collection CSA Confederate cent: "The greatest concentration of truth about the original strikes of the Confederate cents seems to be clustered around the time of their discovery and the sale at auction of the discovery piece." In Haseltine's January 1874 sale, he apparently knew some of the facts, but appears to have not known how many pieces were struck. It appears that Haseltine believed the mintage was limited to the coins he had seen. This fact was later clarified by Dr. Maris, who actually owned the coins. Lot 665 in the 1874 sale states:

"The dies for the above piece were made by Mr. Lovett, of Philadelphia, in 1861. Mr. Lovett says that they were ordered in 1861, for the South, and that the dies were delivered. Previous to delivering the dies, he struck twelve pieces, but showed them to no one and kept the matter quiet, fearing that he might be arrested if it were known. It was not until about six months since Mr. Lovett parted with all he had (either ten or twelve) to Dr. E. Maris, of Philadelphia, from whom this one was obtained. Although it is evident that the Southern Confederacy did not adopt the piece, still it will always be considered interesting and valuable as the only coinage designed for the Southern Confederacy, and will no doubt bring a high price. I have been somewhat particular in giving the facts about this piece, as there are persons who always sneer at and doubt anything new and interesting that is discovered by other than themselves."

As we know from the circa 1961 Bashlow restrikes, Lovett had not delivered the dies, and Dr. Maris expanded on the number struck in the catalog in the 1886 catalog of his collection, where he stated, "I believe only about sixteen were ever struck." (PCGS presently estimates 15 to 18 examples are known.)

The grading services have certified original C.S.A. cents as Proof, Specimen, and Mint State. Nearly all grade between PR62 and PR64, although a couple of examples (presumably including Lovett's pocket piece) are circulated. The present wheat-brown representative shows only trivial signs of contact. The strike shows minor incompleteness on Liberty's hair, but the remainder of the design is bold. Carbon is limited to a fleck above the first S in STATES. A significant offering of this celebrated issue, commissioned by the Confederate States of America. Census: 2 in 62, 4 finer (3/21).

Below is the updated roster for original Confederate cents. We based this on the roster in Levi and Corell's book on Lovett and the CSA cents, and then expanded it greatly with more recent sales including the November 2017 Eric P. Newman auction. Listed on page 428 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Roster of 1861 Original Confederate Cents

Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known.

- 1. SP64+ PCGS.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 321; Simpson Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5246.
- 2. PR64 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X (Stack's, 5/2005), lot 4478.
- 3. PR63+ NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 15124, which realized \$186,000.
- 4. PR63 PCGS.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; possibly John J. Ford, Jr.; Q. David Bowers; offered in Rare Coin Review numbers 19 and 20; purchased in April 1974 for the Noble Family Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5139, where it brought \$211,500.
- 5. PR63 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; Dr. Edward Maris; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; possibly a coin in the possession of John J. Ford, Jr. which he sold to Dr. Irving Schuster, reportedly later handled by Q. David Bowers; Rare Coin Review #72 (Bowers and Merena, Spring 1989); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5849, where it brought \$188,000.
- 6. Choice Brilliant Proof.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X (Stack's, 5/2005), lot 4477; Q. David Bowers; 74th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 11/2009), lot 794 (grade per Ford auction appearance).
- 7. Choice Uncirculated.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Kensington Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 12/1975), lot 431 (grade per 1975 auction appearance).
- 8. SP62 PCGS (MS62 on holder label).** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Aubrey and Adeline Bebee Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1987), lot 1545; West Coast collector, via Liz Coggan; William H. LaBelle, Sr. Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 26; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 3937.
- 9. SP62 PCGS.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Dr. William Lee circa 1874, he photographed and published this coin in a book on Confederate notes in 1875; Nicholson Family Collection (Stack's, 6/1967), lot 721; Henry P. Kendall; Kendall Foundation Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2579.
- 10. PR62 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Charles Steigerwalt; purchased by T. Harrison Garrett in late 1881; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1995; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. **The present specimen.**
- 11. MS62 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Dodson/Collier Collections (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 3421; New York City Auction (Spink Smythe, 11/2008), lot 475.
- 12. MS60.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Lee F. Hewitt Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1984), lot 2799; Hoke S. Green Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1985), lot 498 (grade per last auction appearance).
- 13. AU.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Hain Family Collection (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 876 (grade per 2002 auction appearance).
- 14. Extremely Fine.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 322 (grade per Ford auction appearance).
- 15.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; a fifth specimen that was included in the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection at the time of its sale in 2003. Sold privately via Stack's and not described in any of the catalogs.
- 16.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; a specimen in the ANS Collection, accession number 1908.181.1, listed as an Original by Harold Levi and George Corell in *The Lovett Cent a Confederate Story*.

Other Appearances

- A.** Coin Sale (Captain John W. Haseltine, 1/1874), lot 665, the first auction appearance.
- B.** Dr. Edward Maris Collection (Harlan Page Smith, 6/1886), lot 304.
- C.** Thomas G. Funston; T. Frank Carlin; Boeing/Bridgman Collections (S.H. & H. Chapman, 11/1891), lot 823, apparently bought in by Carlin for \$9.25.
- D.** Maris Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 11/1900), lot 850.
- E.** A specimen exhibited by Judson Brenner at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. This piece may have passed to Virgil Brand in 1919, when Brenner sold him the Confederate cent dies and many other coins.
- F.** George Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3823, based on toning patterns this coin resembles number 10 above, but the match is not definitive.
- G.** George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1914), lot 2707, toning patterns resemble the coin in number 5 above, but the match is not definitive.
- H.** John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 6471, toning patterns resemble the coin in number 5 and letter G above, but the match is not definitive.
- I.** Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 1632, reportedly struck on a large planchet, possibly an off-center restrike according to John Ford.
- J.** Philpot/Zander Sale (B. Max Mehl, 11/1945), lot 2621, Extremely Fine.
- K.** Will Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 3071.
- L.** An eighth specimen owned by John Ford at one time according to Michael Hodder, no longer in the Ford Collection at the time of the 2003 sale.

NGC ID# 2C4W, PCGS# 340404





1861 Confederate Silver Token, XF45 A United South Age-Old Provenance

3066 1861-Dated "Confederate Half Dime," A United South, DeWitt-Sullivan C-1861-2, XF45 NGC. Plain Edge, Silver, 13 mm. Holed at 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock. Traditionally described as a half dime, these pieces that were made by A.O.H.P. Sehorn of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, are about the size of a contemporary three cent silver piece. The earliest record of examples dates to 1862, demonstrating that they were produced during the early part of the Civil War.

Much of what we know about these diminutive pieces is from a report in the April 1878 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, where a correspondent wrote:

"Mr. P.S. Jones of Memphis writes us, saying that he has in his possession a silver five-cent piece, which he got the day after the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 9, 1862, when he was commanding a company in the Kentucky cavalry service. ... We are informed that the latter piece was struck by A.O.P. Sehorn of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that the dies were destroyed several years ago. Its size is 9, American scale. One of these tokens, for it is not a *coin*, was presented to the Boston Numismatic Society, at a recent meeting, by Gen. G.P. Thruston of Nashville, Tenn."

The Garrett catalog notes the earlier pedigree from the Jenks and Maris Collections. However, the Jenks catalog states that that piece came from the Betts Collection. Lyman H. Low plated the example in the Betts Collection that is unholed. Neither Maris Collection catalog included an example of this pewter-gray token that displays gold toning and faint blue overtones.

When we offered another example of this variety in the January 2015 Partrick auction, we estimated that no more than a dozen pieces survive, and only one of those is intact with no hole. Since most of the surviving examples show varying degrees of wear, it is thought that these private tokens actually served in Southern commerce.

Ex: John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1998; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

1873-CC Seated Dollar, Unc Details Major Carson City Rarity NGC Coin Explorer Plate Coin

3067 1873-CC—Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. OC-1, High R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/b, faintly clashed. The 1873-CC is the rarest of the Carson City Seated dollars and one of the scarcest issues in this series overall. Recent studies suggest that fewer than 100 pieces may survive. Certified population figures are undoubtedly inflated by resubmissions and crossovers, but a study of auction records for the 1873-CC reveals the true scarcity of the issue. The vast majority of the coins we have handled, many of which were duplicate appearances, have graded in the VF to low-end AU range, including many Details-designated pieces.

The 1873-CC emerges as a premier rarity in the Seated dollar series in Mint State. NGC and PCGS combined list nine Uncirculated submissions, although we believe this number to be inaccurate. Since 1993, we have handled only two different Uncirculated coins. The most recent of these was the MS61 NGC piece in the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98573. That piece realized \$105,750.

The Partrick coin offered here is cleaned, and is thus designated Uncirculated Details by NGC. This piece is plated on the NGC Coin Explorer webpage for the 1873-CC issue. Each side is brilliant and satiny, with reflectivity in the fields that produces pleasant visual appeal. Hairlines scattered across each side betray the light cleaning noted by NGC, although handling abrasions are slight. The 1873-CC Seated dollar is among the most challenging issues in the series to locate with good eye appeal at any grade level. The Partrick coin is surprisingly pleasing in that regard.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 24ZN, PCGS# 6972





1943 Bronze Cent, AU55, CAC Noted Transitional Alloy Error

3068 1943 Struck on a Bronze Planchet AU55 NGC. CAC. The copper used for coining bronze cents was needed for the manufacture of munitions during World War II, and zinc-coated steel was selected as a replacement. Much experimentation took place before the government arrived at that decision. Patterns dated 1942, featuring a bust from the Columbian two centavos, were struck in various materials; unusual alternatives included plastic, rubber, bakelite, fiber, and glass. Those substances proved unsuitable for circulating coinage, even during a war emergency. Other candidates for the 1943 cent alloy were zinc, manganese, white metal, aluminum, and lead. The pattern cent Judd-2054 was struck in the zinc-coated steel that proved to be the best option.

Each of the three mints then in operation (Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco) produced 1943 cents in great quantities. Altogether, about one billion “steelie” cents—the only magnetic U.S. coin issue — were issued during 1943. They quickly became unpopular since the silver color, and a similar diameter, caused them to be accepted as dimes by the unwary. The steel cents also became discolored quickly. Meanwhile, the U.S. military was accumulating a vast quantity of spent copper ammunition cases, negating the need for the new alloy. The zinc-plated steel cent became a one-year experiment when copper returned to the alloy after 1943.

Given the huge mintages of cents during 1943, it is not surprising that a small number of examples would be struck on bronze planchets intended for 1942 cents. Rather than malfeasance on the part of mint employees, the likely theories are: planchets could have been wedged in the trap doors of the bins used to transport them; planchets may have been left over in the feeders; or the bins simply might not have been completely emptied before the transition to the zinc-plated steel cent. In any event, a few bronze cents were struck at each of the three facilities in 1943. In 1944, when the alloy reverted to bronze, again there were some transitional alloy errors, with some coins struck in zinc-plated steel at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco. The 1944 Philadelphia zinc-plated steel cent is somewhat less rare than the 1943 bronze cent, possibly since zinc-plated steel cent planchets were used by the U.S. Mint to strike 1944 two franc pieces for Belgium.

Given the fame of the 1943 bronze cent, it is curious that none were discovered until March 1947, when sixteen-year-old Don Lutes, Jr. received one in his change from his high school cafeteria. He did not immediately report his find, however. The first to do so was Conrad Ottelin, a Cleveland physician, whose letter to *The Numismatist* was published in 1947. It was actually Ottelin's son who noticed the unusual 1943 cent while inspecting the family change.

Today, PCGS estimates there are only 10 to 15 extant 1943 Philadelphia bronze cents. Just one 1943-D bronze cent is known, and there are only five 1943-S bronze cents. Any appearance of a 1943 bronze cent at auction is an important event for the advanced Wheat Cent collector.

The present lightly circulated example displays attractive golden-brown color. Lincoln's cheekbone and jaw show slight wear, but ample luster remains, and there are no consequential marks. The 1943 bronze cent is the best known of all transitional alloy mint errors, and this problem-free Choice AU example will undoubtedly be the subject of intense bidding.

1943 Philadelphia Bronze Cents Certified Populations

This is a listing of the certified grading events at PCGS and NGC. Duplications and crossovers are likely; some Genuine examples may be omitted.

PCGS-Certified Coins

1. MS62 Brown. Found in circulation by Marvin Beyer, Jr., age 14, around 1957; ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 1958), where the coin was withdrawn by Marvin Beyer Sr. before the sale; reportedly sold to the Greer Company of Los Angeles for \$40,000 in 1959; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4146, as MS61 ANACS, \$60,375; Benson Collection, Part II (Goldbergs, 2/2003), lot 148 as MS61 Brown PCGS, \$97,750 (certification #50035361); subsequently graded MS62 Brown PCGS Secure; Bob Simpson (9/2012); Important Selections From the Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 2/2021), lot 3008, realized \$372,000. Beautiful blue-brown surfaces with generous luster, softly struck on Lincoln's beard and coat. Certification #40273606. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

2. MS62 Brown. Albert Michael Pratt; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3899. Formerly in an NGC holder, certification #2067200-002. An attractive walnut-brown specimen with a tick over the 4 in the date. **Note:** This coin is being offered in the Platinum Night section of this auction.

3. MS61 Red and Brown. “James Schirrippa,” per PCGS CoinFacts. Sharply struck with deep orange and purple-blue patina and some brownish toning on the lower reverse, hints of green in the obverse field. Carbon spot at L(LIBERTY). V-shaped mark right of C(ENT). In the Staten Island Collection Lincoln Cents, Off-Metal Strikes Registry Set (#2 behind the Simpson Collection). Certification #50040291. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

4, 5. MS61 Brown. Two submissions; one is certification #19228068, last seen in the High Desert Collection. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Lovely orange-gold and light-blue surfaces on both sides. PCGS still shows two in this grade, although as mentioned, one with certification #50035361 was later upgraded to the #1 Beyer-Simpson coin above. It is unclear if there are still two other PCGS coins in the MS61 Brown grade.

- 6. AU58.** According to a photo (page 322, #8) in the 1996 Wexler-Flynn Lincoln cent Authoritative Reference, this coin was earlier certified by ANAAB with certificate #FD0251. Bob Simpson; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5266, realized \$305,500; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3701. PCGS certification #25510132. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.
- 7. AU55.** Americana Sale (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13257, brought \$317,250; Regency Auction (Legend-Morphy, 5/2014), lot 12, realized \$329,000. Currently in the Numism1 Set Registry inventory at PCGS and contained in the Hoener 100 Greatest U.S. Coins Registry Set. Well-struck overall with medium milk-chocolate surfaces, small flecks at bottom of coat (below 1) and front of Lincoln's head above the eyebrow. Weakness shows on O(NE) and AM(ERICA). Certification #26441689. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.
- 8. XF45.** Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2019), lot 3012. Sandy-tan example with a few scattered marks. Softly struck on 43 in the date. Photo on PCGS CoinFacts. Certification #37650115.
- 9. XF45 PQ. CAC.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2017), lot 756. Not identified by certification number.
- 10. Genuine PCGS (VF Details).** A "teenaged newspaperboy"; bought at a Dearborn, Michigan, coin show around 1987; Goldberg Auctions (9/2007), lot 2462, brought \$60,375; New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3508, realized \$88,125. PCGS #21445181. Some unfortunate test cuts were made in the surfaces. Photographed as #4 in the Wexler-Flynn reference.

NGC Certifications

These grading events will undoubtedly duplicate some coins listed above.

11. MS63 Brown.

12. MS61 Red and Brown.

13. MS61 Brown. Albert Michael Pratt; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4763. Certification #2067200-001. Reddish-brown and steel patina, with a large obverse die break on the rim at 6 o'clock.

14, 15, 16. AU58; three grading events. One coin was once depicted on NGC Coin Explorer, unidentified as to grade or certification number — but it is the former Simpson coin, number 5 above, now in a PCGS holder.

17. AU55. CAC. Donald G. Partrick; Certification #5746962-013. **The present coin.**

18. AU55. Another AU55 submission.

19. AU53. Discovered in a school cafeteria in 1947 by Don Lutes, Jr.; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4362, realized \$204,000. Certification #4629671-001. Pictured on NGC Coin Explorer. Lightly worn olive-brown example with a short horizontal gouge below the 3 in the date.

20, 21. AU50; two submissions.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 22E5, PCGS# 82709

End of Session One

SESSION THREE
FRIDAY, APRIL 23 • 12:00 PM CT
NUMISMATICALLY RELATED SILVER



Large Standish Barry Ladle

3560 Silver Ladle by Standish Barry. Weight: 5.47 troy ounces. Length: Approximately 14 inches. Ladle Diameter: 3.5 inches. BARRY hallmark is double stamped on the bottom of the handle, with slight wear to the hallmarks from use and polishing. Expected handling marks and hairlines are evident, including one shallow dent in the bowl of the ladle. An elaborate engraved monogram on the top of the handle near the tip appears to read "TCC."

Standish Barry was a silversmith and watchmaker in Baltimore, Maryland, circa 1784 (at the age of 21) to 1810, having apprenticed under David Evans in the late 1770s. He was partnered with Joseph Rice from 1785 to 1787, under the business name Rice & Barry. The block letter BARRY hallmark on this ladle is one of four attributed to Barry throughout his working life.

Ex: Stack's; Donald G. Partrick.



Silver Standish Barry Teaspoon

3561 Silver Teaspoon by Standish Barry. Weight: 0.45 troy ounces. Length: 6 inches. A single script Barry hallmark is on the underside of the handle. Normal handling and polishing wear is seen, but with natural old-time patina. There are no dents or significant marks. An elaborate monogram engraved on the top side of the handle reads "RMR."

It is believed that this spoon was crafted circa 1790, about six years after Barry began work as a silversmith, and three years after dissolving his partnership with Joseph Rice in 1787. Barry was one of two Maryland silversmiths to strike silver coinage in the years between the ending of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Ex: Q. David Bowers (2/12/1988) @\$1,250.00; Donald G. Partrick.



Silver Ephraim Brasher Ladle

3562 Ornate Silver Ladle by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 5.55 troy ounces. Length: Approximately 14.5 inches. Ladle diameter: 3.5 inches. A highly ornate ladle with beautiful edgework engraving along the full length of the handle, including an oval area at the tip meant for a monogram that was never added. E-B hallmark is double stamped on the underside of the handle near the ladle. The piece shows little if any evidence of use and is in nearly pristine condition.

Made circa 1785, after Brasher returned to New York City following the British occupation, about two years prior to the striking of the famous New York-style Brasher doubloons. A 1786 city directory lists Brasher at 5 Cherry Street during this period.

Ex: Robert Rothstein (3/27/1990), @\$1,150; Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Silver Bowl

3563 Silver Bowl with Socket for Detachable Handle by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 9.20 troy ounces. Diameter: Approximately 6 inches. Depth: 2.75 inches. BRASHER / N.YORK hallmark is stamped on the bottom of the foot rim. A beaded border surrounds the top edge, with an elaborate engraved coat of arms on the side. To the right of the latter is a loop socket and bead meant for a detachable handle (not present). Slightly toned overall with a few handling marks. A minor kink is noted in the rim near the detachable handle socket.

Ex: Phillips (3/27/1985), lot 490; Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Silver Cann

3564 Silver Cann by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 8.38 troy ounces. Height: 4 inches. Contoured, bulbous mug ("cann") with ornate handle. Minor marks and hairlines are evident, but the condition is quite excellent overall. BRASHER / N.YORK hallmark is stamped on the bottom, along with the engraved initials "EH to MH."

Donald Partrick recruited John J. Ford, Jr. in uncovering historical data on this piece after purchasing it in October 1982. Included here are two notes from Ford to Partrick regarding the cann. The later one, dated October 18, includes a type-written note from an individual whose signature is cut off, stating:

"This piece from the Estate of Haviland Hull Platt has descended directly in the Hull family of New York City. The family tradition states that the Cann was actually owned in the family of Isaac Hull, the War of 1812 American naval hero. I am sure that a bit of genealogical research could connect the 'E.H.' initials on the bottom of the Cann to a member of the family, possibly a daughter. I hope this will be of some assistance to you.

Cordially,"

Following that letter, Ford's own handwriting adds:

"D.G.P. -

This is the history of your E. Brasher small mug or 'cann.'
Isaac Hull was a major U.S. hero of the War of 1812.

J.J. Ford, Jr."

Commodore Isaac Hull is most famous for commanding the *USS Constitution* during its broadside battle with the *HMS Guerrière* on August 19, 1812, about 400 miles southeast of Halifax, Nova Scotia. It was during that battle that *Constitution* earned her nickname "Old Ironsides," after the cannonballs of *Guerrière* failed to penetrate *Constitution's* hull planks, even with a direct hit.

If this Brasher cann was indeed owned by Isaac Hull's family, its historical importance is magnified tenfold.

Ex: F. Werner (10/10/1982); Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Silver Tankard

3565 Large Silver Tankard by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 31.96 troy ounces. Height: 7 inches. Diameter (at base): 5.25 inches. BRASHER / N.YORK hallmark is stamped on the bottom. Ornate handle. The lid has an elaborately engraved monogram. An engraved inscription on the side reads: "Wm H Heal / From / Mother / July 5/99." The hinged lid is fully functional, and there are only minor marks and hairlines visible overall.

Crafted circa 1770, six years before Brasher left New York City during the British occupation. The silver weight of this piece alone would have amounted to several weeks' pay for the average worker in the late 18th century, although it is not even the largest tankard that Brasher made during this period.

Ex: Jonathan Trace (1/29/1989); Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Silver Teapot Stand

3566 Silver Teapot Stand with Three Feet by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 9.57 troy ounces. Diameter: 7 inches. Height: 1.1 inches. Ornate six-petal rosette border surrounds a flat basin. E-B hallmark is triple stamped on the underside of the border. The underside of the basin is engraved: "D.K. 1860. / L.M.K. / E.M.S 1913" - clearly representing the passage of this piece through a family's lineage. Decorative horseshoe feet.

Possibly made circa 1780, during the British occupation of New York City. Brasher's E-B hallmark is in a rectangular punch, rather than the oval shape often seen.

Ex: Jonathan Trace (6/30/1983), @ \$5,500; Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Wooden-Handled Silver Teapot

3567 Silver Teapot with Wooden Handle by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 14.40 troy ounces. Height: 5 inches. Diameter (at base): 4.5 inches. BRASHER hallmark is stamped on the bottom. Black wooden handle with plain cylinder pot and tapered spout. Fine, simple engraving surrounds the base and top, and a wooden knob is on the lid. Scattered marks and hairlines confirm this pot was well used long ago. The bottom is particularly marked, and the numbers 1498 are faintly scratched near the edge. Produced in the style of teapots that Brasher made in the 1780s, among the less ornate pots that bear his hallmark.

Ex: Jonathan Trace (5/20/1996), @ \$14,500; Donald G. Partrick.



Brasher's oval counterstamp on the 1787 New York-style doubloon



Silver Ephraim Brasher Spoon

3568 Silver Spoon by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 1.00 troy ounce. Length: 7.25 inches. Rectangular EB hallmark is on the underside of the handle. On the top side of the handle is engraved an elaborate monogram in period script. Moderate wear suggests heavy contemporary usage, with varying degrees of toning overall. Believed to have been crafted after Brasher's return to New York City following the British occupation but before the turn of the century.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (10/26/1984), @ \$250.00; Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Silver Sugar Urn

3569 Silver Sugar Urn by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 8.94 troy ounces. Height: 5.5 inches. Diameter: 4 inches. BRASHER / N.YORK hallmark is on the bottom. An ornamented crown is on the lid, with a tiny hole in the center possibly at one point a knob placement. A coat of arms is lightly engraved on the side. One large dent is noted, in the widest part of the urn. Among the smaller sugar urns to bear Brasher's hallmark, and less ornate than some. Possibly crafted in the late 1770s or early 1780s, as the ornamentation is similar to that seen on teapots attributed to this period.

Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Silver Sugar Urn

3570 Silver Sugar Urn by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 12.03 troy ounces. Height: 9.5 inches. Diameter: 4.5 inches. E-B hallmark is double punched on the edge of the base in oval shape. "WSR" coat of arms is engraved on side of the urn. Beading surrounds the edge of the urn and the base, as well as the tower of the lid. The topmost part of the lid is slightly bent from being dropped at some point. There is minor polishing wear to Brasher's hallmarks, but the body of the urn appears otherwise without notable imperfections. The coat of arms engraving is clear. Believed to have been crafted circa 1785.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/13/1990), @ \$3,300; Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Silver Sugar Urn

3571 Silver Sugar Urn by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 11.12 troy ounces. Height: 9.75 inches. Diameter: 4 inches. E-B hallmark is double punched on the opposite sides of the base edge in an oval shape. Elaborate engraving on the side forms a space for engraved initials or a monogram, neither of which was ever added. Beaded edge with engraved bordering, and beaded around the base. Two rings of beading appear on the lid. There is little evidence of use, and the interior retains its original hammered surface. Brasher's hallmarks are only slightly worn from polishing. Likely crafted in the late 1780s.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



Silver Ephraim Brasher Tablespoon

3572 Silver Tablespoon by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 1.82 troy ounces. Length: 9 inches. BRASHER hallmark is punched on the underside of the handle. Simple "ICM" monogram appears on the top side of the handle near its tip. Mottled toning covers the entire spoon, although no significant marks or scratches are seen, only light handling wear. Similar in style to spoons made by Brasher circa 1790. An unusual piece, considering the BRASHER hallmark is typically seen on larger items.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



Silver Ephraim Brasher Tablespoon

3573 Silver Tablespoon by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 1.82 troy ounces. Length: 9 inches. Seldom seen E.BRASHER / N.YORK hallmark is entered on the underside of the handle. The top side of the same has an elaborate engraved monogram that reads "WMM." Deep russet and olive toning appears in mottled variance overall. Wear is evident, and the E.BRASHER hallmark is weakened as a result. N.YORK remains clear. Made circa 1790.

Ex: Q. David Bowers (2/12/1988), @ \$1,250; Donald G. Partrick.



Two Ephraim Brasher Teaspoons

3574 Two Silver Teaspoons by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 0.73 troy ounces. Length: 5 inches. Double punched rectangular E.B hallmark on the underside of the handles. The topsides of the handles are ornamented along full their length, with "E.C." initials engraved near the tips. Depiction of birds at underside base of spoon, worn. An early production from Brasher, made circa 1770.

Ex: Phillips (6/1/1983), lot 211, @\$300.00; Donald G. Partrick.



Two Ephraim Brasher Tablespoons

3575 Two Silver Teaspoons by Ephraim Brasher. Weight: 3.37 troy ounces. Length: 8 inches. BRASHER / N.YORK hallmark is on the underside of the handles; also on the underside, the engraved initials "ISR." Made circa 1780, and one of the simplest spoon designs to bear Brasher's hallmark, showing no decorative engraving.

Ex: Jonathan Trace (6/30/1983), @ \$475; Donald G. Partrick.



Two John Burger Table or Serving Spoons

3576 Two Silver Table or Serving Spoons by John Burger. Weight: 3 troy ounces. Length: 9 inches. Script Burger hallmark is entered on the underside of the handle. A "JCB" monogram is engraved on the top side of same with ornamentation. Lightly worn with no major marks or flaws. Crafted circa 1780. John Burger was a silversmith in New York beginning in 1775, initially partnered with James Prichard, and then from 1779 to 1783 with Myer Myers. Burger worked independently from 1784 to 1805, always in New York City. He is well-known for his late 18th century regulated gold.

Ex: Pillsbury-Michel (3/9/1977); Donald G. Partrick.



Peter Getz Silver Creamer

3577 Silver Creamer by Peter Getz. Weight: 7.65 troy ounces. Height: 7.75 inches. P.Getz hallmark is punched four times on the bottom of the base. A simple monogram is engraved on the front of the creamer beneath the pour spout. There are no marks or imperfections of note. Peter Getz was a silversmith in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, perhaps most famous among numismatists for striking the 1792 Washington Getz patterns. The same year he was considered for the position of Chief Coiner at the U.S. Mint.

Ex: Jonathan Trace (2/2/1984), @ \$1,850; Donald G. Partrick.



Peter Getz Silver Creamer

3578 Silver Creamer by Peter Getz. Weight: 6.38 troy ounces. Height 7.75 inches. P.Getz hallmark is punched four times into the underside of the base. Ornate "MC" monogram is engraved into the side of the creamer beneath its pour spout. Described in the Sotheby's catalog as "probably for a member of the Cranston family," circa 1790. Peter Getz was a well-known silversmith and coiner in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, during the 1790s. He likely crafted this creamer just a couple of years before striking the famous Getz pattern cents and half dollars in an attempt to earn the post of Chief Coiner at the Philadelphia Mint. This piece was acquired by John Ford and then sold to Partrick in January 1984.

Ex: Sotheby's New York Sale, lot 390; John J. Ford, Jr. (1/2/1984), @ \$3,400; Donald G. Partrick.



Ebenezer Moulton Loving Cup

3579 Silver Loving Cup by Ebenezer Moulton. Weight: 8.47 troy ounces. Height: 4.75 inches. Width: 4.75 inches. Length: 8 inches. MOULTON hallmark is punched into the bottom. Ornate engraving appears around the rim with large "R" monograms engraved on both sides. Ebenezer Noyes Moulton was the son of Joseph and Abigail (Noyes) Moulton. He was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts in 1768 and died in Massachusetts in August 1824. Ebenezer was the grandson of William Moulton (1720-1793) who produced the famous New Hampshire Pine Tree copper coins. At the time of Ebenezer's death more than 1,000 ounces of silverware and plated ware were in stock in his store displays. This piece was likely crafted in Boston circa 1800, being similar in style to sugar bowls that Moulton made during that period.

Ex: Jonathan Trace (5/4/1977); Donald G. Partrick.



Joseph Moulton Scalloped Place Spoon

3580 Silver Scalloped Place Spoon by Joseph Moulton. Weight: 0.91 troy ounces. Length: 6.5 inches. J.MOULTON hallmark appears on the underside of the handle, along with the engraved name, "T.G. Poore." The top side of the handle is ornately engraved. Crafted circa 1840. Joseph Moulton (1814-1903) was the son of William and Judith (Noyes) Moulton, and the nephew of Ebenezer Moulton. Joseph was the great-grandson of William Moulton (1720-1793) who produced the New Hampshire copper coins. He sold the business to the predecessors of Towle Silversmiths in 1860.

Ex: A.C. MacIntyre (4/18/1977); Donald G. Partrick.



Joseph Richardson Silver Creamer I-R Hallmark

3581 Joseph Richardson Silver Creamer, I-R Hallmark, 6 3/8" Tall. Weight: 4.92 troy ounces. For a short period of time, Joseph Richardson (the father who engraved the 1757 Quaker Peace medal dies) and Joseph Richardson, Jr. (the son who hand-engraved Washington oval Peace medals) shared the same hallmark (I-R in a rectangular depression). This elegant creamer seems to be the work of the younger Joseph, although that conclusion is by appearance, since no documentation or provenance accompanies the piece. That would place this creamer circa late 1790s or early 1800s. A single shallow dent on one side is visible when viewed at an angle. Reeded borders complement a thin, graceful handle that accompanies the nicely proportioned body.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



Joseph Richardson, Jr. Silver Teapot J-R Hallmark

3582 Joseph Richardson, Jr. Silver Teapot, J-R Hallmark, 6.25" Tall. Weight: 19.59 troy ounces. This beautifully styled teapot remained in the Richardson family for generations. It was crafted by Joseph Richardson, Jr. circa 1800, then passed within the family as indicated by the engraved initials "F.R. to H.P. and C.R." Francis Richardson was a grandson of Joseph Richardson, Jr. (the maker). Hannah Perot married Charles Richardson, who was Francis' brother. The ebony-black handle shows minor signs of wear. The graceful oval shape includes a swan-neck spout with oval cap. Only a few small dings were acquired over the centuries. This wonderful family teapot emerged from the Sotheby's sale of June 26, 1986 as lot 35.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



Two Matching Serving Spoons By Joseph, Jr. and Nathaniel Richardson

3583 Two Matching Table or Serving Spoons, 8 1/2" Long, by Joseph, Jr. and Nathaniel Richardson. Circa 1780. Weight: 3.91 troy ounces. A simple yet popular design, with a raised flourish below the stem and an uncomplicated W. S. S. monogram on each spoon, struck from individual letter punches. Only light wear and minor signs of use are seen on these weighty silver spoons. Each is more than 240 years old. Purchased by Donald G. Partrick from Mark Allen almost 44 years ago.

Brothers Joseph Richardson, Jr. and Nathaniel Richardson apprenticed to their father, silversmith Joseph Richardson, in the mid-1760s. They continued their father's business on Front Street in Philadelphia from 1777 to 1790, when the partnership dissolved. Joseph Richardson, Jr. partnered with James Howell from 1795 to 1802 (he eventually sold his silversmith business to Howell in 1810). In 1795, he was appointed Assayer of the U.S. Mint by George Washington, an office Joseph Richardson, Jr. held until his 1831 death. Nathaniel Richardson became a Philadelphia iron monger in 1891.

Ex: Mark Allen; Donald G. Partrick.



Three Teaspoons by Joseph Richardson, Jr.

3584 Three Teaspoons by Joseph Richardson, Jr. Two Are Dated. Weight: 1.45 troy ounces. Two of the three spoons in this lot are monogrammed in period script, and dated 1799. The J.R. hallmark identifies the silversmith as Joseph Richardson, Jr., made after Nathaniel Richardson left the partnership. A third spoon is from a different but similar pattern - smaller, and with a narrower bowl. The R R monogram is struck from a simple letter punch. The Richardson family was involved in gold- and silversmith businesses for three generations. The enterprise was started in 1702 by Francis Richardson, whose son, Joseph, was father to Joseph Jr. and Nathaniel Richardson.

Ex: Sotheby Parke Bernet Sale 4048 (11/1977), part of lot 393; Donald G. Partrick.

Three Table or Serving Spoons By Joseph Jr. and Nathaniel Richardson

3585 Three Table or Serving Spoons by Joseph Jr. and Nathaniel Richardson. Weight: 5.65 troy ounces. Three additional spoons from the SPB Sale 4048 (11/17/1977), lot 394. These were made by the Richardson brothers in the mid-to-late 1770s, when they had just joined in partnership at the traditional Richardson location on Front Street in Philadelphia. Each is of simple design, all with different monograms. The pattern was first used in the early 1760s. Each spoon is hallmarked twice on the back stem, I-NR in rectangular depressions.

Ex: Sotheby Parke Bernet Sale 4048 (11/1977), part of lot 394; Donald G. Partrick.

Three Serving Spoons by Joseph Richardson, Jr.

3586 Three Table or Serving Spoons by Joseph Richardson, Jr. Weight: 5.74 troy ounces. These large, heavy spoons measure between eight and nine inches in length, and were part of a group Sotheby's lot from 1977. Two of the spoons offer matching engraved, flowered handles and an interesting monogram that appears to be GW, in a style reminiscent of that used on Washington's inaugural buttons. In 1795, George Washington appointed Joseph Richardson, Jr. as Assayer for the U.S. Mint, a position he held until his death in 1831. The other spoon is much simpler in design (no monogram) and well-used to the extent the spoon is worn down at the tip of the bowl. Donald G. Partrick notes that the Richardson hallmark is an unreported style, with a star between I and R. A raised eagle device decorates the backside handle/bowl junction.

Ex: Sotheby Parke Bernet Sale 4048 (11/1977), part of lot 394; Donald G. Partrick.

Eight Joseph and Nathaniel Richardson Teaspoons

3587 Six Joseph and Nathaniel Richardson Teaspoons, Plus Two Additional Teaspoons - Each Spoon With the INR Hallmark Struck Twice. Weight: 3.28 troy ounces. A total of eight teaspoons, six of simple design with the monogram R.S applied via prepared punch. The other two spoons included in this lot feature an interesting raised leaf design and an engrailed stem border. An engraved monogram is done in colonial script style. Minimal wear from normal use is noted.

Ex: Sotheby Parke Bernet (4/26/1978), part of lots 393 and 629; the two additional spoons from Jon Trace (5/20/1978); Donald G. Partrick.



1824 Counterstamped Bust Half Dollar With Related Silver Teaspoon By Philadelphia Silversmith Samuel Hildeburn

3588 1824 Bust Half Dollar — Counterstamped - O-113, R.1, and Related Silver Teaspoon by Philadelphia Silversmith Samuel Hildeburn. Weight (spoon): 1.36 troy ounces. Natural silver-gray toning covers both sides of the Bust half dollar, with VF definition on the host coin and five well-struck counterstamps carefully impressed on the obverse portrait. The central PHILA mark is a prepared bar punch, surrounded by four eagle punches. The same eagle punch flanks the oval S. HILDEBURN hallmark seen on the accompanying teaspoon.

Samuel Hildeburn was a jeweler and watchmaker from 1810 to 1828. He later partnered with James Watson as Hildeburn & Watson, and had other partners through 1850. On July 3, 1849, the *Lancaster Intelligencer* wrote, "Extensive Robbery! - The large and beautiful Jewelry establishment of Mssrs. Watson & Hildeburn, of Philadelphia, was entered on Sunday a week, between twelve and one o'clock, by means of the skylight, and robbed of property to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. This is the most daring robbery that has been perpetrated in that city for a number of years." This lot includes the counterstamped half dollar and teaspoon (which is bent at the stem top and shows minor damage), on a display card made by Donald G. Partrick.

Ex: The Roy Van Ormer Collection (Bowers and Merena, (9/1985), lot 2788; Donald G. Partrick.

SESSION THREE
FRIDAY, APRIL 23 • 12:00 PM CT
HALF CENTS

1793 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VF35 Nicely Centered Early Die State

3589 1793 Liberty Cap Left, Bent Cap, C-1, B-1, High R.3, VF35 NGC. Our EAC grade VF25. 107.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. An early die state before the reverse rim break appeared over F AME. This is undoubtedly one of the first 7,000 half cents coined at the Philadelphia Mint on July 19, 1793. Those half cents were delivered from the Chief Coiner Henry Voigt on July 20, a day that ranged from fair to rainy, with west to northwest winds and a high of 87 degrees. Dr. Benjamin Rush recorded daily weather observations in 1793 as part of his detailed study of yellow fever. The meteorological data will help us understand what conditions were like at the first mint when our earliest copper coins were produced, and how heat and humidity impacted that process.

Glossy steel-brown surfaces show the usual scattered marks that are expected at this grade level. This is a pleasing, well-centered impression of our nation's first half cent variety. A trivial rim nick over the I in UNITED will identify this piece. HALF CENT is weak, a diagnostic feature of all but the very earliest die states of the variety. The complete borders and outer margin are unusual for the C-1, B-1 variety that is normally found on narrow planchets. Walter Breen writes: "This variety is normally on the narrowest planchets of the year; broad planchet examples are very rare." Here is an excellent broad-planchet example of a classic in American numismatics.

Ex: Century Sale (Superior, 2/1992), lot 425; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





**1793 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VF20 CAC
Rare Late Die State**

3590 1793 Liberty Cap Left, Bent Cap, C-1, B-1, High R.3, VF20 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VG10. 106.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 3.0. HALF CENT on the reverse is no longer visible due to a combination of die sinking and wear. This is a lovely example of the rare late die state that exhibits a reverse rim break over F AME. While the obverse die was used for the first two varieties of 1793, the reverse die with this rim break was removed from service at the end of production of this variety. The present example has exceptionally smooth chocolate-brown surfaces with nice centering that permits viewing the die break in its entirety. The late die state 1793 C-1, B-1 half cents are extremely popular with collectors, and they are elusive with perhaps two dozen known in all grades.

Ex: Gates; Jon Hanson; William K. Raymond (7/29/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1793 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, MS61 Brown
Likely a Condition Census Example**

3591 1793 Liberty Cap Left, Bent Cap, C-2, B-2, R.3, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU50. 103.2 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. The obverse die was used to coin C-1, B-1 and C-2, B-2, and the reverse die was used for C-2, B-2 and C-3, B-3. Although the first variety, C-1, B-1 is thought to be slightly scarcer than the others, each of the four die pairs has a surviving population of about 300 coins, or about 1,200 coins for all varieties. The total 1793 half cent population represents slightly more than 3% of the original mintage. William Eckberg estimates 250 to 300 examples of C-1, B-1, and 250 to 325 examples of each of the other varieties. Eckberg's 2019 book, *The Half Cent, 1793-1857, The Story of America's Greatest Little Coin* is a "must have" reference for the specialist's library. This example has pleasing chestnut-brown surfaces with trivial handling marks of no consequence. A tiny obverse rim nick at 2 o'clock will aid in future identification. An excellent opportunity as the 1793 C-2, B-2 half cents are scarce in high grades. Census: 3 in 61 Brown, 13 finer (12/20).

Ex: Michael Kirzner (10/25/1971); Donald G. Partrick.

1793 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, MS64+ Brown CAC Choice Mint State

3592 1793 Liberty Cap Left, Straight Cap, C-3, B-3, R.3, MS64+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS63. 105.8 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. The plate coin for Die State II in *Walter Breen's Half Cent Encyclopedia*, but this coin actually qualifies as Die State III. This lovely half cent is conservatively graded About Uncirculated in *Breen's Half Cent Encyclopedia* with the note that it is "nearly mint state, but with a reverse rim nick at 12:30 o'clock and a nick below 17 of the date." The comment alludes to an interesting aspect and one of the great challenges of coin grading, especially among the early copper collectors. Nearly all early copper coins have flaws of one sort or another, which each observer evaluates differently against its sharpness or detail. When the grade was assigned for the Breen Condition Census, the virtually imperceptible rim nicks weighed strongly against the sharpness grade. For the present cataloger, those same imperfections have virtually no adverse effect on the grade and serve well for future provenance investigation.

While listed after six Mint State coins in the Breen *Encyclopedia* Condition Census, this example likely ranks higher in the census as two examples have not been seen now for over 100 years. With strong luster and exhibiting hints of delicate blue toning on its blended chestnut and golden-brown surfaces. This is a lovely Choice Mint State half cent. Census: 3 in 64 (1 in 64+), 2 finer (12/20).

Ex: Trombley (4/9/1967); Donald G. Partrick. While not further identified here, Trombley may be Bernard Trombley, the Springfield, Massachusetts, numismatist who acquired the remaining inventory of the defunct Tatham Stamp & Coin Company.





1793 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, MS62 Brown Late Die State

3593 1793 Liberty Cap Left, Straight Cap, C-4, B-4, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 106.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. This example is one of the last 1793 half cents that Thomas Flude and Daniel Gerard struck in the summer of 1793. Chief Coiner Henry Voigt kept a daybook or ledger that outlined all the operations, and those employed in them, at the Mint. Voigt recorded that Flude and Gerard were "Coining 1/2 Cents" on July 19, 1793; later records show that the pair continued coining half cents later in July. Flude was paid \$1.00 per day, and Gerard earned 80 cents per day.

Walter Breen writes that the State III coins are thought to be most of those delivered from the Chief Coiner on September 18. However, William Eckberg points to a problem regarding mint records and ultimately to the number of 1793 half cents that were minted. The mintage is traditionally reported as 35,334 coins including 3,400 pieces delivered on September 18, just before the mint closed for yellow fever. However, the Mint treasurer, Tristram Dalton, kept a receipt book showing coins received from Chief Coiner Henry Voigt: 24,934 half cents on July 26 and 12,756 cents on September 18. He made no mention of half cents in the latter entry.

A splash of tan appears at the upper right obverse of this lovely chocolate-brown example. The reverse blends chocolate-brown, golden-tan, and faded maroon toning on lustrous, virtually flawless surfaces that exhibit excellent cartwheel luster. Census: 6 in 62, 7 finer (12/20).

Ex: Ebenezer Gilbert; Thomas Elder; Alto II Collection (Stack's, 10/1991), lot 502; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

1793 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, XF45 CAC
Exceptional Aesthetic Appeal
Breen Die State II Plate Coin

3594 1793 Liberty Cap Left, Straight Cap, C-4, B-4, R.3, XF45 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF40. 108.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. Walter Breen and Ronald Manley both call for a small die defect on top of the 7 for their second die state. Breen calls the defect a rust pit in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, where this coin is plated for the die state.

The four varieties of 1793 half cents are each plentiful enough to permit specialist collectors to complete the set yet scarce enough, especially in higher grades, to enjoy exceptional demand. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census reports just 20 Mint State examples for all four varieties, combined.

This piece is said to be from the Ebenezer Gilbert Collection. The rich chocolate-brown surfaces of this beautiful example are virtually flawless with sharp design features and exceptional aesthetic appeal. The November 1968 Stack's catalog records a grade of About Uncirculated. The cataloger described the piece as "a rich, warm chocolate specimen. Nicely struck with superb surfaces and rims." That description has not changed to this day. This extraordinary half cent has made its home with Donald G. Partrick for more than 50 years since the last time it was offered for sale and is a completely new example to the current generation of collectors. An important opportunity to acquire a variety that is typically found only in low grades.

Possibly Ex: Ebenezer Gilbert; Stack's (11/1968), lot 447; Donald G. Partrick.





1794 C-1a, B-1a Half Cent, MS62 Brown CAC Boldly Recut Date

3595 1794 Normal Head, Doubled Date, Large Edge Letters, C-1a, B-1a, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 101.6 grains. Die Alignment: 315 degrees. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 2.0. The Breen Die State I defect at IT in UNITED is visible, as are the clash marks of Die State IV. The head is high in the field and closer to LIBERTY than it is to the date. The Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* records a Condition Census that includes four Mint State coins and nine AU examples. This piece is the seventh entry in that roster, but it is likely the fourth or fifth finest known. The lovely chocolate-brown surfaces display delicate blue toning with splashes of tan, faded from mint red. A few trivial scratches are evident around the date. The strike is nicely centered with complete obverse and reverse borders.

The dies for the 1794 half cents were created from design hubs. Using photographic overlays, William Eckberg writes in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, that all obverse dies, including the High Relief Head of C-7, 8, and 9, utilize Robert Scot's head punch that included the portrait, Liberty cap, pole, and hair, with the hair touched up by hand. Similarly, Eckberg reports that the wreath, including all the leaves and berries, was created from a central design punch or hub.

The first six varieties of the 1794 half cents, C-1 through C-6, are known from two different edge devices. C-1a has Large Edge Letters like C-2b through C-6b. This is the only variety with Large Edge Letters that is reasonably available. Varieties C-1b and C-2a through C-6a have Small Edge Letters. Census: 5 in 62 Brown; 11 finer (2/21).

Ex: Trombley (Connecticut, 4/9/1967); Donald G. Partrick.

1794 C-1b, B-1b Half Cent, VF Details Condition Census

3596 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-1b, B-1b, High R.5—Tooled—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 97.2 grains. Breen Die State III or IV. Manley Die State 1.0. Michael Kolman, Jr. described this piece in 1954 as: "Obverse is reddish brown, showing only the slightest of wear. Reverse is dark, sharp and has even erosion. V. Fine." Listed first in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, and probably the third or fourth finest known today. The light reddish-brown obverse exhibits minor pitting at the upper left, while the walnut-brown reverse is lightly corroded.

As expected, the rarity of this variety has decreased over the years. Early 20th century collector F.R. Alvord discovered this subvariety that S.H. Chapman sold with his collection in 1924. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. rated the variety R.7 in 1971. In his 1982 second edition, he assigned an R.6 rating and wrote that he knew of 12 examples. The following year, Walter Breen called this variety High R.6 and recorded 14 examples in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Ronald Manley assigned an R.6 rating in *The Half Cent Die State Book, 1793-1857*, published in 1998. Today, the variety is considered High R.5 with about three dozen known. As previous authors noted, the majority of surviving examples are in low grades.

Ex: American Numismatic Association Auction (Federal Coin Exchange, 8/1954), lot 80; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (1/4/1997); Donald G. Partrick.





1794 C-2a, B-2b Half Cent, AU Details Attractively Toned

3597 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-2a, B-2b, R.2—Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade VF30. 101.8 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 4.0. Delicate die cracks and prominent obverse clash marks are a hallmark of Die State IV. The obverse die is found only in this die combination for Breen varieties 2a and 2b while the reverse die reappears on B-9. For varieties 2 through 6, Roger S. Cohen, Jr. assigned the suffix “a” to the Small Edge Letters coins, and “b” to the Large Edge Letters coins. Walter Breen reversed those suffix designations, assigning “a” to the Large Edge Letters coins, and “b” to the Small Edge Letters Coins. The opposing designations have been a source of confusion for many collectors including this cataloger.

The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records three AU examples and six XF pieces ahead of all others. Several VF pieces, including this example “are not quite in the same category as those we have listed above,” according to Walter Breen. William Eckberg estimates 475 to 500 survivors, yet none of those are full Mint State coins, and few grade better than VF. Very slight obverse edge roughness can be seen at 12 o’clock. Despite the NGC designation that this example has been cleaned, it is a gorgeous survivor with glossy chestnut and walnut-brown surfaces that display a few scattered and entirely inconsequential marks.

Ex: Wayne G. Life; New Netherlands Coin Co. (privately); Jon Hanson (1/1/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1794 C-2b, B-2a Half Cent, VG Details The Alvord Discovery Coin

3598 1794 Normal Head, Large Edge Letters, C-2b, B-2a, High R.6—Corroded—NGC Details. VG. Our EAC grade AG3. 86.4 grains. Breen and Manley Die States undetermined. The rough surfaces preclude determination of the die state. This is the discovery coin from the F.R. Alvord Collection that Samuel Chapman sold in June 1924 where the cataloger wrote: “G. No. 5. Edge. Much larger letters. Reads with rev. uppermost. V.g., eroded surfaces.” The surfaces are indeed eroded, or corroded, blending together bluish walnut-brown and light tan.

Ex: F.R. Alvord (S.H. Chapman, 6/1924), lot 25; Commodore W.C. Eaton; later, Don Jurgensen; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1794 C-3a, B-5b Half Cent, VF35 Probable Condition Census

3599 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-3a, B-5b, R.5, VF35 NGC. Our EAC grade VF20. 98.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. This important piece was recorded as the fifth finest known in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, and likely still resides among the eight or nine finest examples today. This coin is typical of survivors, with obverse border weakness seen from 6 to 9 o'clock but with the remaining periphery boldly defined. The lovely, nearly flawless walnut-brown surfaces have hints of blue toning. William Eckberg estimates that 55 to 60 examples survive and observes: “It is extremely rare in VF and higher grades.” In that regard, little has changed over the last four decades since Roger S. Cohen, Jr. wrote: “Seldom available in any condition other than very worn.”

Ex: Robert Batchelder (3/15/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1794 C-4a, B-6b Half Cent, MS64+ Brown Likely One of the Three Finest

3600 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-4a, B-6b, R.3, MS64+ Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS65. 93.6 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 3.0. Highly lustrous caramel-brown and bluish-umber surfaces retain original mint red that is evident on both sides, including within the individual elements of the edge lettering. An excellent strike brings out all of the individual clash marks on this late die state coin. The upper right obverse and the lower right reverse have indistinct peripheral details. This coin is stunning and probably ranks among the two or three finest of the variety. The provenance prior to 1992 is unknown.

The Breen-Hanson Condition Census includes three auction appearances that had not been seen nor could be identified. They are:

Thomas L. Elder, February 1920, lot 1177, described as:

"An extraordinary example, sharp impression both sides. Uncirculated with traces of original red. The finest 1794 half cent which has ever passed through my hands. Should bring \$75 in this state. The coin has a beautiful medium brown surface, no spots or corrosion. A perfect half cent."

Thomas L. Elder, April 1925, lot 2198 [sic]. The correct lot number is 2148, described as:

"Large bust, long flowing hair. Uncirculated, light brown. A gem, seldom equaled. Very rare and a rare variety."

Charles William Collection, Numismatic Gallery, November 1950, lot 676, where it was called MS-60 with no further description. This near-Gem is likely the piece that Elder described in his February 1920 catalog. Census: 1 in 64+ Brown; 4 finer (2/21).

Ex: R.E. Naftzger, Jr. Collection; Superior (2/1992), lot 429; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1794 C-4a, B-6b Half Cent, AU58
Nearly Condition Census
Breen Die State II Plate Coin**

3601 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-4a, B-6b, R.3, AU58 NGC. Our EAC grade XF45. 104.0 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. Light clash marks are evident on both sides but there is no trace of the “ribbons” that extend down through the back of the hair below the cap. This is a rare die state as are any that lack the usual die bulge at the lower left obverse. This example is plated in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* to illustrate Die State II, although the actual coin appears to be Die State III. William Eckberg estimates that 1,000 of these survive, more than any other variety of 1794, yet only a couple dozen examples might exceed the quality of this piece. While the variety is not particularly rare, carrying a rarity rating of R.3, most examples are in lower grades as Ronald Manley observes: “At least four Mint State examples of this variety exist, although most 1794 C-4a specimens are available in grades no higher than Fine.”

The obverse displays lovely gingerbread and mocha-brown with lighter chestnut-brown toning on the reverse. A splendid, near Condition-Census example, probably among the top dozen survivors from these dies. This is an outstanding opportunity to acquire an attractive, higher grade example for a half cent date collection or a collection of coinage designs; one that also features an important provenance dating to the early 20th century.

Ex: Virgil M. Brand; Abe Kosoff; Dr. James O. Sloss; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





1794 C-5a, B-3b Half Cent, VF Details Near the Condition Census

3602 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-5a, B-3b, High R.4—Tooled—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 103.8 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. This is the usual die state according to Ronald Manley, while Walter Breen records the ANS example “and a few others.” The obverse has been tooled and the reverse has planchet lamination. Described in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* as: “Interesting and unusual planchet cracks on the reverse.” It is graded in that reference as Very Fine, and listed in the eighth spot in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Although our EAC grade assigned to this piece will place it outside the Condition Census, in no way will it diminish the importance of this example.

Ex: Herbert W. Taffs Collection (Glendining & Co., London, 11/1956), lot 535; Stack’s; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1794 C-6a, B-4b Half Cent, AU Details Probably the Second Finest Known

3603 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-6a, B-4b, High R.5—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade VF20. 104.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. A small bulge is located between the bust and the border to the right of the 4. This important piece, despite the cleaning and burnishing to remove corrosion, is probably the second finest known 1794 C-6a half cent. Although it is the top piece among known examples in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, another listing was placed higher; however, that example has not been seen since its 1943 Bluestone auction appearance. Only the Missouri Cabinet coin, graded VF20, is marginally finer.

Ex: Emmanuel Fellouzes Collection (1970 Central States, Paramount, 5/1970), lot 1269; Julian Leidman (8/16/1970); Donald G. Partrick.



1794 C-7, B-7 Half Cent, XF40 CAC First High Relief Head Variety

3604 1794 High Relief Head, C-7, B-7, High R.5, XF40 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF30. 108.8 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. This is a pleasing, glossy XF example with hard, smooth copper surfaces. Dark chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit a large area of tan on the reverse. Scattered, grade-consistent marks are inconsequential. This important piece does not appear in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census despite examination of that collection in detail. It likely ranks in the top third of the surviving population of about three dozen known pieces. Unlike the 1794 C-1 through C-6 varieties that have Large Edge Letters and Small Edge Letters variations, the High Relief varieties, C-7, 8, and 9, are known only with Small Edge Letters. Collectors everywhere are examining these coins, hoping to be the first to discover an example with Large Edge Letters.

Ex: Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 10; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1794 C-8, B-8 Half Cent, AU Details Possibly the Finest Known

3605 1794 High Relief Head, C-8, B-8, R.5—Rim Damage—NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade XF40. 104.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. Minor rim damage is noted at the left obverse adjacent to the tip of the cap. Otherwise, this piece is the sharpest example known. It is clearly finer than the Missouri Cabinet coin that was described as near the top of the census. Listed first in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, this lovely piece has lustrous light tan surfaces with traces of cedar-brown toning on the high points, especially on the obverse. The 1794 C-8 half cent was considered an R.7 variety in its 1968 auction appearance. Nearly 50 of these survive today, none finer than XF.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, FPL #9, January 1963); Marvin Kantner Collection (Stack's, 11/1968), lot 450; Donald G. Partrick.

**1794 C-9, B-9 Half Cent
MS64 Red and Brown CAC
High Condition Census
Continuous Provenance from the 1790s**

3606 1794 High Relief Head, C-9, B-9, R.2, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS64. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 3.0. This lovely Choice Mint State piece ranks high among those known today, perhaps second or third finest. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census, now nearly three decades old, includes 11 examples from this die pair that grade Uncirculated. However, six of those have a recorded provenance that ends 60 years ago or more, pointing to the need for an up-to-date published Condition Census for all half cents. Substantial mint red remains on the flawless light brown surfaces of this lovely example that does not appear in the Breen-Hanson Census as it was not known at the time of that publication.

New research gives this coin a continuous provenance back to the time that it was made. William Strickland acquired two 1794 half cents, both the same variety, during his visit to the United States for several months in 1794 and 1795. This piece and others were acquired between September 20, 1794, when he arrived in New York, and July 29, 1795, when he departed for England. The present coin and the other 1794 C-9 half cent share honors for the oldest pedigreed half cents known.

Confusion about the interesting Lord St. Oswald provenance began with an October 1964 sale of pristine U.S. coins conducted by Christie's of London. The consignor was identified as Sir Rowland Winn, also known as Major the Lord St. Oswald. The coins were said to be obtained at the time of issue directly from the Philadelphia Mint by his ancestor, also identified as Major the Lord St. Oswald, M.C. However, three decades later, research determined that the St. Oswald title didn't exist prior to 1885, and the Military Cross (M.C.) decoration didn't exist until 1914. Additional groups of coins from the same collection appeared in 1981 and in 1992.

Fast forward to 2015, when numismatic researcher David Tripp offered the now accepted theory that the coins originated with Sir William Strickland, 6th Baronet of Boynton. In his article that appeared in the Stack's Bowers September 2015 catalog of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Tripp writes:

"New Research, archival, numismatic, and genealogical, has produced a compelling body of circumstantial evidence that the St. Oswald coins were originally acquired by William Strickland (1753-1834), later 6th Baronet of Boynton. He paid a lengthy visit to the United States in 1794-1795, and was a member of the Winn family through which the coins descended until their sale."

The story of Lord St. Oswald and his collection of coins was widely discounted, but is now proven to be rather accurate, even if titles were uncertain when the first group of coins appeared for sale in 1964.

Ex: William Strickland Collection (acquired before July 29, 1795); Charles Winn (son-in-law and first cousin, once removed, of William Strickland); Rowland Winn (1st Baron St Oswald of Nostell); Rowland Winn (2nd Baron St Oswald of Nostell); Rowland George Winn (3rd Baron St Oswald of Nostell); Rowland Denys Guy Winn (Major the Lord St Oswald, M.C.); Derek Edward Anthony Winn (5th Baron St. Oswald); Coins and Medals (Christie, Manson & Woods, Ltd., London, 2/1992); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. Collection; Eric Streiner (4/3/1992); Donald G. Partrick.

Note: The new information creates a little additional confusion, as a different individual named William Strickland, a Philadelphia native, was an architect who designed the second Philadelphia Mint building as well as the New Orleans Mint building.



1794 C-9, B-9 Half Cent, AU58 CAC Rare Early Die State

3607 1794 High Relief Head, C-9, B-9, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 111.4 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Breen and Manley both call this a rare die state. There are no visible die cracks on either side of this remarkable piece that shows obverse clash marks. It ranks among the finest known examples of the earliest die state for the 1794 C-9 half cents, perhaps exceeded only by the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* Die State I plate coin; however, that coin appeared in our August 2018 auction and is actually from Breen's Die State II.

In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg estimates that 750 of these 1794 C-9 half cents survive. Until recently, this variety was considered the most plentiful of 1794 and the ideal choice for date or type collections. However, the 1794 C-4a appears to be more available, although the C-9 is seen more frequently in high grades. The C-9 offered here provides an exceptional opportunity to acquire an attractive example of the High Relief Head design of the Liberty Cap half cents.

Both sides retain considerable cartwheel luster with hints of faded mint red in the protected areas on the chestnut-brown surfaces. Trivial marks between HALF and CENT on the reverse appear to be remnants of the planchet prior to striking, that area being opposite the highest relief of the obverse.

Ex: Stack's (privately, 12/2/1991), "in trade for 79 Connecticut cents—valued at 8,000;" Donald G. Partrick.





1795 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS62 Brown Struck on Extra-Thick Planchet

3608 1795 Lettered Edge, C-1, B-1, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 117.8 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 2.0. A small die chip joins three dentils over the D of UNITED and very slight swelling is noted at AME. This piece substantially exceeds the 104-grain weight standard employed at the time these half cents were minted in the final quarter of 1795. Ronald Manley reports in *The Half Cent Die State Book, 1793-1857* that "a few 1795 C-1 specimens are known on 'extra-thick' planchets weighing up to 119 grains."

A new head style was introduced for these coins, and this version of Liberty's portrait remained in use for half cents through those dated 1797. These coins feature a distinctly different type of the Liberty Cap design. Liberty's head and cap were created through the use of a single, smaller size punch that was employed for all the obverse dies during those three years. The date, LIBERTY, and the pole were each added by hand.

Cedar-brown toning visits the devices of this important 1795 Lettered Edge half cent that exhibits lovely tawny-brown surfaces and full cartwheel luster. The strike is bold and nicely centered on the flan. Trivial marks in the left and right obverse fields may assist in locating an earlier provenance for this significant piece. Perhaps a dozen Mint State examples of the 1795 C-1 half cent survive, along with a small number of AU examples that include this representative. William Eckberg observes in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857* that 15 to 20 examples are known in AU and above. Census for 1795 Lettered Edge half cents (C-1 and C-2a): 6 in 62 Brown, 2 finer (2/21).

Ex: RARCOA (8/25/1987); Donald G. Partrick.



**1795 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU55 CAC
Lettered Edge**

3609 1795 Lettered Edge, C-1, B-1, R.2, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF45. 107.6 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 2.0. A slight bulge is visible at AME of AMERICA on the reverse of this piece that displays a small die chip in the dentils over the D of UNITED. The 1795 C-1 half cent is notable as the only die variety of the Lettered Edge, With Pole type. Any *Guide Book* variety that includes just one die pairing is extremely important, adding demand to the surviving examples of that die marriage. The Stack's cataloger in 1967 wrote: "Finer than the Brobston specimen at \$550.00 in 1963." The Brobston coin is recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census as AU. This lovely Choice AU half cent has tan and chestnut-brown surfaces with hints of cedar-brown toning on each side. A small planchet defect under the U in UNITED may allow identification of this piece in earlier auction sales. Trivial marks are noted over the M in AMERICA. Census for 1795 Lettered Edge half cents (C-1 and C-2a): 4 in 55, 12 finer (2/21). Ex: Stack's (1/1967), lot 2; Donald G. Partrick.



**1795 C-2a, B-2a Half Cent, MS62 Brown CAC
Third Finest Known to Us**

3610 1795 Lettered Edge, Punctuated Date, C-2a, B-2a, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The slight bulge through MER and the small die chip in the dentils over the D in UNITED that are observed on this piece remain in the same state as the latest examples of 1795 C-1. This is an important *Guide Book* variety, the Punctuated Date, Lettered Edge, with just the one die variety making up that listing. We know of just two finer examples of this die marriage, the MS65 Brown PCGS example in the Jim McGuigan Collection, and the MS64+ Brown PCGS coin that is included in the High Desert Collection, previously from the Missouri Cabinet. A coin graded AU58+ in the Davy Collection sale was reported as the fifth finest in the unpublished Spurlock Census.

The Breen-Hanson Condition Census for this variety includes a mere six Mint State coins, and none of those have a provenance more recent than 1938. This splendid Mint State piece exhibits bluish-walnut toning over light brown surfaces that display hints of faded mint red on the reverse. A trivial rim nick over TE of UNITED and another over the first T in STATES will serve as pedigree markers for this lovely half cent. The strong strike is nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders. Census for 1795 Lettered Edge half cents (C-1 and C-2a): 6 in 62 Brown, 2 finer (2/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/15/2003); Donald G. Partrick.



1795 C-2b, B-2b Half Cent, MS62 Brown CAC The Alvord Discovery Coin The Finest Known

3611 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, C-2b, B-2b, Low R.6, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 83.6 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 1.0. Very simply stated, this 1795 C-2b half cent is an amazing half cent. In addition to its status as the discovery coin for the Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, it is also the finest known example. The next finest is the AU Breen plate coin (with the planchet flaw), and the third finest in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census grades Fine. The Missouri Cabinet coin that also grades Fine in the Breen-Hanson Census is graded VF30 PCGS and carries an EAC net grade of Fine 15 per John R. "Bob" Grellman. This example and the VF Details coin in the present auction are the first of the variety that we have handled.

The problem-free surfaces of this highly lustrous chocolate-brown piece display splashes of steel-brown toning. Although AL in HALF and EN in CENT are a trifle weakly impressed, they are still sharper than normally encountered. The majority of surviving examples are in low grades, unlike this outstanding representative. Bill Eckberg, in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, estimates that there are 35 survivors from these dies. This cataloger opines that the surviving population is lower and that fewer than 30 examples are extant. The Widok coin grades XF45 PCGS and VF35 EAC and is currently the third finest known. The present opportunity ranks as one of the most consequential in this sale.

Ex: F.R. Alvord Collection (S.H. Chapman, 6/1924), lot 55; Hillyer Ryder Collection; Ryder Estate; Wayte Raymond; New Netherlands (44th Sale, 6/1954), lot 270; Catherine E. Bullowa (6/1997), lot 187; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

1795 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, VF20 CAC Breen Die State II Plate Coin

3612 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, C-3, B-3, High R.5, VF20 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 77.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The bulged central reverse obliterates HALF CENT, a result of the die state and not wear. The myriad marks inside the wreath remain from the planchet prior to striking. Six die combinations were used to coin the 1795-dated half cents, and sub-varieties exist for three of those die pairs, increasing the total number of collectible variations to nine, according to Roger S. Cohen, Jr., or 10, as per Walter Breen. A recent discovery has further increased the total to 10 or 11 depending on the reference consulted. The 1795 C-3 is the rarest of the six basic die pairs with an estimated population of 40 pieces, as maintained by William Eckberg in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, who reports that none grade better than Very Fine. Cohen rated the variety R.6 in 1971 and R.5 in 1982. Breen gave the rarity as High R.5 in 1983 as did Ronald Manley in 1998. Identification of 1795 C-3 is simple: this is the only 1795 variety that has a leaf tip directly below the I in UNITED. A small area of maroon patina appears at 9 o'clock on the reverse of this choice russet, olive-brown, and steel half cent that is one of the six or seven finest surviving examples. The die impression is nicely centered with strong border details around three-quarters of the obverse and reverse. Ex: Joseph Coscia Collection; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (4/15/1968); Donald G. Partrick.





1795 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, MS62 Brown Incomplete Planchet

3613 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, C-4, B-4, R.3 — **Incomplete Planchet** — MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU50. 78.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. An impressive piece struck on an Incomplete Planchet, a term that replaces the former Clipped Planchet description. This coin is discussed in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census where it is listed third with a grade of Uncirculated: "There is an unusually large planchet clip at 1:00 o'clock, not disturbing any of the peripheral legends on either side." It is also mentioned in the error section of the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* on page 470: "Brobston had an uncirculated 1795 No. 4 with a clip."

Most numismatists agree that mint errors, such as incomplete planchets, do not adversely affect the grade of a coin, although the cataloger of the Roger S. Cohen, Jr. Collection, reduced the net grade for just that reason, writing: "Sharpness of a higher grade, but a large planchet clip on the upper right of the obverse and corresponding area of the reverse reduces the grade." The cataloger of the famous Brobston Collection described this piece as "Uncirculated, faded mint red." This Condition Census piece has glossy chocolate-brown surfaces with olive-brown devices. Weakly struck at the centers where original planchet marks remain. There are differing opinions of the grade of this coin that is called MS62 Brown NGC, Uncirculated in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, AU50 by the present cataloger, and XF45 in the Superior Galleries catalog of the Cohen Collection.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, FPL #9, January 1963); Roger S. Cohen, Jr. (Superior, 2/1992), lot 49; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1795 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, AU58
No Berries at Ribbon Bows**

3614 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, C-4, B-4, R.3, AU58 NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 78.8 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. This reverse die is found on C-4 and C-5 half cents and usually has the die cracked through the upper part of the wreath from the first T in STATES. The reverse die has started to fail at the center, weakening much of HALF CENT. While the provenance of this piece is unknown, it should certainly rank in the Condition Census for 1795 C-4 half cents. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records 11 pieces, three of which could be the present piece; however, it is impossible to be certain as none of those were plated. Thomas Elder described an example in the April 1917 Henry Miller catalog as "Ex. Fine, almost uncirculated, brown color. Gilbert 4. Rev. center a little weak as usual." B. Max Mehl reported lot 1637 as "Uncirculated with beautiful slightly glossy even brown surface" in his November 1938 auction. In the Atwater catalog of June 1946, Mehl called lot 125 "Practically uncirculated with glossy medium olive surface. Portion of reverse not well struck up." This lovely mahogany and chestnut-brown coin has splashes of steel-brown on each side with delicate olive on the design high points. Nicely centered, showing most of the border details on each side. Ronald Manley writes that this variety is "Usually available only in grades of Very Fine or lower," while William Eckberg observes "Perhaps 10 are known in AU and better."

Ex: R.E. Naftzger, Jr. Collection; Donald G. Partrick.





1795 C-5a, B-5a Half Cent, AU58 CAC Possible Condition Census

3615 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, C-5a, B-5a, R.3, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU50. 80.6 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census for this variety includes three coins each in Mint State, AU, and XF grades. More recently, William Eckberg observes in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857* that this variety (both C-5a and C-5b) is very rare in grades better than XF. The use of a letter I in place of the 1 in the date confirms the observation that this No Pole obverse is the same physical die as the With Pole obverse of the C-1 Lettered Edge coins. Ebenezer Gilbert made that observation in his 1916 reference, *The United States Half Cents*. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. gave this obverse a new die number, writing: "The die appears to be obverse 1 which has been altered and rehardened." The obverse was actually not treated as Cohen suggests, but was drastically reground before its use for C-5 and C-6, removing the pole and reducing the depth of the date. This weakening of the obverse details explains the abundance of low-grade 1795 No Pole half cents without a visible date. The present piece is likely one of the 10 finest from a surviving population of about 300 coins. The strike is mostly sharp although the lower left obverse border and the upper left reverse border are weak on this example, as they are on many survivors. The pleasing chestnut and tawny-brown surfaces host splashes of steel-blue and violet toning. A slight reverse edge anomaly, as struck, is noted over TAT of STATES.

Ex: Joe Flynn (5/16/1969); Donald G. Partrick.

1795 C-5b, B-5b Half Cent, AU55 CAC Nearly Condition Census

3616 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, Thick Planchet, C-5b, B-5b, R.4, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF45. 110.0 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. This impressive half cent is struck on a thick planchet that falls in the middle of the recorded weight range of 105 to 123 grains, per Walter Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records three Uncirculated examples, two that grade AU, and three graded XF. Breen also observes that some broad planchet examples are known from blanks that may have been formed using the half eagle planchet cutter, suggesting an additional sub-variety for this die marriage. He wrote in 1983: "Information about this difference is too recent for any conclusions to be drawn about relative rarity of the two sizes." Now, nearly 40 years later, we are unaware of any detailed studies about planchet sizes, and encapsulation of many examples would render such a study nearly impossible. The wide obverse and reverse borders suggest that this piece might be a broad planchet representative. The still lustrous surfaces of this near-Census level example are chestnut-brown with hints of blue overtones. Both sides are free of any significant marks that would serve for pedigree purposes. In 1967, Stack's described this piece as one of the finest known and fully equal to the Brobston coin that was offered in 1963 for \$550, a remarkable sum at the time.

Ex: *Nicholson Family Collection* (Stack's, 6/1967), lot 758; Donald G. Partrick.





1795 C-6a, B-6c Half Cent, MS64 Brown CAC Misaligned Dies

3617 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, C-6a, B-6c, R.2 — Off Center — MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 82.8 grains. Breen Die State II, early. Manley Die State 2.0. Traces of T.A.L. undertype are visible at the upper right obverse. The dies were misaligned in the press; the obverse strike is slightly off center, the reverse more so. Perhaps a dozen half cents from the C-6 dies survive in Mint State grades including this Choice Mint State piece that is among the finest of those. Both sides of this example have full cartwheel luster. The light brown obverse has a large crescent of cedar toning while the reverse is mostly cinnamon-brown. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records eight Mint State examples on rolled copper stock, and two more on cut-down Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens. This is one of the latter, a fact that was not known at the time that census was compiled. The majority of surviving 1795 C-6 half cents were struck on cut-down T.A.L. tokens. Some are also known on cut-down spoiled (error) large cents. William Eckberg writes: "Those struck at the lighter standard in 1796 [C-2b through C-6] were struck on pretty much anything on which the Mint workers could get their hands." The Mint bought a large number of T.A.L. tokens as a source of copper, with R.W. Julian citing 1,076 pounds in April 1795. In his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen estimates that about 50,000 half cents were produced from those tokens, or nearly half the estimated mintage for all Plain Edge varieties. Another batch weighing 1,914 pounds was purchased in December 1796 for use on 1797-dated half cents. NGC has certified 18 Mint State 1795 half cents including four in MS64 Brown and one in MS65 Red and Brown (2/21).

Ex: Joseph Lepczyk (10/1984), lot 1011; Donald G. Partrick.

1795 C-6a, B-6a Half Cent, AU50 Rolled Copper Stock

3618 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, C-6a, B-6a, R.2, AU50 NGC. Our EAC grade VF30. 89.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. At least three sources of copper were employed for the 1795 half cents. Raw copper was refined, formed into ingots, and rolled to the proper thickness for half cent planchets. Error large cents, known as spoiled cents, were cut-down to the size of half cent planchets and used for the smaller denomination. These may have been passed through the rolling mills to reduce their thickness, yet most or all known examples are heavier than the half cent standard. Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens were purchased from that firm as a source of copper. The initial plan was probably to melt all these tokens along with the spoiled cents and create new planchets. However, the existence of many half cents with T.A.L. undertype or cent undertype proves that those planchets were hand-crafted, one at a time. Just imagine! There is no trace of undertype on this example, suggesting that it was minted on a planchet cut from rolled copper stock. This olive and golden-brown example has some splashes of deep maroon toning. A short scratch on Liberty's neck will serve as a pedigree identifier. This example is exceptionally well centered.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, FPL #9, January 1963); Stack's (3/1972), lot 6; Roger S. Cohen (Superior, 2/1992), lot 58; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1795 C-6a, B-6a Half Cent, Fine 12 CAC

Struck on a Cut-Down

1794 Half Dollar Trial Piece

The Discovery Coin for the Cut-Down Judd-17

3619 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, C-6a, B-6a — Struck on 1794 Judd-17 Half Dollar Pattern — R.7, Fine 12 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VG8. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State I or II. Manley Die State 1.0. All of LIBERTY and two upper right stars from the half dollar strike are visible along the obverse border of the half cent from 4 o'clock to 8 o'clock. CA of AMERICA and the ribbon and stem ends are visible at the top of the half cent reverse. A true copper die trial from the 1794 O-105 dies was cut down and used as a half cent planchet for this piece. This example has smooth and problem-free tawny-brown surfaces with most of the border details remaining. The obverse has some remaining hair detail evident and the reverse has an outlined wreath.

Walter Breen discovered this piece and wrote on his envelope:

"Unique trial piece overstruck on a copper 1794 half dollar, H.4 (Beistle 3-E), the only genuine specimen known, AW-15. Listed & illustrated in Judd. A fantastic item & one of a kind. Nothing like this in any 1/2C coll. ever put together. A historic & truly unbelievable item. A runaway auction item & never previously offered for sale. Famous specimen & of importance impossible to exaggerate."

There are currently eight examples of Judd-17 known, and six of those were cut down to half cent size and used for 1795 C-6a, B-6a half cents. The other two examples, both from the O-109 dies, are full half dollar size, and they are held in museum collections, one in the Smithsonian Institution, and the other in a Vienna, Austria, museum. The six examples cut down for half cents are from five different 1794 half dollar die pairs:

An example from 1794 O-101 dies was discovered in 2003. That piece grades VF20 NGC and appeared in Superior's September 2003 auction, lot 634. No prior provenance was provided in the catalog.

The Davy Collection included an example from 1794 O-102 dies. That piece, graded Good 5, appeared in the Goldberg Auctions September 2010 sale, lot 56. Ex: Bowers and Merena (as double struck); Davy Collection (R. Tettenhorst).

Another Davy Collection piece is from the 1794 O-104 dies. Graded VG7, that example was offered in the Goldberg Auctions September 2011 sale, lot 145. Ex: Willard C. Blaisdell; William K. Raymond (9/8/1976); Davy Collection (R. Tettenhorst).

Two examples are known from 1794 O-105 half dollar dies. The present coin is one, and the other was discovered in 2003, appearing in American Numismatic Rarities, June 2004, lot 2081. That piece grades VG10.

An example from the 1794 O-106 half dollar dies was discovered in 2006; it grades Fine 12 and appeared in the September 2006 American Numismatic Rarities auction as lot 94.

There is also a unique 1795 C-6a, B-6a half cent struck on a planchet cut down from a 1795 O-117 copper trial strike. Graded VG8, that piece has a provenance from the Dr. Charles L. Ruby Collection (Superior, 2/1974) and appeared in the September 2011 Davy Collection sale, lot 144.

Ex: Samuel Jillette (circa 1957); Walter Breen Collection (3/4/1968); Jon Hanson (3/4/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1795 C-6b, B-6b Half Cent, AU50 Struck over a 1795 S-78 Brockage

3620 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, C-6b, B-6b, R.2 — Struck on Cut-Down 1795 S-78 Cent — AU50 NGC. Our EAC grade XF40. 96.6 grains. Breen Die State I or II. Manley Die State 1.0. While describing a different example in 1960, struck over an off-center 1795 S-78 cent, the cataloger for New Netherlands wrote: "It is a testimony to exciting and difficult times at the Mint." In fact, the Mint was scrambling for any source of copper that could be found in the 1790s, and they were also taking steps to preserve mint equipment and cut down on expenses. One source of copper actually came from within the Mint. That source was "spoiled" large cents that would be known today as mint errors. Rather than melting them down and going through the lengthy process of forming new planchets, the individual error large cents were cut down to half cent size and struck in the half cent press.

Substantial undertype from the cent reverse is visible on both sides. On the obverse, an incuse T above a leaf is evident at the base of Liberty's neck. On the reverse, a raised ONE is visible through the branch below OF AM of the half cent impression. This 1795 C-6b half cent is struck over a cut-down 1795 S-78 cent brockage. Careful study will reveal additional undertype. Several 1795 half cents are known on planchets cut down from spoiled cents, i.e. off-center strikes, but we know of just a few on cut-down brockages and we suggest that this example might be the finest of those. Hints of pale blue toning accent the pleasing cinnamon-brown surfaces. The strike is nicely centered with full border dentilation.

Ex: Bird Collection; Jon Hanson (1/15/1999); Donald G. Partrick.





1796 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS63+ Brown CAC The Third Finest Known

3621 1796 No Pole, C-1, B-1, R.6, MS63+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS62. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. The bisecting obverse die crack is continuous, and as always, is heavier in the right field than in the left field. A small field mark below the E in LIBERTY will identify this piece. Full cartwheel luster is evident on both sides of this creamy chocolate-brown example that features delicate blue overtones and splashes of original mint red on its Prooflike surfaces.

Differences of opinion seem to be a common thread when discussing the 1796 half cents, as verifiable evidence regarding the emission sequence and designer's identity has yet to be discovered.

Emission Sequence

Although Ebenezer Gilbert's variety reference listed the 1796 With Pole first, his variety order does not follow any emission sequence known today. Roger Cohen and Walter Breen each listed the No pole first. William Eckberg records the With Pole variety first and suggests that the earlier coinage deliveries, totaling 5,090 coins, were the With Pole pieces, and the later October delivery of 1,390 coins were the No Pole variety.

The Design

The half cents of 1796 follow the same design that appeared on the 1795-dated half cents, featuring a small Liberty Head with a cap behind the head. This design originated with the 1793 Liberty Cap cents and the 1794 half cents, but the head was modified for the 1795 through 1797 half cents, in a style similar to the 1794 "Head of 1795" large cents. There is a question about who prepared the designs that are typically attributed to assistant engraver John Smith Gardner. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. wrote in 1971:

"This design has been attributed to John Smith Gardner, Assistant Engraver to Robert Scot. This is the same general design as the preceding year but the bust of Liberty is much smaller. This design was used on 1795, 1796, and 1797 dated coins. Gardner held the position of Assistant Engraver from November 1794 to April 1796."

Walter Breen recorded similar information in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia* writing that John Smith Gardner made device punches for both denominations. Unfortunately, neither author provided a source for their information and that information has long been accepted as a verified fact.

However, Frank Stewart, in his *History of the First U.S. Mint*, reported on page 93:

"On August 11, 1795, he [Gardner] wrote to Director DeSaussure, asking for an increase of pay of seventy-five cents a day to his salary of two dollars and twenty-five cents. He had the making of all the punches together with the types necessary for the dies, also all the hubs from the original dies and the striking of all the hubs and dies. He also engraved all the reverses of each kind of die such as the dollar, half dollar, etc., and put the border and legend on all the head dies, assisted in hardening each and partly glossing them."

There is little in that report to suggest that Gardner did any design work, aside from the comment that he made all the punches, and we have not determined who was first to suggest that Gardner did prepare the designs. A *Coin Collector's Journal* article in May 1954 identifies the 1794 Head of '95 cents as the work of Gardner. Alternatively, Frank Stewart's list of Mint expenditures reports that Gardner was paid for "engraving dies." In 1968, Charles Davis wrote in *Penny-Wise*: "Without direct proof, the designer responsible for each variety can only be a subject for conjecture."

Condition Census

Saul Teichman's recent research provides updated provenance details for the four known Mint State 1796 No Pole half cents:

1. MS67 Red and Brown PCGS. John Gormley Murdoch Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, London, 7/1903), lot 963, which realized 15 pounds, 5 shillings (\$74.21); S.H. and H. Chapman; George H. Earle, Jr. Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3609, which realized \$400; Colonel James W. Ellsworth; Knoedler Galleries (privately in 1923); Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett (sold privately); William C. Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 129, which realized \$1,125; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 407, which realized \$506,000; Spectrum Numismatics (privately in 2002); D. Brent Pogue Collection (Stack's Bowers, 2/2016), lot 3008, which realized \$763,750; Oliver Jung, FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3978, which realized \$780,000.

2. MS65 Brown PCGS. Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 1012, which realized \$300; Virgil M. Brand Collection (journal #15328); Horace Brand; C. David Pierce; Philip M. Showers Collection (Stack's, sold privately in 1969); Willis Harrington duPont Collection; Fred S. Werner (sold privately in 1976); Superior (sold privately in 1976); Joe Flynn and Sons Rare Coins, Inc. (sold privately on April 28, 1982); R. Tettenhorst Collection; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 36, which realized \$891,250; High Desert Collection

3. MS63+ Brown NGC. The present example. An old English Collection; Stack's (sold privately in 1992); John Whitney Walter Collection (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1705, which realized \$287,500; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

4. MS63 Brown PCGS. Dewitt Smith; Virgil M. Brand Collection (journal #46558 not 9); Armin Brand (consigned to Burdette G. Johnson); James Kelly (sold privately 2/13/1941); Anderson Dupont Sale (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 1054, which realized \$3,000; Dorothy Nelson (Stack's, 3/1975), lot 823, which realized \$34,000; R. Tettenhorst Collection (sold privately in 1982); Jim McGuigan—this has weak/missing denticles on the obverse and reverse.

The present example is the third finest 1796 No Pole half cent and one of just four Mint State pieces known today. The other three are tightly held. The finest known example (which we sold in January) resided in just two collections during the 70 years from 1946 to 2016. The second finest known has changed hands only twice since 1976. The present piece has been part of the Donald G. Partrick Collection since 1999. The fourth Mint State piece has been unavailable since 1982. The appearance of two Mint State pieces in three months is highly unusual and should not be considered at all typical. We fully expect that this prize from the Donald G. Partrick Collection will find be ensconced in a new home for a long time, with no occasion to acquire a Mint State example for years or even decades to come. This is a rare opportunity for one lucky collector.



1796 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VF Details Autumn Leaves Coloration

3622 1796 No Pole, C-1, B-1, R.6 — Corroded — NGC Details. **VF.** Our EAC grade **VG8**. 85.0 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. The bisecting crack is clearly visible from the upper lip to the right border, and is nearly invisible to the left, likely a result of the surface quality. While the rarity rating of the 1796 C-1 No Pole half cent has dropped over the years as more are located, this still ranks among the rarest copper coins. The Donald G. Partrick Collection envelope exclaims: "Fourth finest of only 11 known! Owned by the greatest collectors! The rarest U.S. copper coin! Better than Brobston, graded Fine, but was really good and sold in '63 for \$5,750!" A note on the back of the envelope explains that this is the only half cent attributed to Dr. Sheldon's ownership.

This example is listed sixth in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. The sharpness grade approaches Very Fine as stated in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census where this coin received a net grade of Fine. For net grading of early copper, the cataloger answers a question: Which coin would you rather have? If you would prefer a problem-free VG10 over this coin, the net grade is lower. If you would opt for this coin over a problem-free Good 6, the net grade is higher. That is the case for this cataloger who assigns the coin a net grade of VG8.

The obverse has antique yellow and maroon patina on its olive-brown surfaces with a rim bruise at 2:30. The steel-brown reverse has myriad pit-marks and old corrosion. The cataloger for Lester Merkin waxed poetic: "Very Fine, steel gray mingled with porous patina in 'autumn leaves' colors: deep green, chartreuse, orange, yellow, brick red, maroon, brownish red, etc."

Ex: Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil Brand; Henry Chapman; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Blaise J. Dantone Collection (Lester Merkin, 3/1969), lot 596; Donald G. Partrick.

1796 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, Fine 12
Ex: Lauder

3623 1796 No Pole, C-1, B-1, Low R.6, Fine 12 NGC. Our EAC grade VG8. 78.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. The bisecting crack is prominent to the right and weak behind the head. No one has successfully solved the mintage question for the 1796-dated half cents. Mint records show the delivery of 115,480 half cents during the calendar year 1796. However, we know that the majority of those were the 1795-dated Plain Edge half cents of the reduced weight standard. Mint records show that 109,000 half cents were delivered in the first quarter of 1796, another 5,090 in the second quarter, and 1,390 in the fourth quarter of the year. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. outlined his reasoning that the mintage of 1796-dated half cents totaled 1,390. He based his belief on a 3% survival rate and a known population in 1971 of about 42 coins. Walter Breen agreed with the 1,390-coin mintage in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. He thought that there were about 55 surviving 1796 half cents, or about 4% of his proposed mintage figure. The number of 1796 half cents known has greatly increased to about 140 examples today, or an incredible 10% of the proposed mintage of 1,390 pieces.

Numismatic researchers have often referred to a "3% survival rule" as Roger Cohen did 50 years ago. But we do not know the origins of that rule. With a current population of 140 coins, the 3% rule would mean a mintage of 4,666 coins. In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg suggests that the actual mintage included both of the final two deliveries in 1796, or 6,480 coins. His interpretation is that there were 5,090 With Pole coins and 1,390 No Pole coins.

The following brief description appeared in the 1983 Loye Lauder catalog: "1796, no pole (C. 1; G. 2). Rarity 6. In top eight of condition census. With diagnostic horizontal obverse die break. A problem-free coin, very good-10." The piece has pleasing tan and olive-brown surfaces with slight evidence of cleaning at the lower obverse. One old scratch crosses the right branch of the reverse to RI of AMERICA and the border.

Ex: Loye Lauder (*William Doyle Galleries*, 12/1983), lot 244; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





1796 C-2, B-2a Half Cent, MS65 Red and Brown CAC Tied for Finest Known

3624 1796 With Pole, C-2, B-2a, High R.4, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS67. 85.0 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. An important year in American coinage, 1796 was the first year that saw production of every denomination authorized in the Mint Act of 1792. That may explain its popularity among collectors such as John Whitney Walter (known as Mr. 1796) and Bernard Edison (AKA R. Tettenhorst) who sold his 1796 collection privately.

This coin and an example that we offered in August 2018 as part of the Red Headed Copper Collection are, in our opinion, tied for the finest surviving 1796 With Pole half cents. Another example, pedigreed to the Gene Reale and D. Brent Pogue Collections is a close third. Our Condition Census includes nine other Mint State pieces. With a total estimated population of about 110 coins, the presence of 12 Mint State examples is rather remarkable. Four of those coins were located in England during the past few decades. We know that at least one English citizen traveled to the United States and visited the mint in 1794-95, returning with samples of American coins; possibly others did as well. Coin collecting was well established in England in the late 18th century, as the Conder token series attests. Samples of American coinage would be considered novel additions to English numismatic holdings.

Perhaps half of the original mint red appears on the obverse, with splashes of mint red on the reverse. The balance is lovely chocolate-brown, and both sides exhibit satiny, slightly reflective fields. Very minor roughness appears at the upper left reverse. The strike is nicely centered and both sides exhibit slight weakness of the border. This piece clearly demonstrates the fine workmanship of the first U.S. Mint in the 1790s.

Census of Mint State 1796 With Pole half cents known to us:

Our census of the top 1796 With Pole half cents includes 11 examples that grade MS60 or finer. At least four of those have appeared in England during the past 30 years. EAC grades in the following roster are the opinion of the cataloger based on either examination of the actual coins or on photographic evidence. Other observers may have different opinions regarding the grades and order of these pieces.

MS67 EAC. MS66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Spink America (12/1997), lot 347; Red Headed Copper Collection (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 5017.

MS67 EAC. MS65 Red and Brown NGC. **The present coin.** An English gentleman; Spink America (6/1997), lot 390; John Whitney Walter Collection (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1706; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

MS65 EAC. MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. An old English Collection; Alan Thomas (London); Superior (1992, privately); Gene Reale Collection (Sotheby's, 1/1998), lot 4; John Whitney Walter Collection (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1707; Stack's (10/2000), lot 23; D. Brent Pogue (Stack's Bowers, 2/2016), lot 3009.

MS64 EAC. MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. Howard Rounds Newcomb (sold privately, 1935); B. Max Mehl (privately, 1935); Col. E.H.R. Green; Green Estate (4/1943); Eric P. Newman and B.G. Johnson; B.G. Johnson; Charles J. Dupont Sale (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 1053; Doris E. Nelson; TAD Collection (Stack's, 3/1975), lot 822; R. Tettenhorst Collection; Eric P. Newman Education Society; Missouri Cabinet (Goldberg Coins, 1/2014), lot 37.

MS64 EAC. MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Photographed at PCGS Coin Facts.

MS63 EAC. MS64+ Red and Brown PCGS. J.F. McCoy Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), lot 757; J.N.T. Levick Collection; Joseph Zanoni Collection; Henry Miller Collection (Thomas Elder, 4/1917), lot 1032; Howard Rounds Newcomb Collection (sold privately, 1926); Wayte Raymond; Virgil Brand; New Netherlands; F.C.C. Boyd Collection; New Netherlands (privately, 1955); Kagin's (3/1964), lot 1455; Kagin's (11/1973), lot 980; Dr. Herbert I. Ketterman; RARCOA; R. Tettenhorst (privately, 4/1982); Jim McGuigan Collection.

MS63 EAC. MS62 Brown NGC. **The next lot.** Virgil Brand; J.A. Duggan; Col. C.W. Cole; Robert F. Batchelder (11/23/1967); Donald G. Partrick.

MS63 EAC. Brobston Collection (Stack's, 1963 FPL); Charles Jay Collection (Stack's, 10/1967), lot 82.

MS62 EAC. Uncirculated. Mark Hillary Estate (Woolley and Wallis, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, 1/2013), lot 579. Estimated at £25,000-£30,000, this piece had a hammer price of £185,000, with the buyer's premium and value added tax, the total was £234,950, or just over \$379,000.

MS60 EAC. MS65 Brown PCGS. Photographed at PCGS Coin Facts.

MS60 EAC. MS64 Brown PCGS. River Oaks Collection (Bowers, 11/1976), lot 400; Bruce Amspacher; New England Rare Coin Galleries; New England (4/1980), lot 900; Anthony Terranova; private collection; Stack's (3/1986), lot 790; Stack's (7/2008); Stack's Bowers (8/2012), lot 11167.

MS60 EAC. MS60 Brown (Estimated Grade). G.M. Klein (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1888), lot 2048; Col. James W. Ellsworth; Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett; Hillyer Ryder Collection and Estate; New Netherlands (privately); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 23; Stack's (1/1992), lot 287.

Additional Example:

Uncirculated. Leon Bookman Collection (Stack's, 1946). Probably one of those listed above.



1796 C-2, B-2a Half Cent, MS62 Brown CAC
Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* Plate Coin
First Public Offering

3625 1796 With Pole, C-2, B-2a, High R.4, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS63. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. An early die state with bold traces of the repunched 9. The majority of 1796 half cents, like those in the present sale, hover around the standard weight of 84 grains. While Roger S. Cohen, Jr. wrote that all specimens were made from clipped and spoiled cents, that does not seem to be the case. Walter Breen knew of just one example struck on a spoiled large cent, held in the Robert Schonwaller Collection, and noted that that coin was low grade and unavailable for photography. The Schonwaller coin appeared in the January 2003 Stack's catalog, lot 1108 and reappeared in the 2014 Missouri Cabinet sale, lot 38. The cataloger noted that it is on a thick planchet with a weight of 105.1 grains, but with no trace of undertype. All other 1796 half cents appear to be from rolled copper planchets.

Rich dark chocolate-brown surfaces are reflective with bluish overtones and substantial faded mint red. The strike is bold and nicely centered with most of the border dentils remaining. When Walter Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia* was published in 1983, this example was believed to be the finest known. A few others have been located in the last 40 years, including the coin in the previous lot, and this example now ranks tied for sixth finest known. This piece has been held in the Donald G. Partrick Collection for over half-a-century and is making its first public appearance in this auction, the first to offer three Mint State 1796 half cents since the 1999 sale of the John Whitney Walter Collection.

Ex: Virgil Brand; J.A. Duggan; Col. C.W. Cole; Robert F. Batchelder (11/23/1967); Donald G. Partrick.

1797 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65★ Brown CAC Early Die State

3626 1797 1 Above 1, C-1, B-1a or 1c, R.2, MS65★ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS65. 86.6 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0, early. This interesting variety is immediately recognized by the misplaced 1 that is too close to the bust. Remnants of the other digits are also visible upon close inspection. There are only three die marriages known for the 1797 half cents, and those three die pairs produced an estimated 140,196 coins. The majority of survivors have a plain edge, while a few have a lettered or gripped edge. Most 1797 half cents were struck over T.A.L. tokens, although this piece shows no undertype. While Walter Breen recorded sub-varieties on rolled copper planchets, spoiled cents, and T.A.L. tokens, Ronald Manley believes that most or perhaps all 1797 C-1 half cents were struck on cut-down Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens. There is no visible undertype on this example, leading some to question the planchet source. Manley observes that there is no variance in the weight of those showing undertype and others without visible undertype.

Fully lustrous and satiny golden-tan surfaces retain nearly full faded mint red with virtually flawless surfaces. A trivial spot is noted at the first S in STATES, aiding in provenance determination. The sharp strike is nicely centered on the planchet. This piece is arguably the finest surviving example from these dies and it is visually finer than the Missouri Cabinet coin that was struck over a T.A.L. token and described as possibly the finest known.

Ex: James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 33; Jon Hanson (11/29/1989); Donald G. Partrick.





1797 C-1, B-1c Half Cent, MS60 Brown Late Die State

3627 1797 1 Above 1, C-1, B-1c, R.2, MS60 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU50. 95.8 grains. Breen Die State IX or X. Manley Die State 4.0 or 5.0. Traces of undertype, likely from a Talbot, Allum & Lee token, are evident at the lower left obverse. A die line at ICA of AMERICA may represent further token undertype. This impressive piece shows substantial evidence of die deterioration, including bulges and cracks, and is close to the terminal state of the dies. Walter Breen itemizes 10 die states in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia* while Ronald Manley lists five in *The Half Cent Die State Book, 1793-1857*. This piece appears to match the descriptions of the latest die state according to both authors. RTY and ICA are usually absent on the late die states, and they would be absent on this coin as well, except for its remarkable state of preservation.

The lustrous chocolate-brown surfaces show slight evidence of corrosion on the reverse when examined with magnification. Traces of faded mint red are evident in the protected areas of the design on this important late die state half cent. This piece will serve as an excellent representative for an advanced type set, or for the variety specialist. Many variety collectors seek out examples of early and late die states. The present sale, perhaps remarkably, offers just such an opportunity to acquire high grade examples of both variations.

Ex: Anthony Terranova (11/6/1982); Donald G. Partrick.

1797 C-3a, B-3c Half Cent, XF40 Breen Die State IV Plate Coin

3628 1797 Low Head, Plain Edge, C-3a, B-3c, High R.3, XF40 NGC. Our EAC grade VF30. 82.2 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 1.0. This is the Breen plate coin for Die State IV on page 192 in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Two of the three die pairs of the 1797 half cents can be called blundered dies. Only the Centered Head 1797 C-2 is normally produced. The others are 1797 C-1 with the date initially placed too high, and then corrected, and this 1797 C-3 variety with the head punched far too low in the field, barely leaving room for the date.

Examples of the Low Head C-3 are known with three types of edges. In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg estimates about 210 survive with a Plain Edge, 75 with a Lettered Edge, and 15 with a Gripped Edge. Although no undertype is present on this coin, it is believed that all examples were struck on cut-down spoiled cents. Some examples show dramatic undertype, sometimes attributable, such as the famous example struck over a 1798 S-164 large cent that appeared in the Missouri Cabinet auction.

Struck slightly off center, this example has pleasing olive and light brown surfaces that show trivial circulation marks of no consequence. A few splashes of faded maroon patina are observed on the obverse. The envelope accompanying this piece has a notation that it is the third finest known Plain Edge coin from these dies; however, it is now the fourth finest as a new example has come to light.

Ex: Paul Magriel, Sr. Collection; Walter Breen; California Collector; Jon Hanson (9/15/2003); Donald G. Partrick.





1797 C-3b, B-3a Lettered Edge Half Cent XF40, Sharply Struck The Norweb Condition Census Piece

3629 1797 Low Head, Lettered Edge, C-3b, B-3a, R.4, XF40 NGC. Our EAC grade VF25. 81.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. The edge is lettered TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR as in 1793 through 1795. However, the thinner planchet means the edge lettering is missing the tops and/or bottoms of most letters, as on all known examples of the 1797 Lettered Edge half cents.

The 1797 Lettered Edge variety was first described in an Edward Cogan catalog of May 1860, and has been known as a rarity ever since then, although many lower grade coins have been identified over the last 50 years. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. assigned a rarity of R.5 in 1971 and R.4 in 1982. Walter Breen rated the variety High R.4 in 1983. Ronald Manley provided an R.4 rating in 1998. William Eckberg suggested a population of 75 coins in 2019.

This particular coin was the subject of an undated note from John J. Ford, Jr. to Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, stating that Walter Breen called this coin, that he graded VF20, the finest known to him. The language in Ford's note suggests that Breen was the seller: "Walter Breen says Kagin's 1797 half cent, G-1, is the finest known to him; Walter calls it VF-20 and wants \$450 plus your [duplicate] coin." Many years later, this example was not included in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, although it certainly qualified.

Sharply struck although imperfectly centered, this piece has the sharpness of a strong Very Fine, VF30 or VF35, with a few scattered handling marks. The semi-glossy surfaces are medium brown with a few steel-brown toning splashes. Border dentilation is missing from 12 o'clock to 3:30 on the obverse and from 1:30 to 5:30 on the reverse. Many coins from these dies have similar imperfect centering that does not impact the grade.

Ex: Hollinbeck Coin Company (privately, 11/11/1956); Walter Breen; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 27; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1797 C-3b, B-3a Lettered Edge Half Cent
VF20, Ex: Brobston
Struck on a Cut-Down 1798 Cent, S-160/161**

3630 1797 Low Head, Lettered Edge, C-3b, B-3a, High R.4, VF20 NGC. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 96.8 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 2.0. The 1797 Lettered Edge half cents were struck from the Low Head dies identified as C-3 and B-3. Scarce Plain Edge coins and extremely rare Grippled Edge coins were also struck from these dies. While all 1797 Lettered Edge coins were apparently struck on planchets made from error cents that were then cut down to half cent size, only a few show evidence of large cent under-type, and rarely with under-type that can be attributed to date or variety.

Examples of this variety are known struck on 1796, 1797, and 1798 cents, and at least one example (that Roger S. Cohen, Jr. reported to Walter Breen) is struck on an 1800/179 cent, although Breen stated that he had not examined that coin. The existence of one on an 1800-dated large cent tells us that these coins were all struck in that year or later, and the observation that the Lettered Edge coins are the earliest state of the C-3 dies provides dating for all coins from these dies showing the three different edge types. Walter Breen dates these pieces to the first half of the 1800 calendar-year.

Under-type is visible on both sides with the 98 from the date noted between OF and AM on the reverse of this important half cent. Both sides have semi-glossy steel-brown surfaces with a few scattered marks that are easily confused with traces of the large cent under-type. This piece is recorded as Very Fine and the fifth finest known in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Its census rank today is probably among the top 10 or 12 pieces.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (*Stack's*, FPL #9, January 1963); Blaise J. Dantone Collection (*Lester Merkin*, 3/1969), lot 597; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





**1797 C-3c, B-3b Grippled Edge Half Cent, VG8
Struck on a Cut-Down Large Cent
Breen Plate Coin**

3631 1797 Low Head, Grippled Edge, C-3c, B-3b, Low R.7, VG8 NGC. Our EAC grade Good 4. 79.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. The "wart" at the chin described for Die State III is clearly present, but this piece is erroneously plated on page 190 of the *Breen Half Cent Encyclopedia* as exemplifying "State I." This sub-variety was not included in Ebenezer Gilbert's 1916 reference despite its identification in a January 1881 auction catalog. S.K. Harzfeld wrote of lot 281: "Indented edge. Very good, very rare. This is the first specimen of the variety ever catalogued, so far as I know." In the 1907 Stickney catalog, Henry Chapman wrote for lot 1688: "Edge appears to be 'grippled' same as the cent is of this year; I see no reason to believe this edge to be artificial-it is the variety that is sometimes found with lettered edge."

The fourth finest in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, this important piece still ranks high among known examples. None are known finer than Very Good. This example has prominent grip marks on the edge. An arc of dentils from a cut-down large cent appears on each side of this smooth and problem-free olive-brown example that has weak details on the reverse. The letters AME from the large cent are visible below the cap. About 15 examples of the Grippled Edge sub-variety are known today, all on error large cents cut down to half cent size, although not all show undertype as this one does.

Ex: David O. Hughes Collection; Hughes Estate (Stack's, 4/1948), lot 43; Walter Breen Collection (4/24/1967); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





**1800 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS64 Red and Brown
The New Draped Bust Design**

3632 1800 Draped Bust, C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS63. 83.8 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 4.0. Fuhrman Die State 4. Chief Engraver of the Mint Robert Scot prepared the first Draped Bust dies using his new design for silver dollars in 1795. Liberty's updated image appeared on the cents and all other silver coins in 1796. A modification of the design appeared for the first time on gold coins in 1795. Finally, it was the half cent's turn in 1800. Due to the difference in the reverse dies, William Eckberg, author of *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, considers the 1800 and 1802/0 C-1 half cents a different design for type collectors.

Trivial handling marks are evident on both sides of this Choice Mint State first-year Draped Bust half cent. Splashes of pale blue and violet toning appear on the lustrous light brown surfaces that retain substantial mint red. Census: 1 in 64 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21). NGC has also certified one MS64 Red and one MS65 Brown.

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (1/27/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1802/0 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VF30
Likely the Finest Known Reverse of 1800**

3633 1802/0 Reverse of 1800, C-1, B-1, High R.5, VF30 NGC. Our EAC grade VF20. 75.8 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are enumerated, and only one is recorded in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* for the 1802/0 Reverse of 1800 half cents. This impressive example is listed first in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census with a grade of Fine, and it is clearly better than the Missouri Cabinet coin that was called "Possibly the finest known." Both sides are smooth and problem free chocolate-brown with splashes of steel toning. The strike is nicely centered and the obverse border is virtually complete. The few scattered marks on each side are trivial.

Undertype is visible on this piece, although we are unable to precisely identify the host coin. Although not noted in Norweb, we see remnants of a stray letter, possibly an E, on Liberty's temple behind her eye, but that feature has the appearance of an italicized letter. A possible outline of a leaf is noted along the obverse border right of the Y. Marks below the date may also be undertype from a cut-down large cent. Census: 1 in VF30, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Unidentified Boston collector; Kenneth Rendell; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 32; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1802/0 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, Fine Details No Visible Undertype

3634 1802/0 Reverse of 1800, C-1, B-1, High R.5 —Tooled — NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC grade Good 6. 75.4 grains. Breen Die State I, as always. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are enumerated. At one time, according to a note on the accompanying envelope, this piece was considered the fourth finest known. It is listed as 11th best in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census where it is graded Good with a weak date and reverse noted, along with a few light scratches. The obverse has been burnished to diminish corrosion while the reverse does not appear to be tooled. A few curved scratches are evident from the reverse border through the wreath over HALF.

The total mintage, all from the overdated obverse die, is thought to be 20,266 coins, including 14,366 coined in 1802 and 5,900 delivered in August 1803. William Eckberg estimates that 35 examples of this Reverse of 1800 variety survive alongside about 600 with the Reverse of 1802. Those survival figures suggest a mintage of 1,100 to 1,200 examples of C-1 and slightly more than 19,000 of C-2. All 1802 half cents of both varieties were coined over spoiled cents due to a lack of half cent planchets. Like most known examples, there is no undertype evident on this piece.

This variety is traditionally placed first among 1802 half cents as it shares the reverse die with 1800 half cents. However, the obverse die is the same for both 1802 varieties, and Ronald Manley has shown that the early die state Reverse of 1802 half cents were struck before the Reverse of 1800 coins.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/25/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



1802/0 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VF30
New Reverse of 1802

3635 1802/0 Reverse of 1802, C-2, B-2, R.2, VF30 NGC. Our EAC grade **Fine 15**. 80.4 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Although there is no provenance known before its 1998 auction appearance, this piece would easily rank among coins in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census; it includes one Extremely Fine coin and six examples graded Very Fine or About Extremely Fine. A lovely deep olive-brown example with a few splashes of maroon patina on the obverse, and peripheral steel toning on the reverse. Several insignificant surface marks are evident on each side including one on Liberty's cheek and another in the field by the nose. The overdate feature is bold. Although the central reverse is a trifle soft, HALF CENT is complete, and that is rarely the case. Census: 4 in VF, 0 finer (3/21).
Ex: Stack's (5/1998), lot 134; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS61 Brown
Conditionally Rare Variety

3636 1803 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. 86.0 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. Advanced die cracks are seen on the reverse of this lovely Mint State 1803 C-1 half cent. None of the four varieties of 1803 half cents are typically found in or near Mint State grades. Of this variety, William Eckberg writes: "It remains surprisingly rare in UNC. AUs are sometimes available for a price, but most collectors would be happy to have a nice example in EF." The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records six Uncirculated examples with the comment: "Dozens of other records exist in brown or so-called 'Uncirculated,' but all have less traces of mint color." Substantial cartwheel luster appears on the olive and chocolate-brown surfaces of this important half cent. Census: 6 in 61 Brown, 17 finer (3/21).
Ex: Jon Hanson (12/29/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, Fine 12
The Latest Die State

3637 1803 C-2, B-2, High R.4, Fine 12 NGC. Our EAC grade Good 6. 82.0 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 7.0. Fuhrman Die State 11. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records just seven coins that grade XF (1), VF (2), and Fine (4). While this piece is not in the census, it is clearly better than the usual surviving examples. Today, 40 years after the Breen-Hanson census was published, William Eckberg suggests that 100 representatives remain including two in XF and about 10 in VF. Most survivors grade VG or below. The small number of extant pieces suggests a proportionately low amount of coins minted. Surprisingly, many die states exist ranging from those with perfect dies to examples such as this one with the large reverse rim break. Breen and Manley each record seven die states while Fuhrman identifies 11. A glass reveals granularity distributed evenly across both sides with olive-charcoal toning.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, MS64 Brown
Among the Finest 1803 Half Cents

3638 1803 C-3, B-3, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS63. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 4.0. Fuhrman Die State 4. The bulge at the 18 of the date is plain, and a delicate die crack extends from the border left of L toward the hair ribbon. Only a few examples are known without the bulge at 18, so that die state feature is the primary attribution characteristic for collectors. Less than a dozen true Mint State examples are believed to exist, despite an overall population that numbers over 1,000 coins. The obverse has generous splashes of mint red with emerald-toning. The reverse has delicate blue overtones on chocolate-brown surfaces with splashes of faded mint red. Census: 2 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (3/21). One other piece is NGC MS64 Red and Brown. The certified census notes are for all four varieties of 1803 combined. PCGS has graded four examples in MS64 and one finer piece in MS66 Red and Brown.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/10/2001); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, AU55 CAC High-Grade Survivor

3639 1803 C-4, B-4, Low R.4, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF40. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. There are no Fuhrman die states recorded. The rarity rating for this variety, like many early half cent varieties, is a moving target, but generally thought to be Low R.4. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. suggested R.4 in 1971. Walter Breen assigned an R.3 rating in 1983. The variety remained at R.3 according to Ronald Manley in 1998. In 2019, William Eckberg wrote that about 175 examples (Low R.4) survive. Finally, Ed Fuhrman suggested an R.3 rating just last year. More important than the rarity rating is the number of high-grade survivors that exist, and in grades of XF or finer, that number is extremely small. Only a trace of high-point rub is evident on the lovely chestnut-brown surfaces that exhibit a few stray marks. Traces of faded mint red remain in the protected areas.

Ex: Boston Collector; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (2/15/1977); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, XF40 Double Struck

3640 1803 C-4, B-4, Low R.4 — Double Struck — XF40 NGC. Our EAC grade VF25. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. There are no Fuhrman die states listed. This example was double struck with the second strike off-center, and on top of another planchet in the coining chamber causing the indent appearance on the obverse (and making a partial brockage that is not part of this lot). The off center second strike begins on the reverse rim at 5 o'clock and arcs around to nearly 9 o'clock. Design elements from the second strike are visible throughout that area. Some letters and wreath details are visible along the lower reverse border. Choice golden-brown and tan surfaces exhibit excellent eye appeal.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/17/1971); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, Unc Details
Breen Die State II Plate Coin**

3641 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-1, B-1, R.3 — Altered Color — NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC grade AU50. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. This is the plate coin for Die State II in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, and it is listed third in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Although many surviving examples are known, few exist in high grades. William Eckberg suggests that about 10 survive in XF and AU grades, with a single known Mint State example. A splash of navy-steel toning accents the hair ribbons while olive-brown toning appears on the reverse of this golden-brown example that probably ranks within the Condition Census and certainly qualifies as one of the top dozen survivors.

Ex: Howard Hazelcorn (12/7/1968); Jon Hanson (5/16/1969); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU55 CAC
Breen Die State V Discovery Coin**

3642 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-1, B-1, R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF30. 80.2 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Although this variety is recorded first in both the Cohen and Breen studies, Ronald Manley has demonstrated that 1804 C-4 and 1804 C-2 were both struck before this die pair. The envelope accompanying this coin has enthusiastic commentary regarding its die state: "Unusual & unique die break through branch & leaves from F to r. side of left base of A in AMERICA. Important discovery! First seen & discovery specimen." Scattered circulation marks include a small field nick below the I in LIBERTY. This Choice AU example has an olive-brown obverse and lighter golden-brown reverse with considerable cartwheel luster remaining on both sides.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/16/1969); Donald G. Partrick.

1804 C-2, B-3 Half Cent, Fine Details The Second Rarest Draped Bust Variety

3643 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-2, B-3, High R.5 — Corroded — NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC grade Good 4. 80.0 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. The two lowest grade examples of this rare variety are the present piece and the Hazelcorn discovery coin that was sold in Superior's sale of the Roger S. Cohen, Jr. collection in 1992. The finest of about 30 known is the R. Tettenhorst (Missouri Cabinet) coin that was graded Fine 15.

Howard Hazelcorn's article, "A Brief Study of the 1804 Half Cent" appeared in the May 1968 issue of *Penny-Wise* (pp. 103-105) where he announced the discovery of the 1804 C-2 half cent:

"Two new varieties have been discovered since Gilbert listed the 1804 varieties. The first was discovered by Walter Breen and consists of the obverse of G-6 coupled with the reverse of G-10. I was fortunate enough to discover the second new variety, which consisted of the obverse of G-10 and the reverse of the G-6. Since its discovery, the new No. 2 has been sold to a noted California collector."

For today's collectors who are not as familiar with Gilbert numbers, the variety discovered by Breen in 1953 is now identified as Cohen-3, while the Hazelcorn variety is this Cohen-2. As Cohen-3 is technically a die state of Cohen-5 before the Spiked Chin accident, the C-2 is the rarest 1804 variety and the second rarest Draped Bust variety behind 1808/7 C-1.

The obverse of this example is normally centered and the reverse is slightly off-center at 9 o'clock. Both sides have considerable remaining detail while the olive and steel-brown surfaces show noticeable corrosion. This piece may have been lightly burnished. The low grade of this piece will enable bidding from many collectors with limited numismatic budgets.

Ex: Joel D. Rettew; William K. Raymond; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





1804 C-4, B-2 Half Cent, VF Details Gilbert Plate Coin

3644 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-4, B-2, High R.4 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 85.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. This piece appears on the Gilbert plate for his 1804 variety 10. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records this example as seventh finest with the grade of Fine. In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg writes that about 80 examples survive including about 20 that grade Fine or better. Both sides exhibit rich steel-brown toning and light corrosion. Trivial circulation marks are evident in the right obverse field as seen on the Gilbert plate. The reverse has a small rim nick at the U of UNITED.
Ex: Commodore W.C. Eaton (sold privately); "Anderson Dupont" Sale (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 1074; Philip M. Showers (Stack's privately in 1969); Willis I. duPont; R. Tettenhorst (Bernard Edison); Roger S. Cohen, Jr. Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 143; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1804 C-4, B-2 Half Cent, Fine 15 CAC Another Important C-4 Half Cent

3645 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-4, B-2, High R.4, Fine 15 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VG10. 85.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. As recently as 40 years ago, this die marriage was considered extremely rare. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. in 1971, and Walter Breen in 1983, both rated the variety R.6. Ronald Manley recorded an R.5 rating in 1998, and more were found in the next 20 years with an estimated survival of about 80 coins in 2019, just below the R.5 rarity that is defined as 31 to 75 coins. Typical grade-consistent handling marks appear on the olive-brown surfaces of this important half cent. This example is listed eighth in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census.
Ex: R.C.W. Brock Collection; Brock Estate (1892); University of Pennsylvania; later, Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (8/10/1971); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-5, B-4a Half Cent, AU58
Breen Die State VI Plate Coin**

3646 1804 Spiked Chin, C-5, B-4a, Low R.4, AU58 NGC. Our EAC grade VF35. 83.6 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 5.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. This is the plate coin for Die State VI in Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. The 1804 C-5 is another variety with a falling rarity rating on the cusp of R.3 with about 200 examples estimated to survive. However, the variety remains an important rarity in grades of XF or better. It is the second rarest of the four Spiked Chin varieties. Myriad handling marks on both sides limit the grade of this piece that has nearly full cartwheel luster on its light tan and olive-brown surfaces. A few splashes of deeper toning are evident on the obverse.

Ex: Jon Hanson (3/26/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-6, B-6 Half Cent, MS62 Brown CAC
Plated in Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia***

3647 1804 Spiked Chin, C-6, B-6, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 87.5 grains. Breen Die State XIII. Manley Die State 10.2, or perhaps a whisper later. Fuhrman Die State 15. This is the plate coin for Die State XIII in Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Half cent aficionado Ed Fuhrman reports that there are five die states between Manley states 10.2 and 10.5. Attempting to describe and illustrate die states is a nearly impossible task, but three authors have taken on that endeavor. Each author has formulated his own opinion about what constitutes a separate die state: Walter Breen in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, Ronald Manley in *The Half Cent Die State Book, 1793-1857*, and Ed Fuhrman in *The Half Cent Handbook* that covers the Draped Bust varieties with additional volumes planned.

A splendid representative of this highly popular variety that is frequently collected by die state. Lovely chestnut-brown surfaces retain full cartwheel luster with trivial marks that match the plate in Breen. Census: 21 in 62 Brown, 17 finer (3/21).

Ex: Harlan P. Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 588; later, New Netherlands Coin Co. (6/15/1967), lot 1126; Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-7, B-5 Half Cent, VF35 CAC
Breen Die State VII Plate Coin**

3648 1804 Spiked Chin, C-7, B-5, R.4, VF35 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF20. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State VI, Manley Die State 5.0. Fuhrman Die State 5. This coin is plated in Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia* to illustrate Die State VII. It is actually Die State VI, since the rim break over OF A does not touch the top of the O, and is correctly recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census as Die State VI. Hints of maroon patina reside on the obverse of this rich chocolate-brown example that is only a few trivial marks away from perfection.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/16/1969); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-8, B-7 Half Cent, MS64 Brown CAC
Lustrous Example**

3649 1804 Spiked Chin, C-8, B-7, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 81.0 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 3.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. This variety is the appropriate choice for *Guide Book* collectors who seek a single representative with the Spiked Chin feature. Perhaps as many as 30 to 40 examples survive in Mint State grades. It is also popular with die state collectors as a rim break eventually develops over LIBE of LIBERTY. Full cartwheel luster is displayed on the rich chocolate-brown surfaces of this beautiful Spiked Chin half cent. Subtle faded mint red is visible on the reverse. Census for the Spiked Chin varieties: 5 in 64 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/15/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1804 C-9, B-8 Half Cent, MS61 Brown
Ex: Valentine, Ryder, Brobston

3650 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-9, B-8, R.2, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU50. 88.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Full cartwheel luster is present on the espresso-brown surfaces of this lovely half cent that is listed in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census as the first AU example following six Mint State pieces. Today, William Eckberg estimates that 15 to 20 coins survive in AU and Mint State grades. This important piece has nearly a century-long provenance.

Ex: Dr. D.W. Valentine (Thomas L. Elder, 12/1927), lot 492; Hillyer Ryder Collection; Ryder Estate; Wayte Raymond; New Netherlands (6/1954), lot 287; Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, FPL #9, January 1963); Jon Hanson (6/23/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



1804 C-10, B-9 Half Cent, Unc Details
Apparent Late Die State

3651 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-10, B-9, R.1 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC grade AU50. 83.6 grains. Breen Die State III, late. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. The obverse die may have been lapped as there are no apparent clash marks, while the reverse has faded clash marks and a bulge through the fraction that are mentioned for Breen's Die State III. Walter Breen suggested in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia* that this variety was struck in 1805, but recent research has shown that that is not the case, and that the C-10 half cents were struck late in 1804. Light greenish-brown with cleaning lines on the obverse and reddish-brown on the reverse, suggesting a tale of two colors.

Ex: Stack's (privately, 7/20/1966); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-11, B-12 Half Cent, AU58
Double Struck**

3652 1804 Plain 4, Stems, C-11, B-12, R.2 — Double Struck — AU58 NGC. Our EAC grade VF35. 83.8 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Glossy olive-brown surfaces display considerable cartwheel luster with a few old scratches and handling marks. Obvious evidence of the double strike is visible on the obverse of this impressive piece with an off-center indent on the reverse. This is an excellent opportunity to start or expand a collection of half cent error types.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (*Stack's*, 1963 FPL); William Florence (1/17/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-11, B-12 Half Cent, AU53
Rare Early Die State**

3653 1804 Plain 4, Stems, C-11, B-12, R.2, AU53 NGC. Our EAC grade VF30. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. The Plain 4, Stems carries a separate listing in the *Guide Book* that is represented by this single C-11 die pair. Not long ago, this variety was considered an important scarcity. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. in 1971 and Walter Breen in 1983 gave the variety a rating of R.4. Ronald Manley suggested High R.3 in 1998. William Eckberg believes that the population is about 1,200 surviving coins, and Ed Fuhrman rates the variety R.3. This variety is unknown in Mint State grades with less than a dozen AU examples known. Ronald Manley writes that the variety is: "Usually unavailable in grades above Very Fine." Mahogany-brown surfaces show scattered marks including a dent on Liberty's jaw that should aid pedigree researchers.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-11, B-12 Half Cent, AU Details
Double Struck**

3654 1804 Plain 4, Stems, C-11, B-12, R.2 — Double Struck — Burnished — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade XF40. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Nearly full cartwheel luster remains on the cedar-brown surfaces of this double-struck half cent that shows minor cleaning lines. Areas of light orange appear primarily on the obverse. The obverse is double struck with considerable rotation between the strikes, while the reverse shows only slight rotation. Perhaps one of the dies rotated between strikes.

Ex: Jon Hanson (6/10/1998); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-12, B-11 Half Cent, MS62 Brown
The Last Minted 1804 Half Cent Variety**

3655 1804 Crosslet 4, No Stems, C-12, B-11, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 75.0 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are recorded. This is an important single variety *Guide Book* type that enjoys added demand for that reason. Ronald Manley identifies this variety as the last of the 1804-dated half cents struck during the first half of 1805. Full cartwheel luster is evident on the lovely olive-brown surfaces graced with delicate rose overtones. Considerable strike weakness is noted at the right side of the reverse. Minor planchet lamination is observed at the drapery and below the lowest curl, left of the date.

Ex: 1954 ANA Sale; Jon Hanson (2/9/1969); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-13, B-10 Half Cent, MS65 Brown
Plain 4, No Stems**

3656 1804 Plain 4, No Stems, C-13, B-10, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS63. 85.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. A highly lustrous walnut-brown example, this coin has a few splashes of blue-steel toning on the obverse. Wide, flat borders give this piece a broadstruck appearance. The New Netherlands cataloger graded it MS65 and wrote: "A lovely blend of faded mint and other colors. Well struck and with flawless surfaces. The only thing keeping this beauty from Mint State-70 is the coloration!" There has been some past disagreement regarding the emission sequence of the 1804 half cents. In his detailed study of die states, Ronald Manley worked out an emission sequence that is now considered correct. By Cohen variety numbers, the sequence is: 4, 2, 1, 5, 7, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 12. Variety 3 is not included as it is technically an early die state of C-5.

Ex: Harlan P. Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 587; later, New Netherlands Coin Co. (6/15/1967), lot 1129; Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-13, B-10 Half Cent, MS61 Brown
Double Struck**

3657 1804 Plain 4, No Stems, C-13, B-10, R.1 — Double Struck — MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU50. 80.8 grains. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. The olive and steel-brown surfaces of this double-struck half cent exhibit full cartwheel luster and sharp design motifs. Border dentils are mostly absent. Both sides show considerable doubling with a small indent at the upper obverse displaying no evidence of doubling at RTY. This piece must have been struck normally, and then a second planchet overlapped that small area and the press cycled again.

Ex: Jon Hanson (3/14/2000); Donald G. Partrick.



**1805 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS62 Brown
Medium 5, No Stems**

3658 1805 Medium 5, No Stems, C-1, B-1, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. **Our EAC grade MS62.** 86.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. The Stemless reverse die was used for 1804 C-13, 1804 C-12, 1805 C-1, and 1806 C-1, in that order. Ronald Manley believes that the 1805 C-1 was the last-struck variety of the 1805-dated half cents. A reported mintage for 1805 totaling 814,464 coins included all the 1803 C-4 half cents and probably some 1804-dated half cents. Traces of faded mint red remain on the lovely golden-brown and olive surfaces of this important half cent. The surfaces are virtually flawless with nice centering and full border details. Census: 10 in 62 Brown, 9 finer (3/21).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green Collection; William Raymond; Jon Hanson (1/24/1970); Donald G. Partrick.



**1805 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS62 Brown
From the Major Wetmore Collection**

3659 1805 Medium 5, No Stems, C-1, B-1, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. **Our EAC grade AU55.** 82.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are recorded. This piece was accurately described in the New Netherlands catalog as: "About Uncirculated-55. Various shades of glossy brown, some faded mint color. A bold strike, but with a minor rim bruise on the obverse below L of LIBERTY." This variety, like all 1805 half cents, is difficult to locate in Mint State grades. Census: 10 in 62 Brown, 9 finer (3/21).

Ex: Major William B. Wetmore (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 698; later, New Netherlands Coin Co. (6/1967), lot 1130; Donald G. Partrick.



**1805 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VF Details
Small, 5 Stems**

3660 1805 Small 5, Stems, C-2, B-2, High R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF Our EAC grade VG10. 84.6 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. This offering of half cents from the Donald G. Partrick Collection will allow two different collectors to fill the 1805 C-2 spot among their Draped Bust half cents. Uniformly porous on both sides, this piece shows considerable sharpness on its emerald and olive surfaces. This example ranks among the top quarter of all survivors from the 1805 C-2 die pair.

Ex: Gimbels Coin Department (Philadelphia); Walter Breen Collection (4/26/1967); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1805 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, Fine Details
A Second 1805 C-2 Half Cent**

3661 1805 Small 5, Stems, C-2, B-2, High R.5 — Damaged — NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC grade VG8. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. This is the rarest 1805 variety and one of the more important Draped Bust varieties of any date, often missing from advanced collections. In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg provided his estimates for the number of surviving half cents of each variety. His calculations suggest that the 1805 C-2 is the fourth rarest Draped Bust variety behind 1808 C-1, 1804 C-2, and 1802 C-1. Scratches, scrapes, and dents appear on both sides of this rarity. The light brown surfaces present good overall eye appeal.

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1805 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, AU Details
Small 5, Stems**

3662 1805 Small 5, Stems, C-3, B-3, R.4 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade VF20. 87.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. Undoubtedly in the Condition Census for 1805 C-3 although this piece was not known at the time the Breen-Hanson Condition Census was prepared. The 1804 C-7 and the 1805 C-3 half cents are tied for the eighth rarest among 31 Draped Bust half cent varieties. Although the bulge in the right obverse field exists on both the 1805 C-2 and C-3, it is further advanced on C-3 and provides an indication of the variety before even looking at the reverse. The glossy chestnut-brown surfaces show signs of cleaning with scattered handling marks yet retain excellent eye appeal.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/27/2000); Donald G. Partrick.



**1805 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, NGC XF40
Small 5, Stems**

3663 1805 Small 5, Stems, C-3, B-3, R.4, XF40 NGC. Our EAC grade Fine 15. 82.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. A few trivial handling marks and hidden scratches are evident on this olive-brown example that displays glossy surfaces. The bulge in the right obverse field is advanced on this example that holds the sixth spot in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census and probably ranks among the 10 finest today. William Eckberg observes that this variety is rare in grades better than Fine and reports an XF example as the finest known.

Ex: Joe Flynn (1/22/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 7HV6, PCGS# 661000



1805 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, AU58 CAC
From the Gene Reale Collection

3664 1805 Large 5, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 82.0 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 3., This piece is not listed in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. That listing includes a single Mint State coin and six AU examples, so this piece is certainly the equal of those in that record. This near-Mint example has a lustrous olive-brown obverse with hints of mint red in the protected areas. The walnut-brown reverse also retains nearly full luster with areas of tan, faded from mint red.

Ex: Jacques D. Sweyd Collection (Abe Kosoff, 4/1963), lot 79; Bowers and Merena (1/1990), lot 1038; Gene Reale Collection (7/26/1994); Donald G. Partrick.



1805 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, AU58 CAC
Late Die State

3665 1805 Large 5, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 86.8 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. The deep chocolate-brown surfaces retain virtually full luster on both sides with an excellent strike that brings out the various die anomalies of this late die state piece. A small pit mark below the 5 in the date is the only imperfection worth noting on virtually flawless surfaces. This is another example that is equal to those in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, and we believe it to be the finest known of Breen's late die state.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/15/2002); Donald G. Partrick.



**1805 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, AU58 CAC
Late Die State**

3666 1805 Large 5, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU50. 81.4 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. Fully lustrous with intermingled olive and chocolate-brown, showing “lovely silvery iridescence” per the Merkin cataloger. A magnifier reveals faint scratches on Liberty’s cheek and hair. Various authors have a difference of opinion regarding the die states of the 1805 C-4 half cents. Walter Breen described seven die states for this variety, while Ronald Manley described two, and Ed Fuhrman recorded three.

Ex: Lester Merkin (3/1967), lot 109; Donald G. Partrick.



**1806 C-1, B-3 Half Cent, MS60 Brown CAC
Small 6, No Stems**

3667 1806 Small 6, No Stems, C-1, B-3, R.1, MS60 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 80.6 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. The obverse die was used for 1806 C-3 and then for C-1 while the reverse die was previously used for 1804 C-13, 1804 C-12, and 1805 C-1. Obverse clash marks are noted with none on the reverse of this middle die state example. Full luster is present on both sides with chocolate-brown on the obverse and steel-brown showing hints of faded mint red on the reverse. This variety is an ideal candidate for type collections.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/24/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



**Ca. 1856 Washington Half Cent Fabrication
AU50
Reverse of 1806**

3668 (Circa 1856) Washington Electrotype Fabrication, Stemless Reverse of 1806, Baker 27F, Musante GW-201, AU50 NGC. This is a remarkable association piece related to the half cent series. The crude bust of Washington faces to the left within a continuous oak wreath. The reverse is the stemless wreath of the 1804, 1805, and 1806 half cents, in a late die state suggesting 1806, according to Walter Breen who discusses this item on page 275 of his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. The construction appears to be an electrotype shell of the obverse joined to the half cent reverse. The charcoal-brown surfaces show areas of tan on the high points. Another example of this fabrication is housed in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and additional pieces exist. Three related items are recorded as Musante GW-200, GW-201, and GW-202. This piece may be a product of Edwin Bishop, per W. Elliot Woodward, who identified the New York artist as the maker of the better known 1793 Washington half cent fabrication.

Ex: Paul Magriel Collection (Presidential Coin & Antique Co., 12/1989), lot 242; Donald G. Partrick.



**1806 C-2, B-1 Half Cent, AU53
Small 6, Stems**

3669 1806 Small 6, Stems, C-2, B-1, Low R.4, AU53 NGC. Our EAC grade XF40. 84.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. The 1806 C-2 half cent is tied with the 1803 C-4 as the 10th rarest Draped Bust half cent variety and it is the second rarest of the date. Delightful chestnut-brown color with myriad surface marks on each side that are individually insignificant. Examples like the present that grade XF can be located with patience, but AU or Mint State pieces are extremely rare. This is an important opportunity for an advanced collector.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/4/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



**1806 C-3, B-2 Half Cent, Fine 15
Fifth Rarest Draped Bust Variety**

3670 1806 Small 6, Stems, C-3, B-2, High R.5, Fine 15 NGC. Our EAC grade VG10. 85.6 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. This is an important rarity among Draped Bust varieties, one of few that were unknown to Gilbert. The 1806 C-3 has the fifth lowest survivorship among the 31 Draped Bust varieties. This piece was not included in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census but may be among the finest known. There are 11 individual pieces enumerated in the aforementioned census that grade Fine (1), About Fine (1), Very Good (7), and Good (2). Olive, reddish-brown, and iridescent toning indicate the coin was probably cleaned long ago. This 1806 C-3 rarity represents the variety well.

Ex: Jon Hanson (3/17/1977); Donald G. Partrick.



**1806 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, MS64 Red CAC
Frosty Mint Luster**

3671 1806 Large 6, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.1, MS64 Red NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS64. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 2.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. The Repunched 6 that is normally visible only in the earliest die states is evident on this example. Both sides have frosty orange mint luster with a few small splashes of brown toning on the obverse. The Chapman brothers purchased and distributed a large quantity of these coins in red uncirculated condition, amounting to many hundred pieces according to Breen. However, that hoard was widely dispersed over a century ago, and today, few of those coins are encountered in the numismatic marketplace. Census: 1 in 64 Red, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/19/1999); Donald G. Partrick.



1806 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, MS63 Red CAC
Lustrous Red Surfaces

3672 1806 Large 6, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.1, MS63 Red NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS65. 87.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. A few toning spots are evident on the brilliant and fully lustrous red surfaces of this lovely half cent with slight mellowing of the mint color on the design high-points. Some strike weakness is noted at the upper reverse. The pedigree dates to the same time that the Chapman brothers purchased and dispersed a hoard of these coins. Census: 4 in 63 Red, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Harlan P. Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 590; later, New Netherland Coin Co. (6/15/1967), lot 1134; Donald G. Partrick.



1806 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, VG8
Double Struck

3673 1806 Large 6, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.1 — Double Struck — VG8 NGC. Our EAC grade VG8. 83.8 grains. Manley Die State 2.0. No Fuhrman die states are identified. This is an outstanding double-struck example with two dates opposite each other on the obverse. The reverse was rotated about 45 degrees when this piece was struck and struck again. Smooth olive-brown surfaces show a small dent at the right obverse. This is a dramatic error for the advanced half cent specialist with the two obverse impressions 180 degrees apart.

Ex: Jon Hanson (12/22/1984); Donald G. Partrick.



**1807 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS62 Brown
Extremely Late Die State**

3674 1807 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 86.2 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 3.0. Fuhrman Die State 4. Mint records show a mintage of 476,000 coins in 1807, but a substantial number of those were from the 1806 Large 6 dies. William Eckberg estimates an actual mintage of 356,000 half cents bearing the 1807 date. A difficult coin to grade due to the extremely late die state with blunt details at the central obverse and reverse periphery. Full cartwheel luster is evident with traces of mint red hugging the design elements. The obverse combines tan and chocolate-brown with a light brown reverse. Census: 16 in 62 Brown, 3 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/26/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1808/7 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, Fine Details
The Rarest Draped Bust Variety**

3675 1808/7 Overdate, C-1, B-1, R.6 — Corroded — NGC Details. **Fine.** Our EAC grade AG3. 72.6 grains. Breen, Manley, and Fuhrman die states are undetermined. Both sides of this walnut-brown example are heavily corroded, rendering the die state undeterminable. The die crack between the D of UNITED and the S of STATES is not immediately evident, but that may be a result of the surface condition, rather than the die state. Regardless, this is one of the important half cent varieties that most collectors are still waiting to acquire. Donald G. Partrick used a shorthand notation to explain the acquisition of this piece: "Orig off bi Hazelcorn @ 247.50 but I missed. Sold 2 Californian then 2 JH & then 2 me."

Ex: Howard Hazelcorn; Jon Hanson (3/20/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1808/7 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VG Details The Discovery Coin and Cohen Plate Coin

3676 1808/7 Overdate, C-1, B-1, R.6 — Obverse Corrosion — NGC Details. VG. Our EAC grade Good 4. 81.2 grains. Breen Die State 1. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. This is the Manley plate coin for the die state and the discovery coin for the 1808/7 C-1 half cent. Several examples of this rare variety have been identified in the last few years, almost all in low grades ranking below this piece in the census. The medium olive-brown surfaces are generally smooth with slight roughness at the upper right obverse, and weakness at the lower right reverse.

This piece, that Roger S. Cohen, Jr. discovered in 1952, is the plate coin in the first edition of his book, *American Half Cents, the "Little Half Sisters."* Cohen wrote: "Discovered in 1952 by the author among a handful of worn and battered coins" At the time his book was published, just three examples were known. Four pieces were recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Five pieces were recorded in the second edition of Cohen's reference. As recently as 1998, in Ronald Manley's *The Half Cent Die State Book, 1793-1857*, the 1808/7 C-1 carried an R.7 rating. Today, the estimated population has swelled to nearly 20 coins, but this is still the rarest Draped Bust half cent variety. William Eckberg mentions two VF coins as the finest among the 16 to 20 examples known.

Ex: Benjamin M. Douglas; Roger S. Cohen, Jr. Collection (*Superior*, 2/1992), lot 244; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1808/7 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU55
Very Early Die State**

3677 1808/7 Overdate, C-2, B-2, R.2, AU55 NGC. Our EAC grade XF40. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1. Perfect dies with no evidence of the obverse die crack through LIBERTY. Faint blue overtones visit the olive-brown surfaces of this sharply defined 1808/7 C-2 half cent. Myriad marks on each side are only visible with magnification. This overdated obverse die was used for both the 1808/7 C-1 and C-2 varieties. The reverse die was also used for the 1808 C-3 Normal date variety. Examples of the 1808/7 C-2 half cent are rarely seen in grades above Very Fine. Census: 1 in AU55, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Anthony Terranova (12/15/1983); Donald G. Partrick.



**1808 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, MS63 Brown
Golden Brown**

3678 1808 Normal Date, C-3, B-3, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 84.6 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 3.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. The obverse has a typical first 8 in the date, with an unusual, tall second 8. The assumption is that the punch for that digit broke, and the mint engraver went to the expediency of using the 0 punch for the fraction twice, overlapping to make a tall figure 8. Early die states show signs of a third small 0 punched in the die and then mostly effaced. Intermingled golden-tan and steel-brown are displayed on the obverse with golden-brown and olive on the reverse. Census: 2 in 63 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Stack's (5/1968), lot 130; Donald G. Partrick.



1808 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, MS63 Brown Impressive Double Strike

3679 1808 Normal Date, C-3, B-3, R.1 — Double Struck — MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. Die Alignment: 60 degrees. After this coin was struck normally the first time, another planchet entered the coining chamber partially on top of the obverse. The result was an indent on the obverse and a second off-center reverse image. The cataloger appreciates the assistance of error-expert Fred Weinberg. This piece retains full cartwheel luster on its chestnut and walnut-brown surfaces with hints of faded mint red. It is an exceptional double-struck half cent.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/13/1993); Donald G. Partrick.



1808 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, MS62 Brown Gilbert Obverse Plate Coin

3680 1808 Normal Date, C-3, B-3, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 84.6 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Nearly full luster remains on the chestnut-brown obverse and the walnut-brown reverse. A minor planchet streak through OF and at the final A confirms the provenance. This is the Gilbert plate coin (obverse) and for many years was depicted in Wayte Raymond's *Standard Catalog*. Census: 3 in 62 Brown, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: David Proskey; Hillyer Ryder Collection and Estate; New Netherlands Coin Co. (6/1954), lot 298; Dr. James O. Sloss (Abe Kosoff, 4/1963), lot 85; Superior (2/1992), lot 448; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1809 C-1, B-2 Half Cent, VF Details
Unknown to Gilbert**

3681 1809 Normal Date, C-1, B-2, Low R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade VG8. 82.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The 1809 C-1 half cent was not known to Ebenezer Gilbert in 1916. Richard Picker discovered it in 1954 while examining a group of half cents at the ANA convention of that year. Sharp-eyed collectors have found additional examples during the intervening years. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. rated the variety R.7 in 1971. Walter Breen reported about 14 pieces known in 1983. Ronald Manley assigned a High R.5 rating in 1998. William Eckberg recently estimated a population of 65 or more representatives. Hints of gold and blue toning appear on the charcoal surfaces of this example that displays slight surface roughness. A few old scrapes at the upper obverse are blended with their surroundings. It is virtually impossible to find a problem-free example of this variety in nice XF or better condition.

Ex: Acquired unattributed from "Fussetter" in Huntington (3/22/1968 for 17.50); Donald G. Partrick.



**1809 C-2, B-3 Half Cent, Unc Details
Elusive in High Grades**

3682 1809 Normal Date, C-2, B-3, R.2 — Tooled — NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC grade XF40. 83.6 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 2.0. While the die marriage is not particularly rare, the vast majority of known examples grade VF or lower. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records seven Uncirculated examples, but four of those had not been seen. This piece has old horizontal scratches across the central obverse but is a sharply detailed walnut-brown example with faint blue overtones. We doubt that more than a dozen pieces are finer than this example from the Donald G. Partrick Collection.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/15/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1809 C-3, B-4 Half Cent, MS66 Brown CAC Condition Census

3683 1809 Normal Date, C-3, B-4, R.1, MS66 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS63. 84.0 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. A new obverse die was combined with the reverse that appeared earlier for the 1809 C-2 die pair. Current estimates report that 20 to 30 Mint State survivors exist from these dies, but few are equal to this piece. Faded mint red is blended with the walnut-brown surfaces of this example that retains full cartwheel luster. The Missouri Cabinet coin earned a similar MS66 Brown grade and an MS63 EAC grade, but with less mint color than this coin from the Donald G. Partrick Collection. Census: 2 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: George Nelson; Raymond Munde; Jon Hanson (11/11/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



1809 C-3, B-4 Half Cent, MS65 Brown A Second Census Level Example

3684 1809 Normal Date, C-3, B-4, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS62. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. Exceptional cartwheel luster appears on the rich chocolate-brown surfaces of this lovely Mint State piece. The strike is bold with full star and leaf details. This piece is nearly equal to the other example from the Donald G. Partrick Collection, and probably ranks among the six finest of the variety. The three-inch plate and the Die State III plate in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* appear to match this coin. Census: 6 in 65 Brown, 3 finer (2/21).

Ex: George Geer Collection, Boston (1957) Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (4/15/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1809 C-4, B-1 Half Cent, Unc Details The Inner Circle Variety

3685 1809 Repunched 0, C-4, B-1, R.1 — Cleaned — NGC Details. **Unc.** Our EAC grade VF35. 80.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. A famous variety with the 0 in the date punched over a smaller 0, remnants of the latter appearing inside the former. The obverse is known by various names: The Inner Circle, the Small o Inside 0, the Circle in 0, and others. Like other 1809 varieties, the Cohen-4 is extremely difficult to locate in higher grades. This example has been lightly burnished yet retains exceptional design definition with especially glossy dark brown surfaces and hints of orange on the reverse.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (*Stack's*, FPL #9, January 1963); Donald G. Partrick.



1809/6 C-5, B-5 Half Cent, MS65 Brown CAC Condition Census

3686 1809 Over Inverted 9, C-5, B-5, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC grade MS60.** 81.6 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 3.0. A wonderful example with full cartwheel luster on the tawny-brown surfaces. Hints of blue overtones appear on the reverse. This piece was unevenly struck with the stars to the right sharper than those at the left. Similarly, some reverse peripheral elements are sharper than others. A small mark between the chin and Star 3 will aid identification of this coin. This example is one of eight Uncirculated pieces recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Census: 6 in 65 Brown, 3 finer (2/21).

Ex: Frederick W. Geiss Collection (*B. Max Mehl*, 1947), lot 300; later, Jon Hanson (8/24/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



**1809/6 C-5, B-5 Half Cent
MS63 Red and Brown CAC
The 9 Over an Inverted 9**

3687 1809 Over Inverted 9, C-5, B-5, R.1, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS63. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. This variety is traditionally called the 1809/6 half cent, but that is an impossibility as 1806 half cents were the Draped Bust type. Light brown toning accompanies substantial subdued mint red on both sides of this important piece that was not known at the time the Breen-Hanson Condition Census was published. Although a common variety, the 1809/6 is extremely rare with so much mint color. NGC has certified only two coins with the Red and Brown designation, while PCGS has examined just one such example, graded MS63 RB. The present coin is undoubtedly at or near the top of the Condition Census for the variety. Census: 1 in 63 Red and Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/23/2001); Donald G. Partrick.



**1809 C-6, B-6 Half Cent, MS63 Brown CAC
Sharp Border Dentils**

3688 1809 Normal Date, C-6, B-6, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 87.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. These dies were not used for other half cent varieties, so both Cohen and Breen placed this die pairing as last in their emission sequence. However, William Eckberg compared the population of the 1809 varieties to delivery records and concluded that this was the fourth variety struck in 1809. The present cataloger feels that the jury is still out. Small marks on Liberty's bust will identify this piece. Typical of the variety, the stars to the left are weak as are the leaves on the reverse. Atypical are the sharp border dentils on both sides of this lovely half cent. Census: 19 in 63 Brown, 30 finer (3/21).

Ex: Walter Breen Collection (4/26/1967); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1810 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65 Brown CAC
Breen Die State III Plate Coin**

3689 1810 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS62. 84.0 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. The recorded mintage for 1810 half cents was 215,000 coins, and most series students agree that those were all 1810-dated half cents. This sharply detailed (except for the right-side stars) and fully lustrous Gem has faded mint red on both sides. A minuscule mark in the right obverse field near the hair ribbon matches the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* plate for Die State III. While Mint State coins are not rare, survivors like this one in Gem Mint State are extremely rare. Census: 2 in 65 Brown, 1 finer in 65 RB (3/21).

Ex: Howard Hazelcorn; Donald G. Partrick.



**1810 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65 Brown CAC
Exceptional Luster**

3690 1810 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS62. 83.6 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. This is a second amazing Gem 1810 half cent. NGC has certified just two examples as MS65 Brown, and they are both in the present offering of the Donald G. Partrick half cent collection. This amazing Gem features excellent design definition and exceptional cartwheel luster on pecan-brown surfaces that are graced with delicate blue overtones. A raised line is noted between the L in HALF and the N in CENT. Census: 2 in 65 Brown, 1 finer in 65 RB (3/21).

Ex: H.P. Smith (*S.H. & H. Chapman*, 6/1906), lot 593; George Roebling Collection; New Netherlands Coin Co. 59th sale (6/15/1967, lot 1142); Donald G. Partrick.



1811 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, SP64 Brown
From the Brobston Collection
Ex: Parmelee

3691 1811 Wide Date, C-1, B-1, R.4, Specimen 64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade SP63. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. This piece is from the Joseph Brobston Collection and ranks among the three finest 1811 C-1 half cents. This piece dates to the famous Lorin G. Parmelee Collection and found its way to the holdings of Chicago super-collector Virgil M. Brand. According to documents held in the ANS, the Brand Estate ultimately sold this piece in December 1951. Current research conducted by Saul Teichman has ascertained the extended provenance of this piece back to the Parmelee Collection. This is only the second public auction offering of this piece in 130 years while it was also offered at fixed price nearly half-a-century ago.

The quality of this piece is nothing short of amazing. The strike and mirrored surfaces are easily equal to the other 1811 Specimen half cent in this sale, and NGC has assigned the same grade to both pieces. The opportunity to bid on two of the three finest 1811 C-1 half cents in one sale is unprecedented. The rich bluish-walnut surfaces of this boldly defined piece are fully mirrored. This is an exceptional opportunity that is not to be missed. Census: 2 in SP64 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 880; Charles Steigerwalt; Hollis Page; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil M. Brand (Journal #49986:1191); Brand Estate (sold 12/1951); Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, FPL #69, January 1963); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Donald G. Partrick.

**1811 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, SP64 Brown
From the Norweb Collection, Ex: Mickley
A Second 1811 Specimen Half Cent!**

3692 1811 Wide Date, C-1, B-1, R.4, SP64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade SP63. 84.5 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. This amazing half cent is plated in Walter Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia*, and also in Wayte Raymond's *Standard Catalogue*. Breen discusses this particular coin in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*:

"The best perfect-die specimen from these dies is unquestionably the Mickley-Cleneay-Clemens-Cleneay-Ryder coin, now in the Norweb collection. At its various auction appearances, this was always called a 'proof.' It is from highly polished dies, in their earliest state, and it is the sharpest striking known; listed as a presentation coin in my *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins, 1722-1977*, p. 37, there with an enlarged illustration."

In his catalog of the Mickley Collection, W. Elliot Woodward wrote: "Original, bright and uncirculated. I think this Half-Cent has been a proof; it is by far the finest I have ever seen." The buyer was a bidder named Clemens who paid \$10 for this coin at a time when few half cents brought as much as one dollar. In 1890, this piece realized \$23.50 in the Cleneay sale where the Chapman brothers wrote: "Proof. Sharp impression. Reddish-olive color. Excessively rare. Plate X. From the Mickley sale." As prices increased, so did descriptions. New Netherlands devoted nearly a half-page in their 1954 catalog for this example that realized \$320. That cataloger called this piece "A specimen impression" and "The Finest Known 1811 Half Cent."

When Donald G. Partrick purchased this piece from Jon Hanson after the Norweb sale, he made note of the Bowers and Merena description: "Finest 1811 B-1 Half Cent Presentation 'Proof,'" where the cataloger also noted that it is the most famous 1811 half cent. Considerable mint red appears on the rich olive and steel-brown surfaces of this extraordinary piece that is fully mirrored on each side. The 1811 C-1 is the scarcer of two varieties from the important half cent issue, a key to the Classic Head half cent series. The condition of this piece is remarkable, and it is considered by some to be the finest 1811 half cent known. The illustrious pedigree includes several extremely important names in numismatics, dating back to Joseph Mickley in the 1860s. Census: 2 in SP64 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Joseph J. Mickley (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1867), lot 2097; J.B. Clemens; Thomas Cleneay (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 1961; Hillyer Ryder Collection and Estate; Wayte Raymond (New Netherlands Coin Co., 6/1954), lot 303; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987, lot 67; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





1811 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU55 The Dramatic Four-Star Break

3693 1811 Wide Date, Four-Star Break, C-1, B-1, R.4, AU55 NGC. Our EAC grade XF40. 82.8 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 5.0. The famous and dramatic four-star break appears on the latest die state of the 1811 C-1 half cent. While not a rarity, this is a popular and highly collectible die state. Although the Missouri Cabinet coin is slightly sharper, the present example appears to be one of the finest known of this die state. There is a diagonal scratch between the date and Star 13, and a small dent below the N of CENT, but otherwise this coin has a pleasing appearance with blue overtones enhancing the light brown surfaces. Census: 3 in 55, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (*Stack's*, FPL #9, January 1963); Jon Hanson; George Nelson; Jon Hanson (6/1/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1811 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU Details Rare in XF or Above

3694 1811 Close Date, C-2, B-2, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade XF40. 80.6 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Although the Cohen-1 is scarcer, the Cohen-2 variety has a lower Condition Census. The Breen-Hanson Census records three AU examples and four XF examples as the finest known survivors. Today, there may be three or four existing Mint State coins, but the variety is still a rarity in XF or finer grades. The trivial reverse edge nick at 11 o'clock is an excellent pedigree marker for this piece that has pleasing steel and light brown surfaces.

Ex: David K. Carnegie Sale (*New England Rare Coin Auctions*, 11/1980), lot 13; Gene Reale (1994); Donald G. Partrick.

**1811 Mickley Restrike Half Cent
PR66 Brown CAC
Reverse of 1802**

3695 1811 Mickley Restrike, PR66 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS63. 80.6 grains. The reverse has a rim break from over the final A to below the final O. The Mickley Restrike was a private creation, probably dating to the late 1850s, at about the same time other restrikes were made from retired coinage dies in the possession of Joseph Mickley. The obverse is the die used for 1811 Cohen-2, and the reverse is the die used for 1802 Cohen-2. We know that Mickley possessed the dies as they appeared in an 1878 sale of his estate. Like other numismatic delicacies, the 1811 Mickley Restrike is the subject of substantial past conjecture that has been taken as fact, but needs to be reexamined. As an example, for a long time it was believed that just six of these were made per J.W. Haseltine in an 1883 auction catalog. However, more than six are known today, so that "fact" is now fiction but was still referenced as recently as 1970. Today, we believe that about a dozen of these exist. They are sometimes called proofs and other times Mint State. The nomenclature is not particularly important for these pieces. This example has hints of original red on its mahogany-brown surfaces. Both sides show heavy die rust. The eye appeal is outstanding and it ranks among the finer representatives. Census: 2 in PR66 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: William F. Dunham Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941), lot 1269; Belden E. Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 3278; W.W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947); Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's FPL, 1/1963); A. Buol Hinman Collection (Century Sale, Paramount, 4/1965), lot 89; Alfred Bonard (1966); Jon Hanson (1/27/1967); Donald G. Partrick.





1825 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS61 Brown CAC
Breen Die State II Plate Coin

3696 1825 C-1, B-1, Low R.3, MS61 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. 82.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. This is the plate coin for Die State II in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. About 10% of all 1825 half cents are from the Cohen-1 dies, and most survivors grade below AU, despite the existence of about 10 Mint State coins. A splendid chestnut-brown example with excellent design definition. A vertical toning spot inside star 3 and a small carbon spot over the E of STATES match the plate in the Breen reference.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/24/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



1825 C-2, B-2 Half Cent
MS65+ Brown CAC
Late Die State

3697 1825 C-2, B-2, R.1, MS65+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS60**. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 3.0. Walter Breen calls the raised line connecting Star 12 to the border a die crack, while Ronald Manley calls that feature a flow line. The nomenclature notwithstanding, both agree that it is a feature of late die state pieces. This lovely Gem has traces of faded mint red on its chestnut-brown surfaces that exhibit faint bluish overtones. This is an outstanding candidate for the half cent date collector. Census: 5 in 65 Brown (1 in 65+ Brown), 3 finer (3/21).

Ex: Thomas Warfield auction; Jon Hanson Collection; Simpson Brothers Collection; Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



1825 C-2, B-2 Half Cent
MS65 Brown CAC
Faded Mint Red

3698 1825 C-2, B-2, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS62**. 84.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 3.0. An impressive Gem, this lustrous chocolate-brown half cent has considerable faded mint red, especially on the reverse. That is a rarity for 1825 half cents. William Eckberg writes in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*: "Perhaps 50-75 true UNC's exist, but very few have any original color." NGC and PCGS have combined to certified more than 800 1825 half cents, yet only four of those submissions are designated Red and Brown, and none are called Red. Census: 5 in 65 Brown (1 in 65+ Brown), 3 finer (3/21).

Ex: H. Cuddy; Jon Hanson (10/28/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
 NGC ID# 7HV6, PCGS# 661000



1825 C-2, B-2 Half Cent
MS65 Brown CAC
Late Die State

3699 1825 C-2, B-2, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS60**. 84.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 3.0. This piece might qualify as Breen's Die State IV. A faint flowline joins the top outside point of Star 2 to the border, and that could easily be mistaken for a die crack. This lovely Gem has highly lustrous caramel-brown on the obverse and a blend of tawny-brown and blue-steel on the reverse. Both sides are sharply struck and highly attractive. Census: 5 in 65 Brown (1 in 65+ Brown), 3 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/24/1966); Donald G. Partrick.



1825 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, MS64★ Brown, CAC So-Called One-Sided Proof

3700 1825 C-2, B-2, R.1, MS64★ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 84.0 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0, late, or State 3.0, early. This is the plate coin for Die State II in Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Walter Breen called this a one-sided proof and listed it in that reference with one other similar piece. The cataloger for Bill Weber's collection wrote: "The true proof status is debatable, but the eye appeal created by the reflective field is obvious." If a one-sided proof exists, and the very topic is still debatable nearly 20 years after the Weber Collection was sold, it would be created from polishing one die but not the other, and possibly striking twice.

Coins that are historically described as one-sided proofs are typically reflective on the obverse and lustrous on the reverse, suggesting that it was the coiner's intention to create a special piece. An article about one-sided proofs appeared in the October 8, 2017 issue of *The E-Sylum* and observes:

"NNP identifies sixty auction lots so described, the earliest being in the 1950s New Netherlands catalogs, and we can thus likely attribute the modern popularization of this term to Walter Breen, who worked for New Netherlands during this period. The term is more frequently associated with large cents of the 1820s and 1830s than with other denominations, and the cataloger of that series, Harold R. Newcomb, wrote of these coins 'obverses are perfection, but reverses have the usual mint bloom as found on pieces coined for circulation.'"

Breen wrote in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*: "'One-sided' proofs cents are known of various dates between 1817 and 1835, and were accepted as such by Newcomb." However, a careful reading of the Newcomb text on page 8 of his reference, *United States Copper Cents, 1816-1857*, does not state that he accepted them as proofs, but noted them as exceptions while describing other proof large cents (see the quote from *The E-Sylum* above).

The obverse is fully mirrored, and the reverse is frosty with satin luster. A blue-steel carbon spot visible on Liberty's bust serves as a pedigree marker. The mahogany and delicate blue surfaces create outstanding aesthetic appeal. Census: 12 in 64 Brown (1 in 64★ Brown), 8 finer (3/21).

Ex: William R. Luckett (1/1959); Bill Weber Collection (*Superior*, 6/2002), lot 2363; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1826 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS64 Brown Sharply Struck

3701 1826 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 84.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 3.0. The planchet is cracked from 1:30 on the obverse and 5 o'clock on the reverse, but that does not change the grade of this piece. The Cohen-1 variety is the usual die pair found for 1826, yet high-grade examples are scarce. This sharply struck piece has dappled steel and light brown on the obverse, with mostly steel and olive-brown on the reverse. Several of the later Classic Head dates, including 1828, 1833, and 1835, have large populations surviving from hoards found 85 or more years ago. However, there were no hoards of 1825 or 1826 half cents. Census: 23 in 64 Brown; 6 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/1/1969); Donald G. Partrick.



1826 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU55 The 6 over Lazy 6 Variety

3702 1826 C-2, B-2, High R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF45. 83.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. The 6 was first punched on its side, and then corrected, giving rise to the 6 over Lazy 6 name. It should more appropriately be named the 6 over Horizontal 6. William Eckberg estimates a surviving population of 210 examples, and most of those are in lower grades. Pieces that grade XF or finer are rare. This attractive chestnut-brown piece has an area of deeper toning at Star 13 for identification.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/4/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



1826 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU Details Late Die State; Breen Plate Coin

3703 1826 C-2, B-2, High R.3 — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade VF20. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 4.0. This is the Breen plate coin for Die State V. When Walter Breen described die states of the 1826 Cohen-2 half cents, he wrote for Die State II that the obverse die was reground and showed only a part of the Repunched 6. However, this late die state piece shows substantial evidence of the Repunched digit, indicating that it is not the die state, but rather wear that eliminated the repunching, as Ronald Manley pointed out in *The Half Cent Die State Book*. This light brown example has an identifying trench at the upper right obverse, and several toning spots on both sides. Less than 10 examples of this late die state are believed to exist.

Ex: Jon Hanson (7/4/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



1826 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VF35 Obverse Rim Break

3704 1826 C-2, B-2, High R.3, VF35 NGC. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 4.0. Attractive light olive-brown on both sides. Shallow scratches and minor scrapes are evident on the obverse. This example shows less of the horizontal 6 than the other Die State V piece in the present sale. When the Cohen Collection was sold in 1992, the present coin was considered the second best of five known. The January 2014 sale of the Missouri Cabinet did not include an example of this important and extremely rare die state.

Ex: Raymond D. Munde; Roger S. Cohen, Jr. (*Superior*, 2/1992), lot 316; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1828 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS63 Brown CAC
Reverse of 1826

3705 1828 13 Stars, C-1, B-1, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 83.8 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 3.0. This variety reuses the reverse die of 1826 Cohen-2, and for that reason Cohen and Breen assigned their first variety number to this die pair. However, Ronald Manley has demonstrated through die state evidence that the Mint preferred the use of new dies over pre-existing ones. For that reason, William Eckberg placed this variety last in his accounting of the 1828 half cents. A lovely Mint State piece with full cartwheel luster and traces of faded mint red on its light brown surfaces.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/30/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



1828 C-2, B-3 Half Cent, MS64 Brown CAC
12 Stars Obverse

3706 1828 12 Stars, C-2, B-3, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. This example is an early die state according to Ronald Manley and a late die state per Walter Breen. Star 7 is connected to the hair ribbon via a die scratch that disappears in later die states according to Manley. That same feature is a die crack according to Walter Breen, and only present in his later die states. This coin perfectly illustrates the problems when opinions conflict, and explains why we are including die states from more than one source. Light brown and steel toning are blended on the obverse while the reverse is mostly lovely golden-brown. Census: 8 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (12/29/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



1828 C-2, B-3 Half Cent
MS64 Brown
12 Stars Obverse

3707 1828 12 Stars, C-2, B-3, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **MS62**. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The cataloger for the 1966 ANA Auction wrote: "This coin fetched \$230.00 in one of our sales several years ago." However, that sale was not identified and it is doubtful that the provenance can be extended back any further, even if an earlier auction appearance can be located. This is a wonderful Choice Mint State example that displays golden-brown and iridescent toning with a trivial planchet defect at the first S in STATES. Census: 8 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Dr. James O. Sloss Collection; 1966 ANA Auction (A. Kosoff and Numismatic Enterprises, 8/1966), lot 1409; Donald G. Partrick. A Richard Picker cotton-lined envelope accompanies this lot.



1828 C-3, B-2 Half Cent
MS64 Red
A Stunning Near-Gem

3708 1828 13 Stars, C-3, B-2, R.1, MS64 Red NGC. Our EAC grade **MS65**. 83.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 4.0. This piece is the second finest of only five NGC-certified Red examples of the 1828 13 Stars half cents. A hoard of 1828 half cents entered numismatic circulation in the 1890s, and most high-grade pieces survive from that source. Breen described those coins as "spotty mint red." That description certainly fits this piece that is likely an example of that group, collectively known as the Collins Hoard. Both sides have full mint red with lustrous surfaces. Census: 1 in 64 Red, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: New Netherlands (privately, 12/12/1966); Donald G. Partrick.



1829 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS66 Brown CAC
Manley's Late Die State

3709 1829 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS66 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS64**. 82.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. This is a glossy, highly lustrous Premium Gem with chocolate-brown surfaces and traces of mint red on the reverse. Manley lists two die states while Walter Breen lists five. Manley's Die State 1.0 is the same as Breen's Die State V, while Die State 2.0 is the same as Breen's Die States II through IV. The varying opinions are the result of different thoughts about observed die characteristics. For example, a feature called a die crack indicates a later die state, but if that same feature is interpreted as a die scratch, then it indicates an earlier die state. Census: 4 in 66 Brown (1 in 66* Brown), 1 finer in 66 RB (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (1/27/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1829 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS65 Red and Brown CAC
Perhaps the Finest Known

3710 1829 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS65**. 83.0 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 2.0. This is the Breen Die State IV plate coin. Slight mellowing of the obverse resulted in the Red and Brown designation. This amazing Gem has virtually full mint red on both sides: Full mint red 1829 half cents are extremely rare. NGC has never assigned the Red designation to an 1829 half cent and PCGS has certified just one in MS64 Red. That coin, from the Red Headed Copper Collection and Ex: Eliasberg, has far less mint red than this piece. We believe that this exquisite example might be the finest known 1829 half cent. Census: 5 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (10/7/1974); Donald G. Partrick. A Richard Picker cotton-lined envelope accompanies this lot. A note on the envelope states that this piece is: "From an old Penna. Coll. buried for a century."



1829 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS63 Brown
Traditional Proof Strike

3711 1829 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 85.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* three-inch plate coin. This is one of only four 1829 half cents that have traditionally been called proofs, and it is listed first in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census for proofs. The strike is bold and the medium brown and olive surfaces are entirely reflective, but in NGC's opinion, the coin is not a proof. In his 2004 *Penny-Wise* article, Richard T. Coleman, Jr. discussed this coin and others:

"Ten other pieces have been described as proofs by others. These include: two dated 1811, two 'one-sided' pieces dated 1825, one 1826, three including two 'one-sided' pieces dated 1828, and three dated 1829. I have examined five of these pieces with two prominent proof half cent collectors. I can say that there is no consensus regarding their status as proofs."

Other observers may come to different conclusions, and that is what makes numismatics such an interesting and enjoyable endeavor. We invite prospective bidders to examine this piece carefully, along with the "one-sided" 1825 in the present sale, and form their own opinions about its status. Nevertheless, a lovely half cent and a true prize for the connoisseur.

Ex: Milton Holland Collection; Jon Hanson (7/4/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



**1831 C-1, B-1 Original Half Cent
PR64 Brown CAC
From the George W. Rice Collection**

3712 1831 Original, C-1, B-1, High R.5, PR64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 84.4 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. An intense debate continues regarding the 1831 half cents. Some collectors feel that all 1831 half cents are proofs, while others believe that both proofs and business strikes exist. There are similar debates for a few other issues, such as the 1841 quarter eagle. William Eckberg calls the 1831 a conundrum in his book, *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*.

Ron Guth's comments at PCGS Coin Facts:

"Mint Reports show a mintage of 2,200 1831 Half Cents. However, records from this period are known to be incorrect, with mintages often reported in the wrong year. Those who claim that some were made for circulation point to this mintage figure and the fact that a high percentage of the known population exists in circulated condition. To date, no one has come up with a convincing, high-grade business strike, but there are several pieces that are clearly circulated Proofs. Those who support the Proof-only theory dismiss the official mintage figure and they claim that all of the circulated examples started out as Proofs. However, they are unable to explain why so many of the coins exist today and why so many of them are in circulated condition."

Walter Breen and Richard T. Coleman mention carbon spots at the top point of Star 9 and between A and T of STATES. The spot at Star 9 is trivial, and the toned area between A and T is not a carbon spot. This piece has lovely chestnut-brown surfaces with peripheral violet and blue toning. Census: 2 in PR64 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: George W. Rice Collection (*St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.*, 4/1906), lot 1251; later, Bernard Copeland Sale (*Stack's*, 4/1967), lot 45; Donald G. Partrick.





1831 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, PR58 CAC Original 'Circulation Strike'

3713 1831 Original, C-1, B-1, High R.5, PR58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF45. 81.6 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. In 1968, the cataloger of the Helfenstein half cents in Lester Merkin's catalog of that collection estimated that only about a dozen 1831 Original half cents were known, writing: "One of about a dozen known and one of 3 top examples in collectors' hands. Of the dozen known, three are in museums and two others are in private collections. Almost identical in rarity to the 1796 without pole."

In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg estimates that about 20 examples of the 1831 Original half cents exist, stating: "It is quite reasonable to conclude that all of the alleged business strikes are actually circulated proofs." For that reason, he did not include a separate chapter on the 1831 half cents in his reference.

This piece is listed second behind the Norweb coin in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census for 1831 circulation strike half cents. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. also included this piece in his roster of 1831 proof half cents. Ronald Manley included the 1831 Cohen-1 in *The Half Cent Die State Book, 1793-1857*, that described the die states of non-proof half cents. However, he writes: "I am unconvinced that any 1831 Originals were intentionally struck as business strikes." A splendid example with choice surfaces and an attractive blend of chestnut and walnut-brown toning. Census: 2 in PR58, 3 finer (3/21).

Ex: Louis Helfenstein Collection (Lester Merkin, 3/1968), lot 140; Donald G. Partrick.



1831 B-2 Half Cent, PR66 Brown CAC The Norweb First Restrike

3714 1831 First Restrike, B-2, High R.5, PR66 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 82.5 grains. Breen Die State I. This piece is recorded in Richard T. Coleman's listing for State I with perfect dies. The obverse is the same die used for all three 1831 varieties, Originals, First Restrikes, and Second Restrikes. The reverse die reappeared on 1836 Original and First Restrike half cents. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. recorded 31 examples of the 1831 First Restrike half cents. His record that appeared in *Penny-Wise* in 2004 was not intended as a true Condition Census, but rather a listing of the provenance for known examples.

This Premium Gem proof has reflective chocolate-brown surfaces with delicate iridescent toning and areas of faded mint red on the reverse. The strike is bold with exceptional detail. Census: 3 in PR66 Brown, 4 finer in all colors (3/21).

Ex: Mayfield Collection (*Stack's*, 1/1958), lot 515; Richard Picker; Norweb Family Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 10/1987), lot 80; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1831 B-3 Half Cent, PR66+ Red and Brown Second Restrike, Reverse of 1840

3715 1831 Second Restrike, B-3, High R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR63. 77.6 grains. Breen Die State I. This is the only 1831 Second Restrike (Reverse of 1840) half cent that NGC has examined. Only five examples are recorded in Richard T. Coleman's listing of Second Restrike proof half cents. This variety is by far the rarest of the three 1831 half cent varieties. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records five examples. The fully mirrored golden-brown surfaces of this Premium Gem retain substantial portions of faded mint red on both sides. Census: 1 in PR66+ Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (*Stack's*, 11/1989), lot 65; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1832 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
Reverse of 1831 Original Half Cents

3716 1832 C-1, B-1, High R.7 as a Proof, PR65 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR60. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. NGC has only examined two proof 1832 half cents in more than three decades of operation, and they are both offered in this auction. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. lists five 1832 C-1 proof half cents in his record that appeared in *Penny-Wise* in 2004. One of the five is held in the Smithsonian Institution. This lovely Gem has reflective olive and light brown surfaces with a few trivial, identifying spots on each side. Census: 1 in PR65 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (6/24/2002); Donald G. Partrick. Earlier from Kreisberg and Schulman (2/1960), lot 869 per the Breen-Hanson Condition Census.



1832 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS64+ Brown CAC
The 'Accessory E'

3717 1832 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. This is the "Accessory E" variety. That feature is a stray letter E (or a different letter) that is hidden in the wreath below the E in STATES. A projection extends to the left from the bottom leaf of the leaf pair below ES of STATES. This Choice Mint State 1832 half cent exhibits smooth light brown surfaces with splashes of gold toning on the reverse that also features hints of faded mint red. Census: 36 in 64 Brown (1 in 64+ Brown), 12 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



1832 C-2, B-2 Half Cent
PR64+ Brown CAC
From the Norweb Collection

3718 1832 C-2, B-2, R.7 as a Proof, PR64+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. The Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* identifies proofs from all three 1832 varieties. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. identifies four proofs of 1832 C-1 and seven proofs of C-2. He also lists a single proof for C-3 and notes that he had not examined that piece. The first and last coins in Coleman's list are the same. Another is held at the Connecticut State Library from the Mitchelson Collection, leaving just five examples for collectors. Walter Breen recorded eight examples in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. The mirrored obverse hosts sea-green, blue, and gold toning. The golden-brown reverse has splashes of iridescence. This is a lovely, highly appealing proof example. Census: 1 in PR64+ Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (sold with the T. James Clarke Collection); Abe Kosoff (4/1956), lot 464; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 83; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1832 C-3, B-3 Half Cent
MS64 Brown
Repunched D Reverse

3719 1832 C-3, B-3, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS62. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. All three 1832 half cent varieties are listed as R.1, and William Eckberg notes that the surviving population of these varieties differs by less than 25%. The 1832 C-3 half cent has the largest population and for that reason is an ideal type candidate. Hints of mint red are displayed on both sides of this delightful golden-brown example. The surfaces are smooth with a toning spot noticed inside the wreath below CENT. Census: 36 in 64 Brown (1 in 64+ Brown), 12 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



1832 C-3, B-3 Half Cent
MS64 Brown
Rusted Reverse Die

3720 1832 C-3, B-3, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. According to Mint records, there were no half cents minted in 1832, but clearly many were struck with the 1832 date. In his recent book *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg devoted four pages to the mintage figures of the late date Classic Head cents from 1825 to 1835. He concluded that the 154,000 reported for 1833 were actually dated 1832. This lovely olive-brown half cent exhibits faded mint red on the obverse with a small area of charcoal toning above the front hair curl. The reverse has gold, blue, and iridescent toning. Census: 36 in 64 Brown (1 in 64+ Brown), 12 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



1833 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
PR66 Red and Brown CAC
One of the Latest Proofs Made

3721 1833 C-1, B-1, R.5 as a Proof, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR63. CAC Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 1.0. The Chapman brothers held two sales of the Harlan P. Smith Collection. Their May sale included the main collection and their June sale offered duplicates from the collection. The New Netherlands cataloger described this piece is one of the latest proofs made and struck from clashed and cracked dies, "but a proof beyond possible doubt." A few small obverse toning spots match the New Netherlands plate for this coin that retains mint red on its reflective light brown surfaces. Census: 1 in PR66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: H.P. Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 598; George Roebling Collection (New Netherlands Coin Company, 59th sale, 6/15/1967), lot 1159; Donald G. Partrick.



1833 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS64 Red and Brown CAC
Ex: Harlan Page Smith

3722 1833 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS63. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 1.0. Several of Donald G. Partrick's half cents have a provenance to the New Netherlands Coin Company's 1967 sale of the George Roebling Collection, with an earlier provenance to the June 1906 Chapman Brother's sale of duplicates from the Harlan Page Smith Collection. This is one of those coins with nearly full mint red that is beginning to tone down to light brown with faint iridescence. An impressive example for an advanced collector.

Ex: H.P. Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 599; George Roebling Collection (New Netherlands Coin Company, 59th sale, 6/15/1967), lot 1160; Donald G. Partrick.



1834 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
PR64 Brown
From the Helfenstein Collection

3723 1834 C-1, B-1, R.6 as a Proof, PR64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR60. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. When historic collections like Donald G. Partrick's appear on the market, today's generation of collectors are presented with multiple opportunities to acquire coins from well-known, old-time holdings such as the Louis Helfenstein Collection, a famous name from the past for copper collectors. This Choice proof is a lovely example with rich sea-green, violet, and iridescent toning with splashes of tan on the reverse. Today we know of about two dozen 1834 proof half cents. NGC and PCGS combined have certified 23 proofs. Census: 1 in PR64 Brown, 12 finer in all color designations (3/21).

Ex: Louis Helfenstein Collection (Lester Merkin, 3/1968), lot 145; Donald G. Partrick.



1834 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS65+ Brown CAC
Ex: Harlan P. Smth

3724 1834 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS63**. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 3.0. Lot 599 in the Chapman brother's sale of June 1906 included 1833, 1834, and 1835 dated half cents, and two of those three pieces appear in the present sale. This lovely Gem exhibits lovely light brown luster with considerable mint red on each side. There were no reported hoards of 1834 half cents as there were for 1828, 1833, and 1835. Surviving examples are less frequently encountered for the 1834 half cents.

Ex: H.P. Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 599; George Roebling Collection (New Netherlands Coin Company, 59th sale, 6/15/1967), lot 1162; Donald G. Partrick.



1835 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS65 Red
Extraordinary Preservation

3725 1835 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Red NGC. Our EAC grade **MS64**. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. NGC has only assigned the Red designation to 29 Classic Head half cents for the entire series. The total includes five dated 1828, 10 of 1833, one dated 1834, and 13 dated 1835. Only six of those coins have also achieved the numerical grade of MS65, and none are finer. A trivial toning spot at LI of LIBERTY will identify this example in past or future offerings. Both sides of this sharply struck Gem display fiery mint red. Census: 4 in 65 Red, 0 finer in Red (3/21).

Ex: New Netherlands Coin Company (privately, 12/12/1966); Donald G. Partrick.



1835 C-2, B-2 Half Cent
PR64+ Brown
Elusive Proof Issue

3726 1835 C-2, B-2, High R.6 as a Proof, PR64+ Brown NGC. **Our EAC grade PR60.** Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Proof 1835 half cents are elusive and only a dozen survive, according to the research of Richard T. Coleman, Jr. published in 2004 in *Penny-Wise*. Although his example does not appear in Coleman's roster, the number of known representatives has likely changed only slightly during the intervening years. A sharply struck light brown example, the reverse has delicate pale blue overtones with a small toning spot over UN. Census: 1 in PR64+ Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (11/17/1970); Donald G. Partrick.



1835 C-2, B-2 Half Cent
MS65 Brown CAC
Cracked Reverse Die State

3727 1835 C-2, B-2, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC grade MS62.** Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 3.0. In 1968, the cataloger for the Lester Merkin sale identified this piece as a Sears Hoard coin. At the time, that hoard (circa 1935) was still a vivid memory in the lives of many collectors and dealers. Today, it is only a historical footnote for most. An outstanding Gem, this frosty Mint State piece has pristine surfaces with hints of sea-green toning on the obverse and faded mint red adhering to the reverse.

Ex: Lester Merkin (6/1968), lot 94; Donald G. Partrick.



1836 B-1 Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
Perfect Dies Original

3728 1836 Original, B-1, R.5, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. Breen Die State I. Probably about 50 proofs survive from these dies in the perfect die state, called originals. The later First Restrike pieces are from the same dies, but in later die states. They are often confused, so some examples called Originals might actually be First Restrikes, and vice-versa. This piece is entry 28 of 49 in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s list of Original proof half cents that was published in *Penny-Wise* in 2004. Although now 17 years old, Coleman's analysis is an invaluable source of information for today's catalogers. His research can be found on the Newman Numismatic Portal. A small splash of toning between Star 5 and Liberty's nose will serve as an identifier. This lovely Gem has russet-brown on the obverse and sea-green on the reverse; the eye appeal is excellent. Census: 2 in PR65 Brown, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: *Alto sale* (Stack's, 12/1970), lot 530; *Jon Hanson*; *Donald G. Partrick*.



1836 B-1A Half Cent
PR66 Red and Brown CAC
The Norweb First Restrike

3729 1836 First Restrike, B-1A, High R.6, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR62. 81.4 grains. Breen Die State I. The 1836 Original and First Restrike proofs are from the same pair of dies, distinguished by die state. The Original proofs have perfect dies while the First Restrike proofs have buckled and/or cracked dies. Attribution is difficult and there can be disagreement, even among advanced collectors. Only about a dozen of these are known today. This Premium Gem is an outstanding piece with light magenta toning over tawny-brown surfaces that retain considerable mint red. Census: 1 in PR66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: *Dr. Christian Allenburger Collection* (B. Max Mehl, 3/1948), lot 942; *Julius Windner Collection* (Stack's, 3/1958), lot 733; *Norweb Family Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 92; *Jon Hanson*; *Donald G. Partrick*.



**1836 B-2 Half Cent
PR65 Red and Brown CAC
Extremely Rare Second Restrike**

3730 1836 Second Restrike, B-2, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR64. 77.6 grains. Breen Die State I. The Classic Head proofs with the Reverse of 1840, the Second Restrikes, are only known for 1831 and 1836, and surviving examples are extremely rare. At the same time, some will argue that these are a distinctive type for design collectors. There are many numismatists who would not hesitate to designate this piece as Red rather than Red and Brown. In fact, this is the reddest example we have ever seen. This is a reasonable candidate for resubmission. The strike weakness on the reverse from EN of CENT, to LF of HALF, and to the leaves below OF AM is a result of the obverse die buckling; that design deficit is found on some extent on each of the few surviving 1836 Second Restrike half cents. Census: 1 in PR65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 70; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 7HV6, PCGS# 661000



**1837 Low-49, HT-73 Half Cent Token
MS64 Brown
The Only Hard Times Half Cent Token**

3731 1837 Half Cent Token, Low-49, HT-73, W. 11-710a, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. The 1837 half cent tokens did not originate at the Philadelphia Mint. They are identified as products of dies engraved by Edward Hulseman, and were struck at the private Scovill Mint of Waterbury, Connecticut. These pieces are often collected as part of the half cent series for two important reasons: 1. The U.S. Mint did not produce any half cents dated 1837. 2. This is the only Hard Times token that carries a half cent denomination. Lustrous chocolate-brown surfaces display faint emerald overtones.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (9/23/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1840 B-1 Original Half Cent PR65 Red and Brown CAC Breen's Series VII Restrike

3732 1840 Original PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. B-1. 81.6 grains. The Donald G. Partrick Collection of half cents provides an outstanding selection of the proof-only issues, and is nearly complete for those, including Original, First Restrike, and Second Restrike pieces. All of these issues have common obverse dies for each date, and reverse dies that were used throughout. The Original issues have large berries on the reverse, the First Restrikes have small berries with the T in CENT doubled, and the Second Restrikes have small berries with short die file marks over RICA of AMERICA. These are standard descriptions throughout the 1840s.

Richard T. "Rick" Coleman, Jr. researched all of the proof issues early in the current century with his work for the Original and First Restrike issues published in *Penny-Wise* in 2004. His similar work for the Second Restrike half cents was published in a separate monograph. Coleman's entry into half cent literature remains a highly valuable and important reference today.

Walter Breen identified this piece among his Series VII Restrikes in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Only two or three pieces are identified as such. This impressive Gem has brilliant, mirrored reddish-orange surfaces with outstanding eye appeal, displaying slight mellowing of the mint color. Census: 2 in PR65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Elmer Sears; Albert Holden; Emery May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 93; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1840 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC

A Second Rare 1840 First Restrike Half Cent

3733 1840 First Restrike, B-2, High R.7, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 82.2 grains. With a total population of just five or six coins, it is rather remarkable that two of them are included in the present collection, and it is also notable that they were acquired two years apart in 1987 and 1989. Splashes of mint red are hidden in the protected areas of the chestnut-brown obverse. Wisps of sea-green toning are evident with a few small identifying spots. The golden-brown reverse has hints of iridescent toning. Census: 2 in PR65 Brown, 3 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 72; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1840 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC

Important Half Cent Rarity

3734 1840 First Restrike, B-2, High R.7, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 83.0 grains. The Norweb cataloger included a pedigree to the 1957 Stack's sale of the Empire (Cass) sale. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. published the connection to the Bryant and Ryder sales in his 2004 *Penny-Wise* article. The 1840 First Restrike proof half cents are extremely rare. Walter Breen noted a population of six examples in the *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, while Coleman enumerated five. This Gem proof has lovely golden-brown surfaces that are fully mirrored with sharp design elements. A solitary obverse spot at Star 7 and a minuscule reverse spot on the rim over ER of AMERICA confirms the provenance. Census: 2 in PR65 Brown, 3 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: James S. Bryant Collection (Lyman H. Low, 12/1906), lot 102; Hillyer Ryder; Ryder Estate; Wayte Raymond; New Netherlands Coin Company (44th Sale, 6/1954), lot 316; Dr. Charles A. Cass (Empire Collection, Stack's, 11/1957), lot 105; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 94; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1840 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR66 Brown CAC
Extraordinary Strike

3735 1840 Second Restrike, B-3, High R.6, PR66 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. identifies 16 examples of the 1840 Second Restrike including this piece that he has matched to an example that appeared in the 1994 FUN sale. However, they appear to be different coins. This example has an extraordinary strike and pristine, mirrored surfaces, with golden-brown on the obverse and chocolate-brown on the reverse, beneath impressive light blue and violet toning. Census: 3 in PR66 Brown, 0 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Lester Merkin (3/1967), lot 131; Donald G. Partrick.



1841 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR63 Brown CAC
Ideal Type Candidate

3736 1841 Original, B-1, Low R.5, PR63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR55. 81.8 grains. The obverse crack is weak but complete from stars 3 through 7. Among the proof-only half cent issues, the 1841 Original is the best choice for type collectors, with nearly 70 examples known today. Like the 1840 Original half cent, this piece is interesting as it has traces of a flattened Reeded edge. Splashes of steel toning appear on the chocolate-brown surfaces of this piece that has an area of deeper toning within the wreath. Census: 3 in PR63 Brown, 10 finer (3/21).

Ex: Lester Merkin (3/1967), lot 132; Donald G. Partrick.



1841 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR63+ Brown CAC
Ex: Norweb Collection

3737 1841 First Restrike, B-2, High R.7, PR63+ Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC grade PR60.** 83.2 grains. Only four examples are recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, a total that is the same found in Richard T. Coleman's listing. Although he recorded five pieces, his second and fifth coins are actually the same. A scratch through the upper points of Star 5 matches the earlier appearance in the 1954 Stack's sale of the Davis-Graves Collection. Census: 2 in PR63 Brown (1 in PR63+), 5 finer (3/21) for both Restrike varieties.

Ex: Davis-Graves Collection (Stack's, 4/1954), lot 117; Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, 1963 FPL); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 97; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1841 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR65+ Brown CAC
Just Over a Dozen Known

3738 1841 Second Restrike, B-3, R.6, PR65+ Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC grade PR60.** 75.6 grains. Four examples of the 1841 Second Restrike are enumerated in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, with notes that eight others have been seen. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. lists 14 examples with three additional entries. We are unable to match the present coin to any of the others, perhaps adding a 15th example to the census record. This Gem is stunning. The golden-brown surfaces have splashes of magenta and pale blue toning with bold design definition. Census: 2 in PR65 Brown (1 in PR65+), 2 finer (3/21) for both Restrike varieties.

Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1842 B-1 Original Half Cent, PR66★ Red CAC For the Connoisseur Illustrious Provenance

3739 1842 Original, B-1, High R.6, PR66★ Red NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR65. 85.4 grains. This Premium Gem proof is stunning. Walter Breen discussed this piece in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*:

"At least one has the same kind of fiery brilliance as the 1841's; I have not seen this piece recently enough to verify if it also has the peculiar edge of the 1840 coins on this stock [Ex Charles A. Cass, "Empire": 107.] Others are more subdued in color, even when mint red."

There are, in fact, no traces of flattened reeding on the edge of this piece. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. has extended the provenance of this piece back to the 1895 Richard B. Winsor sale of the Chapman brothers. Perhaps 18 to 20 examples of the 1842 Original proof half cent survive today, and it is difficult to imagine that any could be finer than the present piece. Trivial carbon flecks accompany a hint of light brown that has formed on the fiery orange surfaces of this amazing piece. This is truly a coin for the connoisseur who appreciates the finest numismatic material. Census: 1 in PR66★ Red, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Richard B. Winsor (*S.H. & H. Chapman*, 12/1895), lot 1049; George H. Earle (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1912), lot 3668; Thomas L. Elder; (possibly) George H. Hall Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1945), lot 144 as "Brilliant red;" Dr. Charles A. Cass (*Empire Collection*, *Stack's*, 11/1957), lot 107; Norweb Family Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/1987), lot 100; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

1842 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR64+ Brown CAC
Ex: King Farouk Collection

3740 1842 First Restrike, B-2, High R.6, PR64+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 78.1 grains. The population of 1842 First Restrike half cents is about the same as the 1842 Originals, about 18 to 20 examples. Walter Breen identified four or five coins of his Series I, a single example of Series II, and five of Series III. This example is not enumerated in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, although it qualifies for Series III, according to descriptions in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia*.

Richard T. Coleman, Jr. enumerates three representatives of Group I, none of Group II, and 13 of Group III, including the present coin. Coleman's groups correspond with Breen's series, and they are identified through multiple factors including weight and toning. The complete Coleman study of proof half cents is available on the Newman Numismatic Portal. His 1999 study of the Second Restrikes appears in monograph form while his data on Original and First Restrike proofs was published in *Penny-Wise* in 2004. His work remains invaluable to collectors of the proof half cent coinage.

This olive and chestnut-brown proof has hints of light gold and pale blue toning. It is an outstanding, highly attractive example. Census: 3 in PR64 Brown (1 in PR64+), 3 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Palace Collection, King Farouk (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1700; Abe Kosoff; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 102; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





1842 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR64 Brown
Breen's Series V

3741 1842 Second Restrike, B-3, High R.6, PR64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR55. 95.7 grains. The substantial weight of this piece identifies it as part of Walter Breen's Series V or Richard T. Coleman's Group II. For all the series or groups, Breen identifies nine pieces and notes that others are reported. Coleman records 13 examples in his monograph that was published in 1999. This piece has variegated tan and blue-violet toning on the obverse and medium brown on the reverse. Census: 3 in PR64 Brown (1 in PR64+), 3 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (6/23/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



1843 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR63 Brown CAC
Breen 1a Original

3742 1843 Original, B-1a, High R.5, PR63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 83.3 grains. Although there is evidence of a wire rim, this piece probably qualifies as Breen's Original issue, B-1a. Hints of faded mint red are evident on both sides with mirrored tan and walnut-brown surfaces. The strike is bold as expected. A few small splashes of deeper toning are noted. The cataloger for Lester Merkin described this piece as a spotless mint red proof. Census: 1 in PR63 Brown, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: Stack's (12/1962), lot 17; Samuel Wolfson Collection (Stack's, 5/1963), lot 31; Bernard L. Copeland Collection (Stack's, 4/1967), lot 55; Blaise J. Dantone Collection (Lester Merkin, 3/1969), lot 629; Donald G. Partrick. This piece is not the coin in Superior's May 1973 sale as reported in the Coleman roster, although the Merkin and Superior plates are nearly identical.



1843 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR65★ Red
Light Cameo Contrast

3743 1843 Series VII Restrike, B-1b, R.7, PR65★ Red NGC. Our EAC grade PR64. 84.4 grains. The cataloger for Bowers and Ruddy observed in 1982: "The standard weight suggests this is an original, but the coin has heavy wire rims associated with restrikes, and the latter attribution is more probable." Richard T. Coleman, Jr. identifies 34 examples of the 1843 Original half cents without distinguishing between those and Breen's Series VII Restrikes. Realistically, most collectors today are content having an example from this die combination without regard to its Original vs. Restrike status. With most coins in third-party grading service holders, attribution is virtually impossible. Although both sides have a few trivial carbon specks, this beauty is amazing. It has extraordinary orange and tan surfaces and light cameo contrast on the obverse. Census: 1 in PR65★ Red, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet (circa 1895); New York Public Library (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 2142; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1843 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
Ex: Dunham and Starr Collections

3744 1843 First Restrike, B-2, High R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 81.6 grains. Walter Breen suggests a population of about 20 proofs in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, compared to the 16 examples in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s listing. A lovely mirrored proof, this piece has chestnut-brown surfaces that display delicate green-gold, pale blue, and light violet tones. Census: 1 in PR65 Brown, 0 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: William Forrester Dunham Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941), lot 1286; Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 6/1984), lot 871; Anthony Terranova; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Eric Streiner; Stack's (1/1992), lot 299; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1843 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR64+ Red and Brown CAC
Series III Restrike

3745 1843 First Restrike, B-2, High R.6, PR64+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. 72.6 grains. The extraordinarily light weight of this piece suggests that it is part of Series III that are on the thinnest planchets of any proof half cents. This piece has lovely golden-brown surfaces faded from mint red. A small spot left of Liberty's neck and another on the obverse rim at 3 o'clock are excellent identifiers. The bust of Liberty shows mint frost creating a splendid cameo appearance. Perhaps 16 to 18 1843 First Restrike proof half cents are known. Census: 2 in PR64 Red and Brown (1 in PR64+), 6 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: James A. Stack (*Stack's*, 11/1989), lot 78; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1843 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR65+ Red and Brown CAC
A Proof Half Cent Rarity

3746 1843 Second Restrike, B-3, R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. The 1843 Second Restrike proof half cents are quite rare with a population of seven or eight coins. This piece is a new example that does not match any of those in the Breen or Coleman rosters. Tiny obverse spots just left of star 6, left of the forecurl, and on the outer border at 3 o'clock might aid in plate matching for a future researcher. A wonderful Gem with cameo contrast on the obverse, this beauty has considerable mellow mint red with golden-brown and pale blue toning on both sides. Census: 5 in PR65 Red and Brown (1 in PR65+), 0 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



1844 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR66★ Red Cameo CAC
Likely the Finest

3747 1844 Original, B-1, High R.5, PR66★ Red Cameo NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR65. 86.8 grains. This amazing 1844 Red Cameo piece is the ultimate proof half cent. Both sides are fully mirrored with a few trivial carbon flecks that will serve as identifiers for future researchers. About three dozen 1844 Original proof half cents are known, and this piece is likely the finest of all. Census: 1 in PR66 Red Cameo (1 in PR66★), 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet (circa 1895); New York Public Library (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 2143; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1844 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR64 Red and Brown CAC
Extremely Rare Variety

3748 1844 First Restrike, B-2, High R.7, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. 82.5 grains. Walter Breen enumerates five examples of the 1844 First Restrike half cent including this lovely coin that is recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Richard T. Coleman, Jr., in his 2004 *Penny-Wise* article on the First Restrike proof half cents, extends the provenance back to 1895 and the Winsor Collection sale. Several trivial carbon flecks on the faded mint red obverse of this important piece confirm its earlier appearance in the B. Frank Collection sale of 1956. The reverse has medium brown toning with hints of magenta and blue. Census: 1 in PR64 Red and Brown, 3 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 1051; Edouard Frossard; later, B. Frank Collection (Stack's, 11/1956), lot 28; Richard Picker; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 108; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1844 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown
Breen's Series IV, Thin Planchet

3749 1844 Second Restrike, B-3, R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **PR62**. 75.6 grains. Perhaps 20 examples of the 1844 Second Restrike exist today. This is the only piece that Richard T. Coleman, Jr. enumerates in his Group I, although the recorded weight is well below the range that he provides for that group, and is more consistent with his Group III or Group IV. It is the first piece recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census for the Series IV proofs. This lovely Gem has intermingled golden-brown and iridescent toning with hints of violet over faded mint color. Census: 1 in PR65 Brown, 0 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: William J. Jenks Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 9/1880), lot 197; T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 12; Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 376; Donald G. Partrick.



1845 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR63 Brown CAC
Large Berries Reverse

3750 1845 Original, B-1, R.6, PR63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **PR55**. 85.2 grains. Recent research into the proof half cents suggests that about 20 examples of the 1845 Large Berries Original proofs survive today. Pale blue patina is displayed on the distinctive olive-brown surfaces of this sharply defined example. A trace of rub on the highest design points accounts for our PR55 EAC grade. Census: 1 in PR63 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: J.C. Morgenthau (9/1935); Emery May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 110; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1845 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Red and Brown CAC
An Important Half Cent Rarity

3751 1845 First Restrike, B-2, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR62. CAC. 81.6 grains. There are apparently only four of five examples of the 1845 First Restrike half cents known. Abe Kosoff acquired this coin as part of a group lot of large cents from the Palace Collection in 1954. Emery May Norweb purchased several pieces from that lot, including three that are in the present sale. Walter Breen enumerated four examples in his Series I, and mentioned two proofs of Series III. The four pieces in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s listing are identified as his Group I coins. This Gem has light olive and brown toning with splashes of faded mint red. Census: 2 in PR65 Red and Brown, 0 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Palace Collection, King Farouk (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1700; Abe Kosoff; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 111; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1845 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR66 Brown CAC
Breen's Series VI

3752 1845 Second Restrike, B-3, R.6, PR66 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. 77.3 grains. The weight of this piece fits both Series IV and Series VI as explained on page 384 of the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Some central reverse weakness is apparent, suggesting that this piece is an example of Breen Series VI. Delicate violet and sea-green toning are vividly displayed on the golden-brown surfaces of this delightful half cent. Census: 2 in PR66 Brown, 1 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: James Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 82; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1845 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR63 Brown
Affordable Proof-Only Half Cent

3753 1845 Second Restrike, B-3, R.6, PR63 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **PR50**. This piece is one of the six examples recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census with the mention of six other examples in that document. Today, there are likely about 20 examples known, including this affordable piece that has light rub on the highest design points of Liberty and the wreath. Tan and light brown surfaces are blended with pale blue tones on both sides. Census: 1 in PR63 Brown, 5 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (6/23/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



1846 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR63 Brown
From the Joseph Brobston Collection

3754 1846 Original, B-1, R.6, PR63 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **PR60**. 83.3 grains. Two museum examples are enumerated in Walter Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia* with the comment that there are at least 16 of these known. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. itemized 24 different examples in his research that was published in *Penny-Wise* in 2004. Light bluish-brown surfaces display reflective fields and iridescent toning. The untold hours that Coleman spent investigating all of the proof half cents was truly a labor of love; his material is available for all collectors to access via the Newman Numismatic Portal. Census: 1 in PR63 Brown, 4 finer (3/21).

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (*Stack's*, FPL #9, January 1963); Bernard L. Copeland Collection (*Stack's*, 4/1967), lot 58; Lester Merkin (3/1969), lot 630; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1846 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR65+ Red and Brown CAC
Extremely Rare Variety

3755 1846 First Restrike, B-2, High R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. 80.2 grains. Only four examples of the 1846 First Restrike half cents are thought to survive today: the Norweb coin (PR64 Red and Brown PCGS); the Leon Bookman example; the Missouri Cabinet piece (PR66 Brown PCGS); and this Gem (PR65+ Red and Brown NGC) that is recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census but not listed in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s roster. The present coin is tied with the Missouri Cabinet piece for finest known. This sharply detailed Gem proof has nicely mirrored fields and sharp design elements with substantial mint red on both sides. Faint bluish-brown toning prevents a Red designation. Census: 2 in PR65 Red and Brown (1 in PR65+), 0 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).
Ex: Jon Hanson (7/17/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



1846 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
From the Norweb Collection

3756 1846 Second Restrike, B-3, High R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. 97.6 grains. Recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census for Series V, this Gem proof is one of 16 known per Breen. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. records 18 pieces in his monograph of Second Restrike half cents that is available for download on the Newman Numismatic Portal. This lovely medium brown Choice proof has reddish-brown color on the obverse and steel-blue overtones on the reverse. Heavy diagonal mint striae appear at the upper obverse. This piece displays excellent definition from a sharp strike. Census: 2 in PR65 Brown, 3 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).
Ex: T. James Clarke Collection (Abe Kosoff, 4/1956); Richard Picker; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 115; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1847 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR62 Brown CAC
New to the Condition Census

3757 1847 Original, B-1, R.6, PR62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR55. 83.3 grains. This piece is not recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census or in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s registry of proof half cents. We have identified 23 different 1847 Original half cents, including two in museum collections and five circulated pieces. This piece ranks 14th of the 21 examples in private hands. An exceptional opportunity for the half cent enthusiast to acquire this proof-only variety without breaking the bank. Splendid golden-brown surfaces and sharp details are evident with trivial rim nicks on the reverse at 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock, excellent identification features for future researchers. Census: 1 in PR62 Brown, 6 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/17/1971); Donald G. Partrick.



1847 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR64 Red and Brown CAC
Breen's Series VII Restrike

3758 1847 Restrike Series VII, B-1b, R.8, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 81.3 grains per the Norweb catalog, 86 grains per Walter Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. This important piece is one of only two examples recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census for the Series VII Restrikes with the Large Berries reverse. The other example listed in that record is from the Philip M. Showers Collection, which appeared in the January 2014 sale of the Missouri Cabinet. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. included this piece in his roster of 1847 Original proof half cents. Splashes of blue-steel toning on the obverse of this Choice proof add character to this important half cent that exhibits mostly brilliant surfaces that have faded to light brown. A knife rim, or fin as it is sometimes called, is evident at the upper obverse on this piece as well as the Missouri Cabinet coin, and is a characteristic of the Series VII Restrikes. Census: 1 in PR64 Red and Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Harrie B. Price Collection (J.C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc., 9/1935), lot 871; Norweb Collection (10/1987), lot 116; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

1847 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
The Rarest Proof-Only Variety
The Breen Plate Coin

3759 1847 First Restrike, B-2, R.8, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR62. 80.2 grains. This is the plate coin in Walter Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. It is our opinion that the 1847 First Restrike proof half cent is the rarest proof-only variety, and likely the rarest half cent of any die marriage from 1793 to 1857. We believe that just two, three, or possibly four examples survive. There are three examples recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, and four examples in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s listing. However, at least two of Coleman's entries are for a single coin. Hints of pale blue toning appear on the chestnut and walnut-brown surfaces of this example that retains hints of faded mint red. The following roster is updated from the Breen-Hanson and Coleman lists to reflect recent appearances:

PR65 Brown NGC. The present piece. Jon Hanson (8/17/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

PR63 Red and Brown PCGS. Harlan Page Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1225; George H. Earle, Jr. (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3673; later, Charles M. Williams (Numismatic Gallery, 11/1950), lot 767; Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Company (9/1968), lot 1120; Kagin's Numismatic Auctions (11/1973), lot 985; later, Heritage (9/2011), lot 3108; R. Tettenhorst; Missouri Cabinet (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 181.

Proof. Stack's (3/1972), lot 530. This piece is not either of the above, and has not been seen since 1972. Coleman including this appearance in the roster of the Missouri Cabinet coin, although the plates do not appear to match.

Proof. Virgil M. Brand Collection; B.G. Johnson; C. David Pierce Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1946 FPL). This piece may be the same as the Hanson-Partrick coin, or the Stack's March 1972 coin.

Perhaps most telling about the importance of this opportunity is that the 1847 First Restrike half cent was the last half cent variety, circulation strike or proof, obtained by R. Tettenhorst for the Missouri Cabinet. Census: 4 in PR65 Brown, 1 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/17/1973); Donald G. Partrick.





1847 B-3 Half Cent
PR65+ Red and Brown CAC
Second Restrike

3760 1847 Second Restrike, B-3, Low R.6, PR65+ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR64. 86.4 grains. At least two dozen of these Second Restrike proof half cents exist, and the population may approach the 30 examples recorded in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s accounting. Coleman lists this piece and four others in his Group I for the 1847 Second Restrike half cents. A lovely Gem with faded mint red shining through light brown and iridescent overtones. This attractive piece has full mirrors and sharp design details as expected. Census: 3 in PR65 Red and Brown (1 in PR65+), 2 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: James Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 86; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1848 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
Breen 1a Variant

3761 1848 Original, B-1a, Low R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR62. 81.8 grains. Only about one dozen examples are discussed in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, while more recently, Richard T. Coleman, Jr. records just over two dozen in his record. Coleman's work provided a boon to the status of proof half cent research, while additional study would certainly enhance the topic. Light cameo contrast is evident between the mirrored fields and lustrous devices of this lovely Gem proof 1848 Original half cent. Faded mint red is noticed on the obverse, more-so on the reverse, with attractive golden-brown toning. Census: 1 in PR65 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 381; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1848 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR64 Brown
Breen's Series VII Restrike

3762 1848 Original, B-1b, Low R.6, PR64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR60. 81.8 grains. Further research into the provenance of this piece is necessary. It is identified as the coin from the Brobston Collection, and it does appear to match that plate. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. connects the Brobston coin to later sales from 1976 to 1990. However, he records a weight of 84.9 grains. In the Breen-Hanson Condition Census for the Series VII Restrikes, the weight is recorded as 79.3 grains. In this offering, we show a weight of 81.8 grains although we have not weighed the coin first hand. Pleasing medium brown surfaces exhibit bold design definition. Rose and olive toning add to the eye appeal of this Choice proof. Census: 1 in PR64 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (*Stack's, FPL #9, January 1963*); later; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1848 B-1 Original Half Cent
PR64 Red and Brown
Ex: King Farouk-Norweb
Breen's Series VII Restrike

3763 1848 Restrike Series VII, B-1b, R.8, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR62. 83.7 grains. According to Walter Breen in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, the 1848 Original half cents are Low R.7 and the Series VII Restrikes are R.8. Just two of the latter are itemized in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census: this example, and another that was in the Joseph Brobston Collection and is also part of the present offering. This Choice proof has medium brown surfaces with pleasing pale blue and sea-green toning, displaying traces of mint red. Census: 2 in PR64 Red and Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Palace Collection, King Farouk (*Sotheby's, 2/1954*), lot 1700; Abe Kosoff; Norweb Family Collection (*Bowers and Merena, 11/1987*), lot 118; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1848 B-2 Half Cent
PR65 Red and Brown CAC
Popular First Restrike Variety

3764 1848 First Restrike, B-2, High R.5, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR62. 83.7 grains. Among First Restrike half cents, the 1848 is encountered more often than most other issues, an important consideration for type collectors who might like to acquire a single example with this reverse. More than two dozen were discussed in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census while Richard T. Coleman, Jr. lists just over 40 entries. This piece from the Norweb Collection was identified in that catalog as Breen's Series I. This is a sensational example with mostly brilliant mint red surfaces and light brown toning on both sides. Liberty's portrait is especially bright and contrasts nicely with the fields. Census: 1 in PR65 Red and Brown, 2 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Thomas L. Elder (10/17/1908); Albert Holden; Emery May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 119; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1848 B-3 Half Cent
PR65+ Brown CAC
The Norweb Collection Second Restrike

3765 1848 Second Restrike, B-3, R.7, PR65+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR62. 97.0 grains. The famous Norweb Collection included two 1848 Second Restrike half cents, and both are offered in the present sale of the Donald G. Partrick Collection, more than three decades later. Both are from Breen's Series V, and one of the two coins is recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census from the Mrs. R. Henry Norweb Collection. This delightful light brown Gem has delicate blue and iridescent toning, and features a sharp strike with a bold wire rim at the upper obverse. Census: 4 in PR65 Brown (1 in PR65+), 2 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Stack's (3/1958), lot 741; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 121; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1848 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
Recorded in the Breen-Hanson Census**

3766 1848 Second Restrike, B-3, R.7, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 96.3 grains. The 1848 Second Restrike half cents are much rarer than most of the other dates from these dies. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census reports just six of these, while Richard T. Coleman, Jr. lists seven examples. Remarkably, two of those carry the Norweb-Partrick provenance, although only one appears in the Breen-Hanson roster—this example, according to the Norweb catalog. Light olive surfaces exhibit sharp details with medium brown on the reverse. A trivial rim nick over the first A in AMERICA will serve to identify this piece. Census: 4 in PR65 Brown (1 in PR65+), 2 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: New Netherlands Coin Company (3/30/1955); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 120; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1849 B-1 Small Date Half Cent
PR65 Red and Brown CAC
The Norweb Collection 'Original'**

3767 1849 Small Date, Original, B-1, R.6, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. 81.8 grains. In 1983, the Breen-Hanson Condition Census recorded 12 examples of the 1849 Small Date, Large Berries half cent issue. In that record, this piece from the Norweb Collection is identified as a Series VII Restrike. In fact, the status of these coins, now numbering 20 examples according to Richard T. Coleman, Jr., is controversial. Breen devoted several paragraphs of text explaining the controversy, but was unable to reach a conclusion about their production, either in 1849 as Original issues, or the late 1850s as a restrike. What is not disputed is the beauty of this Gem that has light brown toning over much original mint red on both sides. Small splashes of deeper toning will serve as identification for future researchers. Census: 1 in PR65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1909), lot 941; Albert Holden (acquired 9/6/1909); Emery May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 122; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1849 C-1, B-4 Half Cent MS65 Brown CAC

The Partrick Collection Large Date Proof

3768 1849 Large Date, C-1, B-4, R.2, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 78.7 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. This is the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* three-inch plate on page 432. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census records three proof examples of the 1849 Large Date half cent, including this example, another offered by New England Rare Coin Auctions in December 1976 that is thought to be the Thomas Cleneay coin sold in 1890, and a third that was in the May 1906 Chapman Brothers sale of the Harlan Page Smith Collection as part of a complete copper and silver set. The Smith coin has not been seen since that time.

Hints of greenish-gold toning appear on the reflective light brown surfaces of this example. NGC disagrees with the proof status of this coin. The strike is inconsistent with any of the proof-only half cents; however, others may arrive at a different conclusion. Regardless, it is an extremely important entry into the late series of Braided Hair half cents. Census: 8 in MS65 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Walter Breen Collection (1/1/1968); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. The Breen-Hanson Condition Census suggests that this piece is thought to be Ex: Joseph J. Mickley (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1867), lot 2120, where it was called "a proof impression and the only one I have ever met with;" Sylvester Sage Crosby (J.W. Haseltine, 6/1883), lot 1700, as "Uncirculated. Has been a proof, but surface dulled."



1849 C-1, B-4 Half Cent
MS64 Brown CAC
Large Date

3769 1849 Large Date, C-1, B-4, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. This Choice Mint State piece displays a sharp strike for the 1849 issue, although the 8 in the date is indistinct. The pleasing chestnut-brown surfaces of this lovely piece exhibit faded mint red, especially on the reverse. Examples are rarely seen with any amount of red mint color. The 1849 Large Date half cent is an important issue as the first circulation strike coinage of Christian Gobrecht's Braided Hair design that is sometimes also called the Coronet Head design. Census: 39 in 64 Brown (1 in 64+ brown), 9 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1850 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
PR64 Brown CAC
Elusive Proof Strike

3770 1850 C-1, B-1, R.2, PR64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0 as always. Undoubtedly a proof with a bold strike and reflective surfaces, one of perhaps 20 proof examples known today, including two in the present collection. NGC has certified 11 proof 1850 half cents and PCGS has certified 17. Richard T. Coleman, Jr. lists 22 proofs in his 2004 research. This piece has rich green-gold toning with hints of sea-green and splashes of faded mint red on the reverse. A few deep steel-blue toning spots on the reverse will identify this example. Census: 2 in PR64 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Robert C.H. Brock Collection; Brock Estate; University of Pennsylvania; Q. David Bowers; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1850 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, PR64 Brown
Sharp Design Definition**

3771 1850 C-1, B-1, R.2, PR64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR60. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0 as always. This lovely Choice proof has pale blue toning on its chestnut-brown obverse with lighter brown toning that accompanies considerable faded mint red on the reverse. Bold design definition includes full hair and star details on the obverse, and strong leaf venation on the reverse. An estimated one-dozen proofs were known at the time the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* was published. The population is somewhat higher today. Census: 2 in PR64 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (11/15/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



**1850 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65 Brown CAC
Borderline Red and Brown**

3772 1850 C-1, B-1, R.2, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS62. This is a borderline Red and Brown example, and an extremely important piece as such. In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg writes: "UNCs are a bit more elusive than for 1849 and are quite rare with any original color." This piece has delicate blue toning on its chocolate-brown surfaces with hints of mint red on the obverse and more color on the reverse. Some collectors consider the 1850 half cent to be the scarcest business strike of the 1849 to 1857 era. Census: 5 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Jon Hanson (6/23/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



**1851 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65+ Brown
Possible Proof Strike**

3773 1851 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65+ Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **MS60**. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0 as always. The reflective surfaces and exceptional design details point to the possibility that this Gem was struck as a proof. Many decades ago, just about any coin that had a mirrored surface was called proof, as often encountered in B. Max Mehl catalogs and those of others from the middle 20th century. Today, numismatic students are taking a much more critical look at all early issues (pre-1858) that have been called proof in the past. This attractive Gem has exceptional surfaces with lovely sky-blue and light magenta toning. Census: 21 in 65 Brown (2 in 65+), 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Stack's (1/27/1969); Donald G. Partrick.



**1851 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65 Brown CAC
A Partrick Collection Proof**

3774 1851 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS62**. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0 as always. This lovely Gem is identified as a proof in the Donald G. Partrick Collection, and while NGC disagrees, it is worthy of further close examination. The obverse has rich blue and magenta toning with pale blue over olive-brown on the reverse. NGC has never certified a proof 1851 half cent, and PCGS has examined two coins that they deem to be proofs. The Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* suggests that eight proofs exist, although we believe the true total is just five or six coins as recorded in the Coleman listing. Census: 21 in 65 Brown (2 in 65+), 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Walter Breen Collection (1/1/1968); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1851 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS64 Red and Brown CAC
Fiery Red Luster

3775 1851 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS64**. A slight trace of light brown toning on each side prevents a Red designation for this outstanding piece. Walter Breen observed in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*: "Brown Uncirculated examples are not rare; mint red ones are very rare." William Eckberg believes that red Uncirculated examples are relatively available when compared to most other dates. Only about 2% of all certified 1851 half cents have earned the Red designation as this piece should have in our opinion. Census: 16 in 64 Red and Brown, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: Leeds sale, lot 1037, Henry Chapman; New Netherlands Coin Company (Sale 59, 6/1967), lot 1172; Donald G. Partrick.



1852 B-2 First Restrike Half Cent
PR65+ Brown CAC
A Golden Brown Beauty

3776 1852 First Restrike, B-2, R.5, PR65+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **PR60**. When an 1852 proof half cent is encountered, it is likely an example of the First Restrike such as the piece offered here. While only 11 or 12 examples of the other two varieties are known, combined, there are an estimated 50 to 60 survivors of this die marriage. This variety is not included in the Coleman research, and only three examples are enumerated in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. With the number of survivors, a complete detailed Census would be extraordinarily difficult. A golden-brown beauty, this Gem proof has vibrant blue and magenta toning on the dappled obverse with reddish-brown on the reverse. Census: 10 in PR65 Brown (1 in PR65+), 4 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21).

Ex: Louis Helfenstein Collection (Lester Merkin, 3/1967), lot 143; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1852 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR65 Brown CAC
An Important Half Cent Rarity**

3777 1852 Second Restrike, B-3, R.7, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC grade PR60.** 96.7 grains. The 1852 Second Restrike, like others of this type, have short die file marks over RICA of AMERICA. Walter Breen describes this half cent as the Discovery Coin for the 1852 Second Restrike variety. Today, only seven or eight are known, including this piece and a second example in the present sale. Three of the known examples weigh in the vicinity of 88 grains, and the other four, including this piece, weigh in the 96 to 98 grain range. This is an extraordinary Gem with blue and rose toning over golden-brown surfaces. Thomas L. Elder sold this piece to Albert Fairchild Holden as an "Original" and it was later determined to be the Second Restrike variety, and the first such piece identified among 1852 half cents. The discovery coin status and illustrious provenance combine to present advanced half cent collectors with an extremely important opportunity. *Ex: Thomas L. Elder (20th Sale, 10/1908); Albert Holden; Emery May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1987), lot 130; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.*



**1852 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent
PR64+ Brown CAC
Another Example of this Rarity**

3778 1852 Second Restrike, B-3, R.7, PR64+ Brown NGC. CAC. **Our EAC grade PR60.** 98.8 grains. The fourth example in the list of six pieces in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, this coin is also listed with an expanded provenance in Richard T. Coleman, Jr.'s 1999 monograph. This example is nearly a twin to the other Second Restrike in the present offering, featuring pristine golden-brown surfaces and light iridescent toning. Census: 7 in PR64 Brown (1 in PR64+), 14 finer for both restrike varieties (3/21). *Ex: A Veteran American Collector (Thomas L. Elder, 7/1920), lot 796; Thomas L. Elder (2/1921), lot 2234; New Netherlands Coin Company (privately, circa 1953); later, ANA Sale (Kagin's, 8/1977), lot 203; Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 389; C. Watson; Auction '89 (Stack's, 8/1989), lot 1530; IMN & Associates; FUN Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1994), lot 1026; Jim McGuigan; Donald G. Partrick.*



**1852 B-4 Original
PR64 Red and Brown CAC
Large Berries Reverse
Breen's Series VII Restrike**

3779 1852 Large Berries Restrike, B-4, R.7, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR60. 83.0 grains. A lovely magenta and olive-brown proof with steel toning, and a patch of short pinscratches between HA and CE that identifies this example. Divergent opinions continued to be voiced regarding this variety, and Walter Breen devoted several paragraphs to that discussion in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*.

Most of today's collectors consider this variety to be the 1852 Original proof half cent, and as such it is perhaps the most important proof piece in the present offering of half cents from the Donald G. Partrick Collection. Just four or five examples are known, including one low-grade piece. The Missouri Cabinet PR65 Red PCGS coin appears to be the finest of those. This piece is a close second as PR64 Red and Brown. The third finest is the Eliasberg coin that is now in the Jim McGuigan Collection and is graded PR64+ Brown PCGS. A fourth piece grades VF30. When Bob Grellman cataloged the Missouri Cabinet, he noted that five examples are known.

Ex: George W. Rice Collection (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 4/1906), lot 1271; William Forrester Dunham Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941), lot 1301; Charles Williams Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 11/1950), lot 770; Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, 1963 FPL); Loye L. Lauder (William Doyle Galleries, 12/1983), lot 316; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1853 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS64 Brown CAC Popular Type Issue

3780 1853 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS60**. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. A faint die line within the first T in STATES is, according to Walter Breen in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, a die crack that indicates his late die state. In *The Half Cent Die State Book, 1793-1857*, Ronald Manley calls this feature a die file line that eventually fades away and indicates his early die state. This cataloger suggests that it might be a late die state flow line. This Choice Mint State piece has rich walnut-brown surfaces with a splash of light tan on the reverse, faded from mint red. The 1853 is a plentiful issue that is ideal for a type collection.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/26/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1854 C-1, B-2 Half Cent, PR65 Red The Only Red Proof

3781 1854 C-1, B-2, R.5 as a Proof, PR65 Red NGC. Our EAC grade **PR65**. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 2.0. The two varieties of 1854 half cents reported in the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* have long been controversial. This Gem proof shows a rust lump on the top of the I in UNITED while the C-1, B-1 variety does not have that feature. However, as Ronald Manley points out, both Breen varieties have an identical rust lump on the left upright of the H in HALF, confirming that only one physical die pair was employed. Perhaps 10 to 15 proof 1854 half cents are known today although NGC has only certified five including this, the only Red example they have examined. PCGS has certified nine proofs, but none are designated as red. This impressive Gem has fiery orange mint color with cameo contrast and a small toning spot on the reverse border at 7 o'clock. Census: 1 in PR65 Red, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Lester Merkin (3/1968), lot 160; Donald G. Partrick.



1854 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS64 Red and Brown CAC
Shallow Lump on I

3782 1854 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS63**. Breen Die State I for his first variety. This Choice Mint State piece has a shallow rust lump on the I of UNITED, but it is not immediately obvious as on the proof example in this collection. Most students of the half cent series believe today that just one variety exists in die states without or with the lump on the I. That feature reappears on certain 1856 half cents. This lovely example is nearly full red with slight mellowing on the obverse and splashes of steel-brown on the reverse. Census: 52 in 64 Red and Brown, 21 finer (3/21).

Ex: B. Max Mehl; Jon Hanson (3/12/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1855 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
PR64 Red and Brown
Spectacular Proof Impression

3783 1855 C-1, B-1, R.1, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **PR64**. Breen Die State I. NGC and PCGS have certified a total of 46 proof 1855 half cents including resubmissions. Walter Breen suggested that 35 to 40 proofs survive, and the certified population suggests that Breen's estimate is accurate. About one-third of those, 15 submissions, have a Red or Red and Brown designation. The Coleman roster lists 30 individual proofs including this piece that was cataloged as a "Fiery red gem Proof" in 1968. While slight mellowing is apparent, both sides retain full red mint color on the proof surfaces. A small toning spot just above Star 8 will serve as an excellent identifier. Census: 3 in PR64 Red and Brown, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: Louis Helfenstein Collection (Lester Merkin, 3/1968), lot 161; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1855 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS65+ Red CAC
Fiery Red Color

3784 1855 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65+ Red NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS66**. Walter Breen reported that Thomas L. Elder distributed a hoard of "spotty red Uncirculated pieces" in the 1930s. A number of those pieces appeared in a Superior sale three or four decades ago, and each one was covered in minuscule spots, unlike this amazing Gem that has fiery red mint color. Either this coin was selected as one of the nicest from Elder's hoard, or it was preserved in collections from before that group was discovered. Some peripheral weakness is evident through the obverse stars, but the surfaces are exceptional with brilliant mint frost. Although NGC has certified more than 100 Red 1855 half cents, this is the only one graded MS65+ Red with none finer (3/21). Census: 13 in 65 Red (1 in 65+ Red), 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: New Netherlands Coin Company (privately, 3/1967); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1856 C-1, B-2a Half Cent
MS62 Red and Brown
Called Proof in Norweb

3785 1856 C-1, B-2a, R.1, MS62 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. 84.8 grains. Walter Breen called this a proof and included the coin in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. The Norweb cataloger described this piece as: "The discovery Proof specimen of this variety." The present cataloger agrees with the opinion of Jon Hanson that this coin is not a proof. The mirrored surfaces are reddish-orange with dappled brown, although the strike is not consistent with proof strikes.

Ex: Thomas L. Elder (11/12/1909); Emery May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 137; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1856 Judd-177 Half Cent Pattern, PR65+ CAC Stunning Gem Proof

3786 1856 Judd-177, R.4, PR65+ NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR65. Walter Breen described the first group of these patterns in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*:

“On July 11, 1856, a parcel of fifty specimens was sent by Mint Director James Ross Snowden to the Secretary of Treasury to show what the alloy proposed for the new cent would look like, and to distribute them to committee members and others in the Congress, Senate, and Treasury Department. This initial group all show weak borders, being given a single blow apiece in the screw press from dies that were not set close enough together. Many, though with beautiful proof surface, lack relief details on parts of curls, leaves, and sometimes other details. The dentils are never struck up.”

This Gem proof seems to match Breen’s description perfectly. A lustrous tan example with indistinct design definition, including borders lacking detail. Splashes of rose toning appear on both sides. Census: 5 in PR65 (2 in PR65+), 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Louis Helfenstein Collection (Lester Merkin, 3/1968), lot 162; John Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1856 Judd-177 Half Cent Pattern, MS64 CAC Copper-Nickel Alloy

3787 1856 Judd-177, Breen-2c, Pollock-205, R.4, MS64 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS62. The Mint was experimenting with different alloys of copper and nickel in preparation for the new copper-nickel small cents. In his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen reported two variants having 90% copper and 10% nickel, or 88% copper and 12% nickel. Although he implied that they could be distinguished by weight and color, our experience suggests that metallurgical analysis is the only true way to determine the specific alloy. Yellow-tan surfaces have traces of luster with magenta and blue toning lines on each side. The strike is weak as often on these patterns in an unfamiliar composition for mint workmen. Trivial lamination is evident on Liberty’s cheek and hair. Census: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Nathan Belcher Collection (Lyman H. Low, 10/1896); J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 110; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1857 C-1, B-2 Half Cent, PR65+ Brown CAC Iridescent Toning

3788 1857 C-1, B-2, R.4, PR65+ Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade PR63. This spectacular Gem proof is from the Doubled T reverse of the First Restrike proofs struck throughout the 1840s. While the PCGS Population Report exclaims that “250+” proofs are known, the combined NGC and PCGS population reports show a total certified quantity of just 92 proofs. A figure of about half the PCGS estimate seems more likely. The obverse displays reddish-brown and pale blue on the central device over distinctive golden-brown fields. The reverse has peripheral reddish-brown with cedar-brown inside the wreath. The appearance is dramatic. Census: 4 in PR65 Brown (1 in PR65+ Brown), 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: William Van Roden Sale (Stack’s, 5/1968), lot 167; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



1857 C-1, B-2 Half Cent, PR65 Red and Brown NGC Doubled T Reverse

3789 1857 C-1, B-2, R.4, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. Our EAC grade PR63. This Gem proof is from the reverse with the doubled T in CENT that was used for all of the First Restrike proof half cents of the 1840s. Walter Breen rated this variety R.4 in proof, suggesting that at least 80 are known. The other 1857 variety, with a dot on the first A in AMERICA, is plentiful as a circulation strike but quite rare in proof. Substantial mint red is apparent on both sides of this Gem proof with pale brown toning primarily on the obverse. Census: 5 in PR65 Red and Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Stack’s (1/1958), lot 531; Corrado Romano Estate (Stack’s, 6/1987), lot 140; The Rarities Group (6/29/1987); Donald G. Partrick. The Romano catalog designates the earlier appearance as the Pelletreau Collection while the January 1958 catalog identifies this as the Mayfield Collection.



1857 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS64 Red CAC Diagnostic Dotted A

3790 1857 C-1, B-1, R.2, MS64 Red NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS64**. A small dot on the right side of the first A in AMERICA is characteristic of the variety that has a large Mint State population, although nearly all survivors are Brown or Red and Brown. A few splashes of charcoal toning appear on the obverse of this piece that exhibits fiery orange mint luster. The reverse is clear and brilliant. This piece marks an important transitional year in numismatics, seeing the end of half cent and large cent production, and the full-scale coinage of the copper-nickel small cents. Census: 8 in 64 Red, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: New Netherlands Coin Company (privately, 12/12/1966); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

End of Session Three

SESSION SEVEN
SUNDAY, APRIL 25 • 2:00PM CT
HALF CENTS



**1794 C-1b, B-1b Half Cent, Good Details
Small Edge Letters**

6926 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-1b, B-1b, High R.5—Corroded—NGC Details. Good. Our EAC grade Fair 2. 80.8 grains. Die states are undetermined due to the low-grade and corroded surfaces of this piece. Probably about three dozen of these are known today, and like decades ago, nearly all are in low grades. Cataloger Walter Breen stated in the November 1968 Lester Merkin sale that he knew of just six low-grade examples when offering this coin in 1968. Today, William R. Eckberg estimates in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857 The Story of America's Greatest Little Coin* that 35 are known. The piece is graded Fair in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census that appears in the 1983 *Breen Half Cent Encyclopedia*, and we agree with that assessment. The sharpness is Good while the maroon and olive-brown surfaces are heavily but evenly corroded. Corrosion obscures most of the edge lettering although enough is visible to identify the sub-variety.

Ex: Lester Merkin (11/1968), lot 130; Donald G. Partrick.



**1794 C-8, B-8 Half Cent, VF20
Obverse of C-7, 8, 9; Reverse of C-5, 8**

6928 1794 High Relief Head, C-8, B-8, R.5, VF20 NGC. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 98.8 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0, early. A trace of the usual reverse die crack is evident from the border to the top of the second T in STATES. This is the second of three die pairs produced from the High Relief obverse die; the reverse is a reappearance of the die used for C-5. The reverse dies of C-8 and C-9 are similar in appearance and often confused by those that are not intimately familiar with the series. However, a berry in the wreath below the F in OF is present on C-8 but not on C-9. The fraction bar ends over the center of the 2 on C-8, and extends nearly to the left edge of the 2 on C-9. Scattered handling marks are consistent with the grade of this rich, dark olive-brown half cent.

Ex: Jon Hanson (1/4/1997); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 35060 Base PCGS# 35054



**1794 C-7, B-7 Half Cent, VF Details
Rarest High Relief Variety**

6927 1794 High Relief Head, C-7, B-7, High R.5—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade VG8. 101.4 grains. Breen Die State II or III. Manley Die State 2.0. Three varieties, C-7, C-8, and C-9, share this High Relief obverse die. The former is rare and the latter is common. Walter Breen reported that two dozen examples of C-7 were known in his 1983 *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Perhaps as many as 40 representatives are known today, with at least six that grade XF or finer including two in part red Mint State. Delicate steel overtones are splashed on the tawny-brown surfaces that display slight granularity. Most of the border details remain visible on this nicely centered piece.

Ex: An Old Philadelphia Collection; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (1/1/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



**1794 C-8, B-8 Half Cent, Fine 15
Heavy Die Crack Through T**

6929 1794 High Relief Head, C-8, B-8, R.5, Fine 15 NGC. Our EAC grade VG8. 103.8 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 2.0. A heavy die crack through the second T in STATES extends to the wreath on this advanced state that Ronald Manley calls "The usual state" in *The Half Cent Die State Book 1793-1857*. In practice, the observation of that die crack with the High Relief obverse is a useful diagnostic. Both sides have intermingled olive and reddish-brown toning with pleasing surfaces that show scattered nicks on Liberty's face and neck.

Ex: Jon Hanson (1/4/1997); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 35060 Base PCGS# 35054



**1794 C-9, B-9 Half Cent, AU Details
Breen Die State II Plate Coin**

6930 1794 High Relief Head, C-9, B-9, R.2—Obverse Damage—NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade VF20. 109.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The obverse is lightly cracked from the border through the cap. Above that crack, a heavy flowline from the border to the top of the cap resembles another die crack. There is no evidence of the reverse rim breaks left of the fraction that appear on the latest Manley die state. The obverse damage is a small field mark right of the base of Y in LIBERTY, identifying this piece as the Brobston coin that reappeared in the 1966 ANA sale. There are no other surface or handling marks on this pleasing, nicely centered piece that exhibits lovely caramel-brown patina. This example is an excellent candidate for an 18th century type collection.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, FPL #9, January 1963); 1966 ANA Sale (Abe Kosoff and Numismatic Enterprises, 8/1966), lot 1376; Donald G. Partrick.



**1795 C-2b, B-2b Half Cent, VF Details
Elusive Plain Edge Variant**

6931 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, C-2b, B-2b, Low R.6—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade VG8. 78.0 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 1.0. Ronald Manley recorded a single die state for this Plain Edge variant that was the same as the latest die states of the C-2a Lettered Edge coins. Walter Breen listed three die states. A few old scratches appear on the light brown obverse surfaces that exhibit areas of maroon and charcoal-gray patina. The light brown reverse has areas of cherry and charcoal toning. A few small rim bruises are also noted on the reverse. William Eckberg estimates that there are about 35 surviving examples of C-2b, while the cataloger suggests that less than 30 survive.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/1/1969); Donald G. Partrick.



**1795 C-6a, B-6a Half Cent, Unc Details
No Pole Obverse**

6932 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, C-6a, B-6a, R.2—Tooled—NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC grade AU50. 83.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The obverse is slightly bulged along the border at the upper right. Both sides exhibit intermingled russet, tawny-brown, and steel toning with trivial corrosion. The surfaces show microscopic tooling and brushing lines. This sharply detailed half cent is nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders.

Ex: Coinhunter (Catherine Bullowa); Donald G. Partrick.



**1795 C-6b, B-6b Half Cent, Fine 15
Struck Over a 1795 S-76 Cent**

6933 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, C-6b, B-6b, R.6—Struck on Cut-Down 1795 S-76 Cent—Fine 15 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VG10. 105.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. This piece falls comfortably within the weight range that Walter Breen reported for the C-6b sub-variety. Traces of the cent under-type are most obvious in the left obverse field. Most known examples are struck on cut-down S-76 or S-78 large cents, although one is reported on a cut-down 1796 S-88 Liberty Cap cent. This piece has pleasing russet-brown surfaces with areas of mink-gray toning.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/6/1972); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35092 Base PCGS# 1018



1797 C-1, B-1a Half Cent, AU55
1 Above 1 in the Date

6934 1797 1 Above 1, C-1, B-1a, R.2 AU55 NGC. Our EAC grade VF35. 88.0 grains. Breen Die State IX or X. Manley Die State 5.0. A vertical die crack extends down from the border to the right side of the B in LIBERTY and to Liberty's top hair strands, while another die crack passes through the tip of the nose to the border at the lower right. Die failure weakens RTY of LIBERTY and ICA of AMERICA. This is the latest die state that Manley records, while Walter Breen listed 10 different die states in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Delicate blue toning appears on the pleasing light to medium brown surfaces that retain traces of cartwheel luster.

Ex: Jon Hanson (1/22/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2228, PCGS# 35101 Base PCGS# 1042



1797 C-2, B-2b Half Cent, VG8
Struck on a Cut-Down Large Cent

6936 1797 Centered Head, C-2, B-2b, R.3—Struck on Cut-Down Cent—VG8 NGC. Our EAC grade VG10. 91.0 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. Traces of the word AMERICA are noted below the misplaced row of dentils at the upper obverse with a large, indented area on the reverse. This olive-brown half cent features generally smooth, problem-free surfaces. A few leaves from the large cent reverse are also evident, and might allow for eventual determination of the host coin's variety.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/12/2002); Donald G. Partrick.



1797 C-1, B-1c Half Cent, VF20
Struck over a Cut-Down 1794 T.A.L. Cent

6935 1797 1 Above 1, C-1, B-1c, R.2—Struck on Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent—VF20 NGC. Our EAC grade VF20. 93.6 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Most of the undertype is visible on the obverse of this half cent, with the words NEW YORK from the Talbot, Allum, & Lee cent clearly seen along the right obverse border. When he penned his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen listed separate sub-varieties for the 1790s half cents that were struck on rolled-copper stock, cut-down large cents, and cut-down T.A.L. tokens. These intriguing sub-varieties are underrated. A few splashes of light gray toning appear on the blue overtones of this caramel-brown half cent.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/22/1999); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2228, PCGS# 35101 Base PCGS# 1042



1797 C-3a, B-3c Plain Edge Half Cent, AU Details
Breen Plate Coin, Over a Cut-Down Large Cent

6937 1797 Low Head, Plain Edge, C-3a, B-3c, R.3—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade VF25. 86.2 grains. Breen Die State I and the plate coin for that die state on page 192 of the *Breen Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Manley Die State 1.0. The plain edge variant from dies that were also used to strike the Lettered Edge and Gripped Edge coins. Sharp design definition is present with light granularity on the olive and steel-brown surfaces. The strike is nicely centered with a strong obverse border and complete reverse border. A small field mark near the chin aids in provenance identification. Jon Hanson records this piece as one of six Very Fine coins that are tied for fourth finest in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Remnants of large cent undertype are visible on the reverse of this important piece that was probably struck in early 1800. Past literature states that the reverse shows traces of OF AM from the undertype. Close examination shows additional undertype including leaves from the wreath, and suggests that the large cent used as a source for the planchet was possibly double struck.

Ex: Matthew Stickney (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 1687; John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 6246; Wayte Raymond; R.T. Davis Collection (Stack's, 2/1968), lot 3; Donald G. Partrick.



**1797 C-3b, B-3a Half Cent, VF Details
Low Head, Lettered Edge**

6938 1797 Low Head, Lettered Edge, C-3b, B-3a, High R.4—Corroded—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade VG7. 74.6 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Considerable tan appears on the high points of this 1797 Lettered Edge half cent that has steel-brown fields. Light porosity is evenly spread over both sides and has only a slightly detrimental effect on the overall appearance. Once thought to be a pattern (Ebenezer Locke Mason) and a major rarity with no more than five examples known per David Prosky in 1980, the rarity of the Lettered Edge coins has come down over the last several decades due to the discovery of “a flurry of very low grade examples from Fair to Good,” according to Walter Breen in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Perhaps 75 to 80 are known in all grades.

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (3/12/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1800 C-1, B-1b Half Cent, MS63 Brown
Late Die State**

6940 1800 Draped Bust, C-1, B-1b, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS63. 82.8 grains. Breen Die State IV or V. Manley Die State 4.0. Fuhrman Die State 4. Published late last year, *The Half Cent Handbook* is the most recent entry into literature covering the denomination. Ed Fuhrman’s planned series of books for each of the design types begins with the Draped Bust varieties from 1800 to 1808. Fuhrman identifies five die states for the 1800 half cents, and this example is his Die State 4. Likely a hoard coin, this lustrous half cent has rich olive and chocolate-brown surfaces with splashes of faded mint red on the reverse.

Ex: Garry Fitzgerald (3/17/1967); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222B, PCGS# 35119 Base PCGS# 1051



**1800 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS63 Brown
Breen Die State II Plate Coin**

6939 1800 Draped Bust, C-1, B-1, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 78.6 grains. Breen Die State II and the plate coin for that die state on page 198 of Breen’s *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Both sides of this rare early die state piece have full border dentils. Struck before the obverse die was lapped, this piece has internal detail within the lowest hair curl. The rust lump below the E in UNITED is small. Walter Breen identifies the State 1 and State 2 coins as his variety B-1a and claims a rating of R.7 in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Today, about one dozen State 1 examples and two dozen State 2 examples are thought to survive. Both sides have attractive chocolate-brown surfaces with bluish-steel toning at the peripheries.

Ex: Hugh Campbell; Del Bland; Roger S. Cohen, Jr. (*Superior*, 2/1992), lot 97; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222B, PCGS# 35119 Base PCGS# 1051



**1802/0 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VG Details
Complete Reverse Lettering**

6941 1802/0 Reverse of 1802, C-2, B-2, R.2—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. VG. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 78.4 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 4.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. The central reverse is sharp with HALF CENT fully legible on this middle die state piece. An old diagonal scratch in the left obverse field is blended with the surrounding area. Light roughness is evident on the steel-brown surfaces of this example. All 1802 half cents are overdates, the 2 punched over a previous 0. The two known varieties are identified as the Reverse of 1800 (C-1) with single leaves at the top of both branches, and the Reverse of 1802 (C-2) with a double leaf at the top of the right branch.

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (4/26/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, Fine Details Large Berries Reverse

6942 1803 C-1, B-1, R.1—Tooled—NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC grade Good 6. 72.8 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 3.0, late. Fuhrman Die State 3. A heavy reverse die crack can be seen between the first T in STATES and the wreath. That crack continues across the reverse to the AM, but corrosion obscures that detail. Ed Fuhrman observes that “the berries are larger than those used on the other three 1803 reverses.” There is a small raised mark between the 8 and 0 of the date, appearing to be “18’03.” It is the cataloger’s opinion that the unusual feature is, in fact, corrosion above the coin’s surface on this steel and olive-brown example.

Ex: J. Burman (10/31/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, XF Details Important Early Die State

6943 1803 C-2, B-2, High R.4—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. XF. Our EAC grade VG10. 83.2 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 3.0. Fuhrman Die State 2 or 3. The die state is difficult to determine due to the surface quality of this sharply detailed piece. A note in the hand of Walter Breen accompanies this coin and states in part: “This is another variety that is impossible to find above Fine & on a clean & lightly colored planchet. The majority of these are dark like this one, but much more porous or rough.” The bluish-steel and caramel-brown surfaces show light granularity on both sides. In *The half Cent, 1793-1857, The Story of America’s Greatest Little Coin*, William R. Eckberg suggests that about 100 examples survive, and he further notes that only about a dozen of those grade VF or better.

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (3/12/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VG Details Rarest Die Pair

6944 1803 C-2, B-2, High R.4—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VG. Our EAC grade Good 5. 80.6 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 7.0. Fuhrman Die State 11. The rim break on the tops of STAT is complete on this late die state piece. Ronald Manley observes that this is the usual die state for the variety. Slight corrosion is evident on the espresso-brown surfaces of this important piece that represents the rarest die pair of 1803-dated half cents.

Purchased for \$100 cash (10/5/1998); Donald G. Partrick.



1803 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, Unc Details The ‘Cross-Eyed Zeros’

6945 1803 C-3, B-3, R.1—Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC grade AU50. 87.6 grains. Breen Die State VIII. Manley Die State 4.0. Fuhrman Die State 5. Advanced cracks are present on both sides with a sharp die bulge at the 18 of the date. The zeros in the denomination appear to touch on this reverse, giving it the Cross-Eyed Zeros name. The die bulge on the obverse of later die states provides immediate identification while the reverse feature will identify early state coins. Although this example has been cleaned, it exhibits outstanding cinnamon-brown surfaces with wispy blue overtones and excellent eye appeal. This is a lovely piece well worthy of consideration.

Ex: Jon Hanson (6/1/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1803 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, AU53
Extra Berry Reverse**

6946 1803 C-4, B-4, Low R.4, AU53 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF40. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0 as always. 360 Degree Die Alignment. No Fuhrman die states are observed for this variety that has a reverse die also appearing on 1805 C-2. The extra berry outside the wreath below the first T in STATES provides immediate identification. We know that all examples of the 1803 C-4 were actually struck in 1805 due to the use of a new punch for the three Ts on the reverse. Current students of the half cent series rate this variety Low R.4 or High R.3. William Eckberg estimates a surviving population of 175 coins, and they are rarely found above the XF grade level. He writes that "fewer than five are known in AU and better." This splendid representative displays dappled umber and tawny-brown surfaces that retain traces of luster.

Ex: Boston Collector; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (4/15/1968); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222E, PCGS# 35137 Base PCGS# 1060



**1803 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, XF45
Inverted Reverse**

6947 1803 C-4, B-4, Low R.4, XF45 NGC. Our EAC grade VF20. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Ed Fuhrman doesn't record die states for this variety since all known examples appear to be in the same state. The 1803 C-4 half cent was once considered an important rarity, while today it remains scarce. Intermingled steel and tawny-brown toning appear on both sides with slight reverse verdigris that is insufficient to result in an NGC "details" grade. The reverse die is inverted (rotated 180 degrees).

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/4/1972); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222E, PCGS# 35137 Base PCGS# 1060



**1803 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, VF30
Light Reverse Clash Marks**

6948 1803 C-4, B-4, Low R.4, VF30 NGC. Our EAC grade Fine 15. 86.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Minor corrosion spots appear on the obverse of this russet and cedar-brown example. Slight verdigris is evident on the reverse. Like the 1803 C-2 half cents, this variety is usually found in low grades. Typical surviving examples fall in the Good to Fine range, while VF grade coins are scarce, and higher-grade pieces are rare.

Ex: Ralph Pfau (10/3/1968); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222E, PCGS# 35137 Base PCGS# 1060



**1804 C-5, B-4a Half Cent, VF Details
Same Dies as Cohen-3**

6949 1804 Spiked Chin, C-5, B-4a, Low R.4—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade Fine 12. 85.8 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 4.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. This is a late die state with extensive reverse die cracks and advanced die bulging below TES. This variety is technically a die state of the C-3 die marriage, now with the Spiked Chin feature that was the result of an unknown accident in the mint. Curved die lines in the lower right obverse field are another feature resulting from the same mishap. An unidentified object, perhaps a screw, came loose from the press and landed on top of a planchet when the dies came together, damaging the obverse die. We know that there was a planchet in the press at the time as there is no reverse damage. The mostly steel-brown surfaces have splashes of tawny-brown on each side with a thin, old scratch across Liberty's cheek and ear, into the hair.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/26/1967); Stack's (5/1975), lot 519; Donald G. Partrick.



1804 C-6, B-6 Half Cent, AU58
Late Die State

6950 1804 Spiked Chin, C-6, B-6, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU50. 87.6 grains. Breen Die State XIV. Manley Die State 11.0. Fuhrman Die State 19. Nearly the latest die state that Ronald Manley and Ed Fuhrman record for this extremely popular Spiked Chin variety. Ebenezer Gilbert recorded eight die states, Thomas Katman described 11 in a 1974 *Penny-Wise* article, Ronald Manley identifies 12, Walter Breen recorded 16, Gene Braig identified 17 in his 1990 *Penny-Wise* article, and Ed Fuhrman lists 20 die states. Roger Cohen mentioned that die states exist, and illustrated early, middle, and late die states, but went no further. Some collectors have opined that there could be as many as 40 die states, while others state their belief that every surviving example is a different die state! That is technically true, but describing every coin as a different die state would be an impossible task. A few splashes and spots of deep steel-brown toning appear on the lovely tan and golden-brown surfaces of this piece that retains faded mint luster.

Ex: Howard Hazelcorn (7/20/1966); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35161 Base PCGS# 1075



1804 C-7, B-5 Half Cent, VF30
Intermediate Die State

6951 1804 Spiked Chin, C-7, B-5, R.4, VF30 NGC. Our EAC grade Fine 15. 83.6 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 4.0. Fuhrman Die State 3. Although there are not as many die states as the 1804 C-6 half cent, the C-7 is another popular variety with many states of the reverse die. Ronald Manley and Ed Fuhrman record 11 die states of this variety, many with extensive reverse rim breaks. A lovely example of this scarce variety having a surviving population in the neighborhood of 150 pieces. Traces of caramel-brown accompany the espresso-brown surfaces of this important half cent. Scattered circulation marks are consistent with the grade.

Ex: Jon Hanson (3/26/1967); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35164 Base PCGS# 1075



1804 C-8, B-7 Half Cent, AU50
Late Die State

6952 1804 Spiked Chin, C-8, B-7, R.1, AU50 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF25. 86.2 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 6.0. Fuhrman Die State 7. The top of the E in LIBERTY is faintly visible on this late die state example of the plentiful 1804 C-8 half cent. Intermingled bluish-steel and light chocolate patina provides an attractive presentation. This is an excellent candidate for the collector seeking an example of the Spiked Chin type.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35167 Base PCGS# 1075



1804 C-8, B-7 Half Cent, XF45
Late Die State

6953 1804 Spiked Chin, C-8, B-7, R.1, XF45 NGC. Our EAC grade VF25. 88.4 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 6.0. Fuhrman Die State 5. Ever so slightly later than the other Fuhrman State 5 coin in this offering. It is popular to speculate that the two coins were struck one right after the other, though that is impossible to prove. Perhaps they were struck on the same day. Splashes of walnut-brown toning appear on the tan and tawny-brown surfaces of this pleasing Spiked Chin half cent.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35167 Base PCGS# 1075



1804 C-8, B-7 Half Cent, VF35
Late Die State

6954 1804 Spiked Chin, C-8, B-7, R.1, VF35 NGC. Our EAC grade VF25. 82.0 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 6.0. Fuhrman Die State 7. The retained cud over LIBE obscures the tops of all those letters, although the top of the E is faintly visible on this example. The 1804 C-8 is easily the most available of the four Spiked Chin varieties; as with the other three, many die states are known. In fact, a collection of all die states for these four varieties would require 42 coins per the Fuhrman reference. A few splashes of light blue toning reside on the splendid cinnamon-brown surfaces of this attractive piece.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/23/1967); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35167 Base PCGS# 1075



1804 C-8, B-7 Half Cent, VF Details
Middle Die State

6955 1804 Spiked Chin, C-8, B-7, R.1—Scratched—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade VF20. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 6.0. Fuhrman Die State 5. A retained cud on LIBE is in its earliest stage, with the tops of those letters still visible. Most examples of 1804 C-8 are early die state coins before the cud has formed. A few light scratches are evident on the obverse of this olive and steel-brown example.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



1804 C-9, B-8 Half Cent, AU58
Early Die State

6956 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-9, B-8, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 88.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Light die cracks connect the centers of IBER and the tops of RTY, the latter crack extending slightly into the field right of the Y. Traces of luster remain on the light and dark chocolate-brown surfaces.

Ex: Jon Hanson (6/24/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35155 Base PCGS# 1069



1804 C-9, B-8 Half Cent, XF45
Late Die State

6957 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-9, B-8, R.2, XF45 NGC. Our EAC grade VF20. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State V. Manley Die State 5.0. Fuhrman Die State 7. A complete rim break joins the tops of RTY on this late die state 1804 C-9 half cent. There is a faint crack extending through the drapery. Both sides exhibit bluish charcoal-brown surfaces with a few tan splashes on the obverse.

Ex: Campbell Collection; Jon Hanson (6/24/1973); Stack's (5/1975), lot 513; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35155 Base PCGS# 1069



**1804 C-9, B-8 Half Cent, VF25
Late Die State**

6958 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-9, B-8, R.2, VF25 NGC. Our EAC grade **Fine 15**. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State V or VI. Manley Die State 5.0. Fuhrman Die State 7. The late die state with the rim break over RTY and other obverse cracks. The obverse is mostly russet-brown with some darker brown peripheral toning, while the reverse is mostly walnut-brown intermingled with cinnamon.

Ex: Jon Hanson (3/1/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35155 Base PCGS# 1069



**1804 C-12, B-11 Half Cent, MS60 Brown
Breen Die State II**

6960 1804 Crosslet 4, No Stems, C-12, B-11, R.1, MS60 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman does not record a die state for the 1804 Crosslet 4, No Stems variety since all examples appear in the same die state. Walter Breen writes in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*: "Prior to about 1965, this was a rarity in mint state. Since then, many have turned up, mostly brown or strangely mottled, possibly representing a hoard." This piece is just such a coin, with ebony dappling on the light brown obverse. The reverse is olive and chestnut-brown with a few splashes of charcoal toning.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/4/1972); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35173 Base PCGS# 1072



**1804 C-11, B-12 Half Cent, Fine Details
The Rare Middle Die State**

6959 1804 Plain 4, Stems, C-11, B-12, R.2—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. **Fine**. Our EAC grade **VG7**. 81.6 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. HALF CENT and the ribbon bow are beginning to fail in this die state. An old scratch at the upper left obverse and other scratches in the right obverse field are blended with the surrounding cedar-brown surfaces of this piece.

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (9/23/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



**1804 C-13, B-10 Half Cent, AU58
Plain 4, No Stems**

6961 1804 Plain 4, No Stems, C-13, B-10, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **AU55**. 84.4 grains. Breen Die State I or II. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. This Choice AU example is sharply and evenly struck with no apparent weakness on either side. The obverse border lacks detail, a characteristic of nearly all examples from this die pair. Both sides retain luster on the lovely light brown surfaces that display accompanying pale blue toning.

Ex: Jon Hanson (3/1/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35176 Base PCGS# 1063



1805 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, VF Details
Small 5, Stems

6962 1805 Small 5, Stems, C-3, B-3, R.4—Damaged—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade VG7. 83.2 grains. Breen Die State 2.0. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman does not list die states for this variety. The usual die bulge is visible in the right obverse field. The 1805 C-3 is slightly more plentiful than the C-2 that also has a small 5 in the date and stems on the reverse. Demand is strong as these coins are listed in the *Guide Book*, and high-grade examples are rarely encountered. Less than 200 representatives are known for both varieties and none are known finer than XF. A few minor dents and other circulation marks are evident on this olive-brown example, although we see no anomalies sufficient for the NGC designation.

Ex: Ralph Pfau (11/3/1968); Donald G. Partrick.



1806 C-2, B-1 Half Cent, XF45
Small 6, Stems

6964 1806 Small 6, Stems, C-2, B-1, Low R.4, XF45 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF30. 84.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 3.0. Fuhrman Die State 3 that he rates as R.7. This is the usual Small 6, Stems half cent and it is an important Guide Book variety. With more examples surfacing in recent years, the rarity rating has evolved from Cohen's "Rarity 5" in 1971, to Breen's "Low Rarity 5" in 1983, Manley's "Rarity 4" in 1998, and Eckberg's estimate of 175 survivors (Low R.4) in 2019. The obverse and reverse contrast with walnut-brown on the former and chestnut-brown on the latter.

Ex: Paul Magriel Collection; Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (5/16/1969); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222], PCGS# 35194 Base PCGS# 1096



1806 C-1, B-3 Half Cent, AU58
Small 6, No Stems

6963 1806 Small 6, No Stems, C-1, B-3, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU55. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 1.0. No die states are listed in Fuhrman. Clash marks are always visible on examples of 1806 C-1, although they are subtle on this piece. This is one of five examples called Uncirculated that were specifically recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census for 1806 C-1. Faded mint red remains on the bluish-brown surfaces of this attractive half cent.

Ex: Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, FPL #9, January 1963); Richard Picker (6/3/1967); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222], PCGS# 35191 Base PCGS# 1093



1806 C-2, B-1 Half Cent, VG8
Small 6, Stems

6965 1806 Small 6, Stems, C-2, B-1, Low R.4, VG8 NGC. Our EAC grade VG8. 80.0 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. The clash marks below RT of LIBERTY are barely visible due to the low grade of this piece, but they are present. This pleasing two-tone half cent has bluish-steel fields and light olive devices with scattered microscopic pit marks on the obverse.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222], PCGS# 35194 Base PCGS# 1096



**1807 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU58
Late Die State**

6966 1807 C-1, B-1, R.1, AU58 NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 85.8 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 4. The fields are rough due to die wear and the border details are mostly absent on this piece, the usual die state of 1807 half cents. Called Uncirculated in its 1975 auction appearance. This piece shows only a trace of wear on the highest design points, including Liberty's cheek and shoulder. A few areas of tan are faded from original mint red. Nearly full cartwheel luster is present on the bluish-brown surfaces.

Ex: C. Douglas Smith; Garry Fitzgerald (4/9/1967); Stack's (5/1975), lot 524; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222K, PCGS# 35203 Base PCGS# 1104



**1808/7 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VF30
Prized Late Die State**

6968 1808/7 Overdate, C-2, B-2, R.2, VF30 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade Fine 15. 82.6 grains. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 3.0. Fuhrman Die State 5. This piece is cracked through the tops of LIBERTY with a full rim break over TY. Ed Fuhrman observes in *The Half Cent Handbook* that "The later die states involving the cud(s) above the word LIBERTY are highly prized by specialists." A tiny rim nick beneath the 1 in the date identifies this piece as the Bland-Cohen specimen that features lovely olive and chocolate-brown surfaces that are exceptionally pleasing for the grade.

Ex: Del Bland; Roger S. Cohen, Jr. (*Superior*, 2/1992), lot 250; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222L, PCGS# 35212 Base PCGS# 1110



**1808/7 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU Details
Exceptional High-Grade Example**

6967 1808/7 Overdate, C-2, B-2, R.2—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade VF35. 81.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Fuhrman Die State 1, showing a faint die crack through the tops of RTY. Ronald Manley records seven die states while Walter Breen and Ed Fuhrman record nine. A complete set of those die states presents a great collecting challenge. Although light scratches are noted at the lower obverse and minor handling marks appear on the reverse, this is an exceptional high-grade example of the earliest and usual die state for the 1808 over 7 half cents. This piece was graded "Ex. Fine-40" in its 1962 auction appearance and recorded as the seventh finest known to the cataloger. Two decades later, it appeared again as seventh finest in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Traces of faded mint red appear on the glossy chocolate-brown surfaces of this top-flight coin.

Ex: John Story Jenks (*Henry Chapman*, 12/1921), lot 6258; later, *New Netherlands* (56th Sale, 6/1962), lot 438; Richard Picker; Lester Merkin (9/1968), lot 62; Donald G. Partrick.



**1808 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, AU55
Spectacular Double Strike**

6969 1808 Normal Date, C-3, B-3, R.1—Double Struck—AU55 NGC. Our EAC grade VF30. 81.2 grains. Breen Die State VII. Manley Die State 5.0. Fuhrman Die State 4. The bold double strike on this spectacular piece is primarily apparent on the obverse although it is also visible on the reverse. Both sides have intermingled tan, chocolate, and steel-brown toning with pleasing surfaces. A challenging coin to grade due to the double strike and late die state. Ed Fuhrman writes: "It takes a bit of experience to properly grade these late die state specimens."

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/19/1999); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 26Y2, PCGS# 35206 Base PCGS# 1107



**1808 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, VF35
Inverted Reverse Die**

6970 1808 Normal Date, C-3, B-3, R.1, VF35 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF20. 86.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. Fuhrman Die State 2. Die Alignment: 360 degrees. Many die rotations are noted for the 1808 C-3 half cents. For the grade, this dark chocolate-brown half cent has exceptional surfaces, a key to strong collecting interest today. Slight corrosion is evident on the obverse border over the I in LIBERTY.

Ex: Purchased for \$220 at a Melville, New York Coin Show (3/26/2000); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 26Y2, PCGS# 35206 Base PCGS# 1107



**1809 C-3, B-4 Half Cent, MS64 Brown
Rim Break Over ED S**

6972 1809 Normal Date, C-3, B-4, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Well-struck with nearly full border dentilation and excellent centering. This piece shows a full rim break over ED S as seen in the latest die states of the 1809 C-2 half cents that shared this reverse die. An exceptional example with full cartwheel luster on its dark chocolate-brown surfaces, showing areas of tan that is faded from mint red.

Ex: Howard Hazelcorn (7/20/1966); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 35224 Base PCGS# 1123



**1809 C-3, B-4 Half Cent, MS64 Brown
Early Die State**

6971 1809 Normal Date, C-3, B-4, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 83.0 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Nearly full border details are visible on this early die state example. Perhaps three dozen 1809 C-3 half cents are known in Mint State grades including this piece, one of just three that were specifically recorded in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census. Both sides have full cartwheel luster with dark bluish-chocolate toning on the obverse, and lighter gold and olive on the reverse. A small circular toning spot over the A in HALF identifies this example.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/24/1976); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 35224 Base PCGS# 1123



**1809/6 C-5, B-5 Half Cent, Unc Details
The 9 Over an Inverted 9**

6973 1809/6 Over Inverted 9, C-5, B-5, R.1—Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. Our EAC grade AU50. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. This is the usual die state with strong border details, light obverse die cracks, and a small die lump below the second A in AMERICA. Often called an 1809 over 6 overdate, this is actually a blundered die where the engraver punched an inverted 9 and then corrected his mistake. We know it is not a 9 over 6 as 1806 half cents were an entirely different design. Although cleaned and retoned, this is a pleasing olive and bluish-steel example of the popular *Guide Book* listed variety.

Ex: Howard Hazelcorn; Donald G. Partrick.



**1809 C-6, B-6 Half Cent, MS62 Brown
Late Die State**

6974 1809 Normal Date, C-6, B-6, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 85.4 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 6.0 or possibly Die State 7.0. This lovely Mint State example shows extensive obverse rim breaks from 12:30 to 3 o'clock. While the borders and peripheral details are indistinct, the central design motifs are sharply defined. Both sides have splashes of cedar toning on the lustrous chestnut-brown surfaces.

Ex: Jon Hanson (2/9/1969); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222P, PCGS# 35227 Base PCGS# 1123



**1810 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS63 Brown
Rarely in Finer Quality**

6976 1810 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. The die flaw from Liberty's jaw across the neck is light on this example that has the usual prominent die crack through stars 5, 6, and 7, continuing to the upper hair curls. Full cartwheel luster is present on the steel-brown obverse that exhibits frosty tan through the date and last three stars. Light tan luster appears on the reverse with splashes of chocolate-brown. This piece is nicely centered with nearly normal die alignment. Census: 4 in 63 Brown, 9 finer (2/2021).
Ex: RARCOA (11/10/1973); Stack's (5/1975), lot 529; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222R, PCGS# 35236 Base PCGS# 1132



**1809 C-6, B-6 Half Cent, Fine Details
Struck 20% Off Center**

6975 1809 Normal Date, C-6, B-6, R.1—Off Center—Corrosion—NGC Details. Fine. Our EAC grade Good 6. This piece is struck about 20% off center towards 12 o'clock (obverse) and 9 o'clock (reverse), indicating that one of the dies is rotated. Typically, the term is "rotated reverse" although it is actually not possible to determine which die was rotated. Die rotation among the early U.S. Mint issues is not an error, but a common occurrence for the early Mint workmen who apparently did not take corrective measures. Light corrosion and scattered handling marks are evident on the walnut-brown surfaces of this error half cent.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



**1810 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS62 Brown
Late Die State**

6977 1810 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. The arcing die flaw across Liberty's neck and curls is fully evident on this late die state piece with 135-degree die alignment. This is a lustrous and attractive Mint State piece with glossy chocolate-brown surfaces. Faint blue overtones are evident with deeply dappled maroon patina. A glass reveals the slightest traces of original mint red on the reverse. A faint scratch from star 2 crosses the field to the lower part of the bust. The weak strike through the right-side stars and at the right reverse is an artifact of the late die state and non-parallel die faces.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/17/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222R, PCGS# 35236 Base PCGS# 1132



1810 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VF35 Earliest Die State Seen

6978 1810 C-1, B-1, R.1, VF35 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF20. 83.0 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0, early. Manley only records the one die state for the 1810 half cents. This example is early with the usual obverse die flaw absent, and only a trace of the die crack through Stars 5, 6, and 7 is visible. Myriad circulation marks appear on both sides of this chocolate-brown example that is imperfectly centered on the obverse. Donald G. Partrick wrote on his envelope: "Virtually a perfect die state. Only one known. Gilbert never knew it existed."

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (11/27/1969); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222R, PCGS# 35236 Base PCGS# 1132



1811 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU53 Star 13 Centered

6979 1811 Wide Date, C-1, B-1, R.4, AU53 NGC. Our EAC grade VF35. 81.4 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. The two circulation strike varieties of 1811 half cents are commonly described as the Wide Date (C-1) and Close Date (C-2) varieties, and the difference is obvious when examples of both types are side-by-side. However, that proximity is not always present, so this cataloger takes a quick look at Star 13 to the lower right. That star is centered between the hair curl and border on the Wide Date C-1 variety, and it appears to touch the border on the Close Date C-2 obverse. This coin has lovely walnut and chestnut-brown surfaces with exceptional eye appeal.

Ex: Grand Central Sale (11/1966), lot 76; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222S, PCGS# 35239 Base PCGS# 1135



1811 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VF Details Double Struck

6980 1811 Close Date, C-2, B-2, R.2—Double Struck—Damaged—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade VF20. 80.6 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. This piece is double struck with the second strike nearly 100% off-center. The surfaces are generally smooth with minor handling marks, although a rim bruise is noted over TAT.

Ex: Walter Breen Collection; Jon Hanson (3/26/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1811 Half Cent Host, AU55 JDM Paddle Wheel Steamboat

6981 1811 Close Date, C-2, B-2 Host, Paddle Wheel Steamboat J.D.M. Counterstamp, Brunk M-32, AU55 NGC. The sidewheel steamer John David Morgan is believed to be the vessel depicted on this pictorial counterstamp bearing the initials J.D.M. below. The steamer was built in 1828 and operated out of Savannah, Georgia. Just over 20 examples are believed to exist, and they are apparently all on 1811 or 1828 half cent hosts, although not all show distinct undertype. The 1811 date is clearly visible on this piece at 8 o'clock. Other details from the host coin are also visible with close examination. This exciting cross-over piece will appeal to both token and half cent collectors.

Ex: Jon Hanson (6/24/2002); Donald G. Partrick.



1825 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU55
The Scarcer 1825 Variety

6982 1825 C-1, B-1, Low R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **VF30**. 84.6 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. The 1825 C-1 half cent is considerably scarcer than the C-2 die marriage that is rated R.1. While the difference between R.1 and Low R.3 seems moot, the reality is that only about 10% of all 1825 half cents are from the C-1 die pair. Chestnut and walnut-brown are attractively blended together on this example that displays a few old scratches and inconsequential handling marks.

Ex: Jon Hanson (4/4/1972); Donald G. Partrick.
 NGC ID# 222T, PCGS# 35246 Base PCGS# 1141



1828 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS62 Brown
13 Stars Obverse

6984 1828 13 Stars, C-1, B-1, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. 83.6 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 3.0. This is a lovely Mint State example of 1828 C-1, a common variety in an uncommon state of preservation. AU and Mint State survivors from these dies are rarely encountered. Full cartwheel luster is evident on the cedar-brown surfaces of this outstanding piece that has a few splashes of tan, faded from mint red.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/30/1972); Donald G. Partrick.
 NGC ID# 222V, PCGS# 35258 Base PCGS# 1147



1826 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU Details
6 Over Horizontal 6

6983 1826 C-2, B-2, High R.3—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. Our EAC grade **XF40**. 84.8 grains. Breen Die State II, early. Manley Die State 1.0. The 1826 C-2 half cents in the earliest die states show a well-defined horizontal 6 beneath the 6 in the date, with the visibility of remnants diminishing until none are seen after the early states. This example shows clear traces of the underlying horizontal 6. NGC mentions that the obverse is scratched although it is blended with the surrounding surfaces. The obverse has considerable tawny-brown within a frame of cedar-brown, while the latter appears over nearly all of the reverse.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/23/1967); Donald G. Partrick.



1828 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS61 Brown
13 Stars Obverse

6985 1828 13 Stars, C-1, B-1, R.1, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. 84.6 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 3.0. Today, all three 1828 die varieties are rated R.1 although C-1 is slightly scarcer than C-3 among the 13 Stars varieties. The reverse die of 1828 C-1 was used in 1826, so Roger Cohen and Walter Breen placed it first in their emission sequence. Ronald Manley has shown that the Mint preferred using new dies at the beginning of each year, so it is now thought that this was the last 1828 variety minted. Minor verdigris and dark toning splashes appear to the left on both sides. A nicely centered impression, this 1828 half cent has light tan surfaces that retain traces of faded mint luster.

Ex: David Proskey; later, Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.
 NGC ID# 222V, PCGS# 35258 Base PCGS# 1147



1828 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU53
13 Stars Obverse

6986 1828 13 Stars, C-1, B-1, R.1, AU53 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade VF35. 85.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. Walter Breen and Ronald Manley agree that repunching of the second star is present in the first two die states. Breen describes two additional die states and Manley records one later state. Splashes of pale blue toning, primarily on the devices, accompanies the splendid russet-brown surfaces of this lovely half cent. This piece was graded Extremely Fine in its 1972 auction appearance.

Ex: Stack's (2/1972), lot 249; Jon Hanson (5/30/1972); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222V, PCGS# 35258 Base PCGS# 1147



1828 C-2, B-3 Half Cent, AU58
12 Stars Obverse

6988 1828 12 Stars, C-2, B-3, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade XF40. 84.6 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. The 1828 12 Stars half cent has been prized among collectors since the variety was first described in W. Elliot Woodward's 1862 catalog of the Reverend Joseph Finotti Collection. A trace of high-point rub is noted with small marks below Liberty's eye. Nearly full cartwheel luster remains on both sides.

Ex: Jon Hanson (1968); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222W, PCGS# 35264 Base PCGS# 1150



1828 C-2, B-3 Half Cent, MS63 Brown
12 Stars Obverse

6987 1828 12 Stars, C-2, B-3, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade AU50. 85.8 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. Although today the variety is considered R.1, the 1828 12 Stars half cent is still scarcer than the other two varieties of the date. The lustrous tawny-brown surfaces of this splendid piece display splashes of bluish-steel toning on the obverse, with hints of faded mint red on the reverse.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 222W, PCGS# 35264 Base PCGS# 1150



1828 C-3, B-2 Half Cent, AU55
Candidate for the Pedigree Collector

6989 1828 13 Stars, C-3, B-2, R.1, AU55 NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 84.2 grains. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 2.0. Rather unusual olive and steel-brown toning is noted on the obverse with rich blue-steel toning on the reverse, accompanied by splashes of light tan. This is an excellent opportunity for the pedigree aficionado to obtain an example from the Donald G. Partrick Collection.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick (purchased in 1966 as mint state for \$35).

NGC ID# 222V, PCGS# 35261 Base PCGS# 1147



**1829 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS64+ Brown
Breen's Early Die State**

6990 1829 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64+ Brown NGC. Our EAC grade AU55. 83.4 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 2.0. An early die state per Walter Breen in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Splashes of blue-steel toning appear on the tawny-brown surfaces of this lustrous Mint State half cent.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/30/1972); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222X, PCGS# 35267 Base PCGS# 1153



**1832 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU53
Highest Leaf Under E**

6992 1832 C-2, B-2, R.1, AU53 NGC. Our EAC grade XF45. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Intermingled steel-blue, tan, and light orange toning are evident on both sides of this piece that will provide an important opportunity for the pedigree collector to acquire an example from the Donald G. Partrick Collection.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick (Purchased in 1966).
NGC ID# 222Y, PCGS# 35276 Base PCGS# 1159



**1832 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS61 Brown
Glossy Surfaces**

6991 1832 C-1, B-1, R.2, MS61 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. Breen Die State I. Manley Die State 1.0. Mintage figures for half cents in the early 1830s are mysterious. None were reported for 1832, although thousands of 1832-dated half cents survive today. William Eckberg studies mint coinage figures for the period in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, and believes that the 154,000 half cents delivered in June 1833 were all dated 1832, a reasonable supposition given the number that are known today. Minor rim marks are seen on the obverse at 6 o'clock and 12 o'clock. This Mint State example has lustrous light brown surfaces with peripheral steel-brown toning.

Ex: New Netherlands (59th Sale, 6/1967), lot 1157; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222Y, PCGS# 35273 Base PCGS# 1159



**1832 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, MS64 Brown
Fully Lustrous**

6993 1832 C-3, B-3, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Both sides of this Choice Mint State half cent have cartwheel luster with blue and violet toning on the obverse. The reverse displays intermingled tan, caramel-brown, and light blue-steel toning. A lovely example suitable for a type set or date collection.

Ex: E. Karasik (4/3/1976); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222Y, PCGS# 35279 Base PCGS# 1159



**1832 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, MS63 Brown
Repunched D Reverse**

6994 1832 C-3, B-3, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **MS60**. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. Attribution of the three known 1832 half cent varieties is easily accomplished with a quick examination of the reverse. Those with the high leaf under the final S and a normal D in UNITED are examples of C-1. When the highest leaf is under the E of STATES, the variety is C-2. If the highest leaf is under the final S, and the D in UNITED is repunched along its right curve, the variety is C-3. Splashes of light tan, faded from mint red, are evident on both sides of this bluish chocolate-brown beauty.

Ex: Jon Hanson (12/10/1967); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 222Y, PCGS# 35279 Base PCGS# 1159



**1837 Half Cent Token, MS62 Brown
Low-49, HT-73, W. 11-710a**

6996 1837 Half Cent Token, Low-49, HT-73, W. 11-710a, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. This is the only Hard Times token bearing a half cent-related denomination. As no government half cents were produced in 1837, these tokens are collected as part of the half cent series. Walter Breen writes in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*: "We owe its popularity among collectors of half cents to Wayne Raymond, who left space for it in his 'National' album pages." A lovely example with cartwheel luster on its pleasing light brown surfaces.

Ex: John Hanson (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2CFG, PCGS# 77331



**1835 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VF Details
Breen's Latest Die State**

6995 1835 C-2, B-2, R.1—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. VF. Our EAC grade **Fine 12**. Breen Die State VI. Manley Die State 3.0. A light diagonal scratch crosses Liberty's cheek from the eye to the curl on the neck. This example is ideal for the collector who seeks a single half cent that carries the Donald G. Partrick provenance.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick (purchased 2/29/1992).



**1849 C-1, B-4 Large Date Half Cent, MS62 Brown
Doubled Obverse**

6997 1849 Large Date, C-1, B-4, R.2—Doubled Obverse—MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade **AU50**. The obverse of this russet-brown half cent shows slight doubling of the date and the left side stars, similar to the principle of double profiles or today's machine doubling.

Ex: Lester Merkin (6/1968), lot 95; Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 35318 Base PCGS# 1218



**1853 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS63 Brown
Splashes of Mint Red**

6998 1853 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS62. Breen Die State III calls for a die crack at the first T in STATES. Manley Die State 1.0 describes a die file line through the first T in STATES that fades out in the later state 2.0. Minor areas of charcoal corrosion are noted on each side of this Mint State half cent. Splashes of mint red are evident on both sides, quite unusual for 1853 half cents that are typically chocolate-brown.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick (Purchased 6/18/1966).
NGC ID# 26YX, PCGS# 35327 Base PCGS# 1227



**1856 Judd-177 Half Cent Pattern, MS61
Copper-Nickel Trial Piece**

7000 1856 Half Cent, Breen-2b or 2c, Judd-177, Pollock-205, R.5, MS61 NGC. CAC. Our EAC grade MS60. As the price of copper increased, and half cents and large cents were no longer profitable for the Mint, alternatives for the one cent denomination were considered, including an alloy of copper and nickel along with a physically smaller diameter. The new alloy was prepared and half cent diameter planchets were cut so that the mint could experiment with existing coinage dies. Walter Breen reported two subvarieties, Breen-2b with an alloy of 90% copper and 10% nickel, and Breen-2c with an alloy of 88% copper and 12% nickel. Only metallurgical testing might distinguish between the two combinations. This piece displays pleasing beige surfaces with full mint luster and excellent eye appeal. Splashes of deeper toning are noted on the reverse.

Ex: Julian Leidman (2/1/1972); Donald G. Partrick.



**1856 C-1, B-2a Half Cent, MS64 Brown
Manley Die State 2.0**

6999 1856 C-1, B-2a, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. Our EAC grade MS60. Manley Die State 2.0. Walter Breen describes two varieties of circulation-strike 1856 half cents while Ronald Manley and others suggest there is just one variety having two die states. Manley's Die State 1.0 has a rust lump on the I of UNITED as described for Breen's variety 1, while Manley's Die State 2.0 lacks the rust lump and is the same as Breen's variety 2. This Choice Mint State piece is best described as a "greenie," having natural green and pale blue toning on both of its lustrous surfaces.

Ex: Jon Hanson (9/23/1967); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 26Z2, PCGS# 35336 Base PCGS# 1236

End of Partrick Collection

Session Seven continues with lot 7001

See separate catalog

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\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
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32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. **Choice of Law:** Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. **Remedies:** Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

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Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

For wiring instructions, call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or email: CreditDept@HA.com.

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All lots are subject to the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21, which states: The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Coins & Currency	Dallas	April 22-26, 2021	Closed
World Paper Money	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	May 5-7, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Dallas	June 16-20, 2021	May 3, 2021
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	June 23-25, 2021	May 3, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Hong Kong	June 24, 2021	April 26, 2021
U.S. Currency	Dallas	June 24-25, 2021	May 4, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Photographs	Dallas	April 12, 2021	Closed
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 22, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	April 27, 2021	Closed
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	Closed
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 20, 2021	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	May 22, 2021	Closed
Automobilia	Dallas	May 25, 2021	April 20, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	March 25, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	May 5, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	May 26, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	October 1, 2021	July 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 13, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 16, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 17, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 19, 2021	August 18, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1-4, 2021	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	April 11, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	May 1, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	May 6-8, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14-16, 2021	March 24, 2021
Sports	Dallas	May 20, 2021	April 19, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	June 17-19, 2021	April 27, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 17-18, 2021	May 18, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2021	May 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24, 2021	June 1, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	May 15, 2021	Closed
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21-22, 2021	Closed
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 8, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 12, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Real Estate	Palm Springs, CA	April 13, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	April 5, 2021
Wine	Beverly Hills	June 18, 2021	April 27, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 3, 2021	July 29, 2021

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sundays & Mondays
Sports | 10 PM Sundays
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesdays

Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesdays
U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
Prints & Multiples | 2 PM Wednesdays
Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesdays
Ancient Coins | 8 PM Wednesday

Sports Monthly Showcase | Third Thursdays
World Coins | 8 PM Thursdays
Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursdays
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
Wine | 10 PM First Thursdays

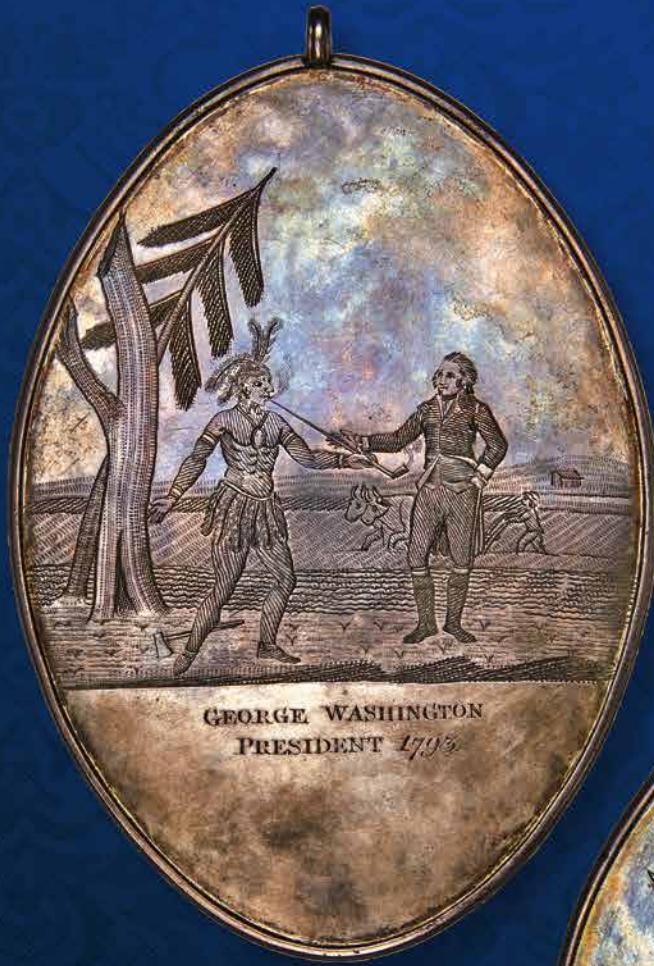
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U.S. COIN AUCTION

APRIL 22-25, 2021 | CSNS | DALLAS





Lot 4555

HERITAGE AUCTION

U.S. COIN AUCTION
APRIL 22-25, 2017 | CSNS | DALLAS

3401 3082 3367 4535
4927 3352 4412 4904 4555
4635 4245 4505
3347 4499 4919 4903
4862 3414 3106

HERITAGE AUCTION

U.S. COIN AUCTION APRIL 22-25, 2017 | CSNS | DALLAS

U.S. COINS

Featuring: The Gibney Family Collection | The Cameron Collection | The Selman Family Collection | The Estate of Richard Kay | The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars | The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents | The Steelhead Falls Collection | The Mahal Collection | The Stirling Family Collection

April 22-25, 2021 | CSNS | Dallas

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FLOOR Sessions 1-6 (*see note below)
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 - PARTRICK PLATINUM! (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3001-3068

Session 2
Thursday, April 22 • 7:30 PM CT • Lots 3069-3558

Session 3 - DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION
NUMISMATICALLY RELATED SILVER / HALF CENTS (see separate catalog)
Friday, April 23 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3560-3790

Session 4 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART V (see separate catalog)
Friday, April 23 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4086-4319

Session 5
Saturday, April 24 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 4320-4959

Session 6 - PLATINUM® NIGHT (see separate catalog)
Saturday, April 24 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4960-5228

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 7
Sunday, April 25 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 6926-7542 (see separate catalog)
Partrick Half Cents • Lots 6926-7000 (see separate catalog)
Online Only • Lots 7001-7542

LOT VIEWING

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LIVE FLOOR BIDDING (*see note below)

Bid in person during the floor sessions.

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Phone bidding must be arranged 24 hours before your session begins.
Client Service: 866-835-3243

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Proxy bidding ends 10 minutes prior to the session start time.
Live Proxy bidding starts seven days before the live session begins and continues through the session. | **HA.com/1329**

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Remote bidding options include absentee, telephone, and online bidding. We are also available to preview lots for you via Skype or through other Apps. Take advantage of our high-resolution images and videos to place bids up until the live event, and then continue to bid during the Heritage Live auction event, including live streaming audio and video.

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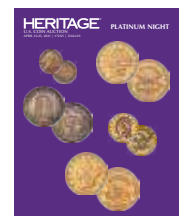
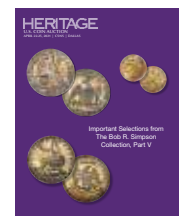
Dear Bidder,

A trio of high-value, high-energy Platinum Night auctions headline the Heritage's April 2021 Central States event. PARTRICK PLATINUM! takes center stage on Thursday evening, April 22, followed by Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part V on Friday evening. Saturday's Platinum Night has its own mark of distinction, when one of the early U.S. Mint's famous 1792 patterns is called – a legendary Judd-13 white metal quarter pattern, pedigreed to The New York Historical Museum & Library.

Separate catalogs are available for the Partrick, Simpson, and 1792 white metal quarter, as well as for our regular Platinum Night auction. As exciting and rarity-packed as those sessions are, the present catalog covers our additional Signature® floor sessions as well as the popular Sunday online-only session. A quick summary of the Central States auction action is as follows:

- Thursday Evening (6:00 p.m. CT): PARTRICK PLATINUM! Key coins from Donald G. Partrick's outstanding half cent collection, plus other important colonial and federal U.S. coins from The Partrick Collection.
- Thursday Evening (approx. 7:30 p.m. CT, following PARTRICK PLATINUM!): Floor Session 2, U.S. colonials through half dollars, comprising 487 lots.
- Friday Afternoon (12:00 noon CT): Floor Session 3, numismatically related silverware items from The Partrick Collection, plus 202 lots from the Donald G. Partrick Collection of half cents.
- Friday Evening (6:00 p.m. CT): Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part V, splendid selection of 234 lots from Mr. Simpson's pattern collection and regular U.S. series coins.
- Saturday Afternoon (12:00 noon CT): Floor Session 5, offering silver dollars, gold, and miscellaneous lots.
- Saturday Evening (6:00 p.m. CT): Platinum Night, featuring the 1792 Judd-13 pattern white metal quarter, plus 263 high-value lots from across the numismatic spectrum.
- Sunday Afternoon (2:00 p.m. CT): The online-only Internet Session, with 75 more lots from the Donald G. Partrick Collection of half cents, followed by 617 lots across all U.S. series.

We welcome this opportunity to thank our many individual consignors, and to offer special appreciation for consignors of several Featured Collections. These pedigreed collections have many lots throughout our 2021 Central States auction sessions, and add greatly to the event's success.



The Gibney Family Collection

This is an expansive type collection that focuses on early dates and better varieties within the silver, gold, and copper series. Saturday evening's Platinum Night alone contains 61 lots (nearly 25% of that session) in circulation strike and proof formats, all in prime collector grades. Many of the coins come from famous collections including Eliasberg, Pittman, and others. More selections frequent the other floor sessions, as well as Sunday's online offerings. *Guide Book* varieties abound. Important offerings include one of the great rarities of the U.S. gold series that serves as one of our Platinum Night cover coins – an 1833 BD-1 half eagle, PR61 NGC, with just three pieces known (of which only two are in collectors' hands). Colonial collectors will note a Choice 1792 half disme graded XF45 PCGS. 1796 and 1797 half dollars represent Small Eagle silver type, as does a 1796 B-1 quarter certified AU55 NGC. The list of important collector dates and varieties goes on and on from colonial issues to Saint-Gaudens gold. We urge you to search The Gibney Family Collection link to locate these exceptional coins in every session – you will be well-rewarded.



The Cameron Collection

We are pleased to pass along these words from the Cameron family:

"Growing up in North Carolina, William Stewart Cameron (Billy) was taught and developed a love for God, Liberty, and Country. He was introduced to coin collecting by his father and grandfather, who each collected Civil War coins. Billy had a tremendous work ethic and strong propensity to save, while having a strong relationship with his Savior, Jesus Christ.

Billy was a 1965 graduate of UNC Chapel Hill pharmacy school and a member of Kappa Psi fraternity. He had a rewarding 55-year career as a pharmacist. He was a board member of Mutual Drug of North Carolina, and had numerous professional relationships throughout the country. His passion to serve his fellow man through pharmacy ran deep.

He traveled the world with the love of his life, his wife Barbara Jean, including to the Holy Land. They collected exotic animals: ostriches, llamas, Savannah goats, and South Poll cattle, "The Southern Mama Cow Breed." They have 3 wonderful grandchildren who remain the beneficiaries of their love and devotion."

Billy's primary passion was numismatics. His focus was Carson City and New Orleans Liberty Head double eagles. He also had some ancients along with other early American coins. We know these coins will be enjoyed and cherished by the next owners."



U.S. gold is indeed the primary focus The Cameron Collection. The collection contains many excellent gold coins throughout Platinum Night, Floor Session Five, and the online Internet Session. Billy's prize 1870-CC double eagle is a Platinum Night cover coin, certified XF45 NGC, as is his ultra-rare 1854-O twenty, graded XF45 PCGS. CAC.

The Selman Family Collection

Unbelievably, we have a second 1870-CC double eagle in Saturday evening's Platinum Night. This one is certified XF40 NGC and it is a solid representative of this Carson City issue, which is unknown in Mint State. Several other key Liberty Head double eagles join it from The Selman Family Collection from the Philadelphia Mint: A rare 1885 example in MS61 PCGS, as well as the low-mintage 1886 double eagle graded AU53 NGC. An 1879-O Liberty twenty grades MS61 NGC, and the 1871 double eagle is Ex: Dallas Bank Collection, tied for finest-known graded MS64 NGC. Other gold denominations include a 1907 Wire Rim ten, certified MS66 NGC, and an 1870-CC half eagle certified VF35 NGC with CAC endorsement. Gold glitters throughout Platinum Night and Floor Session Five – much of it from the fine Selman Family Collection.



The Estate of Richard Kay



Richard Kay was chairman of Sentrillion Inc., a border security, cyber-security, information assurance and healthcare managed services company. He was the former founder, chairman and CEO of OTG Software, a leader in the data storage software company that he founded in 1992. OTG became the leader in online data storage solutions. Mr. Kay served on the board of directors of the University of Maryland School of Engineering. He was a special partner with ABS Capital, a multibillion-dollar equity investment firm focused on healthcare, IT and media companies.

Rick earned a business degree from the University of Maryland. A serial entrepreneur, he co-founded his first company in 1987 – National Operator Service Inc., a Bethesda-based telephone service reseller, which became one of the nation's largest telephone service resellers.

He was also a regular fixture at Washington football, Washington Wizards, Washington Capitals, and Washington Mystics games. Rick would eventually join the ownership group at Monumental Sports and Entertainment, which owns the Wizards, Capitals, Mystics and Capital One Arena. In recent years, it was rare to see Rick without his 2018 Washington Capitals and 2019 Washington Mystics championship rings on his hand.

Rick's true legacy will be his philanthropic endeavors, including being a Board Emeriti of Best Buddies, a former Chair of Fight Night, the regions premier fundraising event for Fight For Children, and an honorary member of the board of directors of Venture Philanthropy Partners.

Richard Kay was a relatively recent rare coin enthusiast, an interest that he quickly embraced. The Estate of Richard Kay collection features many impeccable coins that appear throughout Platinum Night, as well as both afternoon floor sessions and Sunday's online auction. High-grade Liberty Head and Saint-Gaudens double eagles include a splendid Gem Uncirculated 1888-S twenty, plus near-Gem 1924-S and 1925-S Saints. An 1880 eagle in PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC sits at the top of the Condition Census, while several top-quality Franklin half dollar proofs are equally impressive. A notable 1874-CC Trade dollar is certified MS65 NGC – an unsurpassed grade at NGC, and trails only a single finer example at PCGS.

The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars

It has been a while since we have seen a Morgan dollar collection that includes such a fine gathering of proof and Mint State dates, all in top-notch grades with unfailingly strong eye appeal. The 1893-S grades MS62 PCGS, one of just five Mint State examples with CAC approval. The 1889-CC grades MS63 NGC, and the 1892-S is certified MS62 PCGS. Proofs include a seldom-seen 1878 7TF graded PR65 Cameo by PCGS with CAC. PR68 Cameo PCGS with CAC is the grade for a superlative 1896 dollar, and the 1895 is a particularly attractive PR62 Cameo PCGS. Morgan dollar collectors will find hidden gems when they investigate The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.



The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents

Our consignor writes:

"I have collected Indian cents since age 6-7 when my Dad would bring home \$100 bags of pennies from the bank. My brother and I would spend hours looking for Indians on cold wintery days. Later, I started bidding for raw coins online, then buying and selling certified coins at the major auction houses. I love Red coins, and have been gradually upgrading from MS64, MS65 to MS66RD. During the last 10 years or so I have been working closely with coin dealers, primarily Rick Snow, Carlos Cabrera, and of course Heritage Auctions." The collection includes 20 Platinum Night Indian cents, most with full Red color in Premium Gem condition, plus other Red Indian cents in comparable grades in Session 2. Several better Snow varieties are seen throughout the collection.



The Steelhead Falls Collection

Our consignor is well-known in Early American Coppers (EAC) circles, and therefore may be recognized by the outstanding group of 1794 large cents included in this consignment. He attended his first EAC convention in 1991, and he has been prominent among early copper collectors ever since. As he says, he liked 1794 large cents, but he didn't know what he was getting into. Today, he appreciates life's pleasures, and is grateful for the many friendships made over his years with EAC and among others who appreciate the magnetism of early date large cents. His consignment includes several key 1794 large cents, including S-37, the rarest 1794 Sheldon variety, the finest-known 1794 S-52 cent, the famous S-48 Starred Reverse cent, a fine S-33 Wheelspoke cent, and a well-pedigreed S-53 1794 example. A total of 75 coins make up the consignment, all pre-1800 large cents.



The Mahal Collection, Part V

Philippine coinage is again the focus of The Mahal Collection, Part V. Philippine coinage was struck under U.S. Sovereignty, at the U.S. Mints (San Francisco and Philadelphia) through 1919 and at the Manila Mint in 1920 until Japan invaded the islands. This always-interesting collection continues to present a history of Philippine coinage struck under U.S. authority. The Mahal Collection is the single most impressive collection of Philippine coinage we have had the privilege to offer, and it is well-represented in this auction in Session 5.



The Stirling Family Collection

Some key date Morgan dollars and assorted type coins feature popular collector grades, intermixed into Sessions 2 and 5 plus Sunday's online Internet Session. We note a particularly pleasing 1893-S silver dollar certified VF30 NGC.

Please take time to view the catalogs and place your bids either before or during the live auction. Heritage's auction format provides plenty of time and many ways to bid at your leisure before the auction date. Then, when the live auction is called, everything happens in real time! All the excitement of an in-person auction remains intact. Our ongoing auctions continue to demonstrate industry-leading results and ease of bidding online. Bid from the comfort and safety of your own home, anywhere in the world – by personal computer, tablet, or phone, as well as by mail and fax.

As always, we wish the very best for you and yours, and welcome your participation from our World Headquarters in Dallas!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Greg Rohan".

Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "T. Imhof".

Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

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SESSION TWO

COLONIALS

1662 Oak Tree Twopence, XF40
Noe-29, Scarce Denomination



- 3069** 1662 Oak Tree Twopence XF40 PCGS. Noe-29, W-240, Salmon 1-A, R.4. An evenly defined deep gunmetal-gray representative. Moderately wavy, as issued from a rocker press. A small flan split (as made) at 6 o'clock. The obverse is off-center toward 7:30, as often seen on Noe-29, due to misaligned dies. The reverse is slightly off center toward 1:30, though the legends are complete. Listed on page 40 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 17

1652 Oak Tree Shilling, XF45
Spiny Tree, Rare Noe-13.6



- 3070** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, Spiny Tree, XF45 PCGS. Noe-13.6, W-520, Salmon 19-G, R.6. 71.6 grains. Similar to Noe-14, but die breaks are present near the left branches, and from a branch to the second T in MASATHVSETS. The surface microgranularity is as made, and characteristic of Noe-13.6. One minor retained lamination on the reverse at 6 o'clock, also as issued, but no marks are of any notice. All peripheral letters are complete, though obverse outer beads are partial and that side appears off-center several degrees toward 5 o'clock. An impressive example of a rare Noe subvariety, toned in lavender and powder-blue shades. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2ARN, PCGS# 45364 Base PCGS# 20

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, XF45
Noe-2, Partly Lustrous and Attractive



- 3071** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, No Pellets at Trunk, XF45 NGC. Noe-2, W-700, Salmon 2-C, R.5. 72.2 grains. A lightly circulated and highly pleasing example of the iconic Large Planchet Pine Tree shilling. Plum-red and violet-blue toning encompasses problem-free surfaces. The strike is uneven, sharp on the upper legends and centers while the lower legends exhibit softness of impression. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2ARV, PCGS# 45370 Base PCGS# 23

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Fine 12
Small Planchet, Noe-29
Green Label Holder



- 3072** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, Fine 12 PCGS. Noe-29, W-930, Salmon 11-F, R.3. The D in ENGLAND is over a reversed D, one of the identifiers for Noe-29. The M in MASATHVSETS is boldly recut. This cream-gray colonial type coin displays only a single relevant mark, a thin diagonal line on the reverse between 9:30 and 11 o'clock. Portions of the shilling are sharp, though wear is more prominent on the right obverse and left reverse borders. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

**Lord Baltimore Sixpence, VF Details
Small Bust, W-1060**



- 3073** (1659) Lord Baltimore Sixpence — Obverse Damage — NGC Details. VF. Hodder 2-C, W-1060, R.5. The Tower Mint in London struck four denominations of coinage for Maryland during 1659. The issues all featured the bust of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore and effective owner of the colony. All Maryland coinage is rare today. This example has a straight diagonal mark above Calvert's eye, though the cream-gray and lilac surfaces are otherwise problem-free. The peripheral legends are crisp, as is the shield. Calvert's hair displays wear consistent with the grade. Listed on page 42 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

**(1828) American Plantations Token, MS63+
Newman 4-E, W-1155**



- 3074** (Circa 1828) American Plantations 1/24 Part Real, Restrike, MS63+ PCGS. Newman 4-E, W-1155, R.5. Perhaps 50 of these survive today, based on the combination of R.5 and URS-7 ratings. All of the American Plantation tokens produced from Newman obverse dies 4 and 5, a total of three die varieties, are thought to be restrikes circa 1828. This outstanding example has brilliant light gray luster and sharp design motifs with excellent eye appeal. Population: 10 in 63 (2 in 63+), 1 finer (3/21). Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# AUB5, PCGS# 52

**London Elephant Token, MS64 Brown
W-12040, Thick Planchet
Nearly Unobtainable Finer**



- 3075** (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet, MS64 Brown NGC. Betts-81, Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2. Among the finest examples of the popular Elephant token. Only the Carolina and New England varieties directly reference the American colonies, but the London varieties, especially W-12040, are much more affordable and available in finer grades. The well-struck and lustrous surfaces show only insignificant contact, along with infrequent minor flan imperfections. Listed on page 48 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2U3A, PCGS# 55

**1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, MS64 Brown
D: G: Rex, M. 2.1-B.1**



- 3076** 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, D: G: REX MS64 Brown NGC. M. 2.1-B.1, W-1218, R.4. This boldly defined Rosa Americana halfpenny has fully lustrous steel-brown and golden-olive surfaces with excellent eye appeal. This variety is elusive with a rating of URS-8 or R.4. Perhaps 100 to 125 examples survive in all grades. Listed on page 44 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2ASH, PCGS# 101

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, MS64 Brown
Zelinka 3-A, Late Die State**



- 3077** 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny MS64 Brown PCGS. N. 15, Z. 3-A, W-1382X, R.4. An exceptionally nice example of this Dublin, Ireland halfpenny token. The mahogany-brown and lavender surfaces are unmarked and satiny. The reverse is slightly off-center toward 1 o'clock, with the tops of ERNIA off the flan. A later die state with a subtle field bulge near the B in HIBERNIA. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 10 in 64 (1 in 64+) Brown, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, MS61 Brown
Z. 15-N, P Before Face, Rare in Mint State**



- 3078** 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny, P Before Face, MS61 Brown NGC. N. 12, Z. 15-N, W-13950, R.2. Zelinka 15-N is the only "P Before Face" Voce Populi marriage. Additionally, there are three "P Below Bust" die pairs. Most Voce Populi varieties are without the additional P. Its significance was perhaps ever only known to the maker. Z. 15-N is available well circulated, but Mint State examples are very rare. This wheat-brown and magenta representative has a small mark below the nose but is otherwise exemplary. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 61 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2AUE, PCGS# 271

**1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS65+ Brown
No Period, N. 7-D**



- 3079** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, MS65+ Brown PCGS. N. 7-D, W-1480, R.2. Small die chips at GI of GEORGIVS identify this variety. Extraordinary medium olive-brown surfaces show considerable field reflectivity with delicate blue overtones on each side. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 15 in 65 (4 in 65+) Brown, 8 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 243

**1786 Connecticut Copper, AU53
Likely the Finest Known Miller 5.9-Q**



- 3080** 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, M. 5.9-Q, W-2645, R.5, AU53 NGC. 117.2 grains. This lovely copper is likely the finest known 1786 Miller 5.9-Q, far finer than the Fine 1975 EAC coin claimed to be finest known, any of the three in Taylor, the Perkins Fine example that was called Condition Census, or John Ford's Fine specimen. We know of just two comparable pieces: the Norweb Collection had one graded AU50 that is nearly identical to the Partrick coin, and the Newman Collection included an XF45 NGC example that we described as third finest. Obverse 5.9 also appears with reverse dies B.1 and L, and reverse Q is known only in this combination. Pleasing golden-brown and olive appears on the obverse, with olive and steel-brown on the reverse. The Oechsner cataloger mentioned a few trivial marks that seem unimportant to this cataloger. The centering is exceptional, with slight weakness along the reverse border. Listed on page 65 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1055; Jon Hanson (9/9/1988); Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 686363 Base PCGS# 331

**1787 Immunis Columbia Copper, XF40
Eagle Reverse, W-5680**



- 3081** 1787 Immunis Columbia, Eagle Reverse, XF40 PCGS. W-5680, High R.4. Crosby Pl. VIII, 8, Breen-1137. An elusive type believed struck in Birmingham, England as a proposal for an American coinage contract. Generally mahogany-brown, with lighter tan-brown toning across the reverse field. The right obverse field has a couple of unimportant planchet flaws and handling marks. Minor roughness on the lower reverse rim was likely on the planchet prior to the strike. Listed on page 57 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 5060; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2007), lot 50; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 97; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 30.
NGC ID# BFJL, PCGS# 841

**1796 New Jersey Copper, XF40
Rare Maris 16-J, 2nd Finest Known
Ex: Hall, Brand, Bareford, Anton**



- 3082 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 16-J, W-4835, Low R.6, XF40 PCGS.** Believed the second-best example of this rare die pairing, trailing only the Norweb-Partrick specimen in our recent FUN Signature. The minimally marked surfaces are primarily golden-brown, with a hint of cherry-red on the shield. Evenly defined save for moderate inexactness of strike on the central reverse. Lightly granular near the REA in CAESAREA and the end of the plow beam, but the remainder of the surfaces are smooth. Well pedigreed and highly desirable. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall Collection; Hall Estate; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; New Netherlands Coin Company; Harold Bareford Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1951), lot 1116; William Anton; E Pluribus Unum Collection; Baltimore Auction (*Stack's*, 11/2019), lot 6026.
PCGS# 766284 Base PCGS# 45423

**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF35
Straight Plow Beam, Maris 17-K**



- 3083 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 17-K, W-4865, R.3, VF35 PCGS.** Struck over a Connecticut copper, with AUCTORI and CONNEC readable across the reverse periphery. A glossy mahogany-brown representative with uncommonly unmarked surfaces for the designated grade. A few unimportant flan imperfections are as issued. All legends are sharp, and wear is concentrated on the high points of the central motifs. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 767907 Base PCGS# 45423

**1786 Maris 18-J New Jersey Copper, XF40
Bridle Variety**



- 3084 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle, M. 18-J, 4875, High R.5, XF40 PCGS.** The obverse has a die crack down from the horse's muzzle, resembling a bridle and giving this variety its name. There are actually four die combinations utilizing obverse 18 with this feature. Maris 18-M is the usual die pair, while this 18-J and 18-N are similarly rare, rated High R.5, and 18-L is R.8. This pleasing piece has tan, olive, and light chocolate-brown surfaces with minimal handling marks. An attractive representative. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 766245 Base PCGS# 501

**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU50
Wide Shield, Maris 20-N
Condition Census Quality**



- 3085 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, M. 20-N, W-4905, R.4, AU50 PCGS.** An outstanding example of Maris 20-N. The only higher-graded example we could locate was the ex-Ford MS63 NGC specimen in our 2009 January FUN Signature. The two Partrick specimens in our recent March Signature graded XF40 NGC. The well-defined surfaces are toned mahogany-brown and apple-green with lavender shades near the rims. Free from consequential marks or flan imperfections. The obverse is a few degrees off center toward 1:30, with all legends complete. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 766264 Base PCGS# 498

**1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40
Maris 21-N, Wide Shield**



- 3086** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, M. 21-N, W-4910, R.3, XF40 PCGS. A charming golden-brown representative. A few small laminations (as made) are distributed, but carbon is minimal and no marks merit mention. Maris reverses M, N, and O are the Wide Shield varieties. Obverse 21 is distinctive for its unevenly entered date and NOVA. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 3029.
PCGS# 767880 Base PCGS# 498

**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45
No Sprig, Scarce Maris 33-U**



- 3087** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, M. 33-U, W-5110, R.4, XF45 PCGS. It would be a great challenge to secure a sharper example of Maris 33-U than the present lot. Our recently offered Patrick specimen graded XF40, and the only finer-certified recent auction appearance is the AU50 E Pluribus Unum specimen. The present coin is medium brown overall, with a few blushes of ruby-red patina on each side. The lightly granular surfaces are free from noticeable marks. The reverse is off center a few degrees toward 4 o'clock. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 767901 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12
Rare 'Llama Head' Variety, Maris 40-b**



- 3088** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, M. 40-b, W-5200, High R.5, Fine 12 PCGS. The rare "Llama Head" variety. Once designated as Rarity-7, and still underappreciated with very few auction appearances in certified grades higher than the present piece. The obverse is well defined for the variety, with all legends clear. The horse and plow are also bold. The reverse die previously struck Maris 38-b, and was past its prime when it coined Maris 40-b, with blurry definition on the shield, wreath, and UNUM. The golden-brown, sea-green, and steel-gray surfaces are lightly granular and relatively free of marks or flan flaws. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 763335 Base PCGS# 521277

**1787 New Jersey Copper, Choice VF
Scarce Maris 53-j, No Sprig Above Plow**



- 3089** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Period After CAESAREA, M. 53-j, W-5290, R.4, VF35 PCGS. An above average example of a scarce Maris variety. The evenly defined tan-brown and lavender-gray surfaces exhibit show only incidental carbon. Smooth save for a solitary thin diagonal field line above the plow handles. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Property of a New England Museum* (Stack's, 10/1988), lot 441; *Baltimore Auction* (Stack's Bowers, 11/2014), lot 6253.
PCGS# 766273 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey M. 54-k Copper, AU53
The Serpent Head**



- 3090** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Serpent Head, M. 54-k, W-5295, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Ex: Spiro-Bareford. The horse has a long curved neck with his head hanging down, giving this variety its name. The Serpent Head is relatively plentiful with a population in the 400 to 500 coin range, although AU or finer examples are seldom encountered. This lovely piece has pleasing olive-brown surfaces with steel-brown patina on both sides. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 766278 Base PCGS# 518

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30
Second U Over S in PLURIBUS
Scarce *Guide Book* Variety, M. 55-m**



- 3091** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Second U Over S in PLURIBUS, M. 55-m, W-5305, R.4, VF30 PCGS. Maris 55-m is the sole die marriage of this scarce *Guide Book* variety. The economy of private state coiners is reflected in their occasional mint blunders. Among 1787 New Jersey coppers, PLUKIBUS, PLURIBS, and PLURIRUS errors are known. This is a very nice midgrade example with glossy problem-free walnut-brown surfaces. A later die state with a vertical crack on the reverse at 12 o'clock. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 763315 Base PCGS# 45425

1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35
Maris 58-n, Rare Camel Head Variety



- 3092 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, M. 58-n, W-5320, Low R.5, VF35 PCGS. A rare Camel Head variety, seen far less often than the usually encountered Maris 56-n. Struck over a 1787 Connecticut copper, with the RI in AUCTORI apparent on the obverse near 2 o'clock. The undertype date is readable on the reverse near 1:30. The Camel Head coppers were struck at Machin's Mills, and most are overstruck. This golden-brown representative is well defined and exhibits attractive surfaces. Infrequent minor flan imperfections are retained from the strike. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 763347 Base PCGS# 515

1787 Maris 60-p New Jersey Copper, XF40
PLURIBS Reverse



- 3093 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS, M. 60-p, W-5340, R.4, XF40 PCGS. The engraver omitted the second U in PLURIBUS when preparing this reverse die that was used with two different obverse dies. Maris 60-p is rated R.4 and Maris 61-p is considered R.5, meaning that less than 275 examples of both varieties survive. The actual total is more likely under 200 examples of this scarce *Guide Book* variety. This pleasing piece has minor handling marks on its chocolate and olive-brown surfaces. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 767838 Base PCGS# 512

1787 Maris 61-p New Jersey Copper, VF30
The Scarcer PLURIBS Variety



- 3094 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS, M. 61-p, W-5345, R.5, VF30 PCGS. The traditional rating of R.5 means that 31 to 75 examples survive, while the variety is rated URS-7 in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. That rating equates to between 33 and 64 examples. Either rating indicates a scarce variety with a minimal supply for today's legion of advanced New Jersey collectors. Smooth olive-brown surfaces host trivial handling marks with a small obverse rim bruise at 10 o'clock. A prominent die break is noted behind the horse's mane. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 767839 Base PCGS# 512

1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40
Maris 73-aa on a Miller 10-E
1787 Connecticut Copper



- 3095 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, M. 73-aa, R.5, XF40 PCGS. Struck over a Miller 10-E 1787 Connecticut Copper. The undertype is most apparent near 9:30 on the obverse and 12 o'clock on the reverse. Most survivors of the very scarce Miller 73-aa are overstruck, and many have a curious appearance as a result. The present golden-brown and steel-gray piece falls just short of the Condition Census for the variety. The date is mostly absent due to remnants of the undertype, but the other legends are apparent. The reverse is rotated double struck, affecting PLURIBUS UNUM and the sides of the shield. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 763355 Base PCGS# 521277

**1786 Vermont Landscape Copper, AU58
VERMONTENSIMUM, RR-8**



- 3096** 1786 Vermont Copper, VERMONTENSIMUM, RR-8, Bressett 6-E, W-2030, R.4, AU58 NGC. RR-8 was the sixth and final Landscape die variety, unless one counts the circulating counterfeit RR-5. The picturesque motifs then surrendered to generic large bust and seated effigy designs taken from British halfpence. RR-8 has a widely repunched 1 in the date. The present piece was likely among the last coined from the dies, which have blurry peripheral legends and a vanishing plow handle, as coined. The golden-brown and lilac surfaces are smooth save for faint thin lines on the lower reverse and a spot below the S in RES. Listed on page 60 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 800827 Base PCGS# 545

**1788 Vermont Copper, AU53
Bust Right, RR-27, W-2205**



- 3097** 1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right, RR-27, Bressett 18-W, W-2205, R.2, AU53 PCGS. The RR-27 Bust Right Vermont copper is a relatively available variety, but most examples seen are in lower grades, on low-quality planchets. This lightly worn AU53 example shows a cluster of small planchet pits on the upper right obverse, but overall planchet quality is better-than-average. The devices are sharply detailed in most areas and the overall presentation is quite pleasing. Listed on page 61 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 53, 5 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 800841 Base PCGS# 563

**'1787' New Haven Restrike Fugio Cent in Silver
Newman 104-FF, MS63**



- 3098** 1787 Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike, Silver, MS63 NGC. Dies of Newman 104-FF, but struck in silver instead of the usual copper. Probably struck prior to the copper pieces, since there are no die cracks along the left obverse. Die rust is nonetheless present on the lower right reverse field, as is typical for this circa-1860 production. Well struck and unabraded with satin luster and deep golden-brown toning. Listed on page 90 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Finest certified at NGC.
Ex: Purchased by Emery May Holden Norweb from J.C. Morgenthau on 10/11/1935; Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3566; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3555.
NGC ID# 2B8U, PCGS# 915

**'1787' New Haven Restrike Fugio Cent
MS66 Red and Brown, N. 104-FF**



- 3099** 1787 Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike, Copper, MS66 Red and Brown NGC. N. 104-FF, W-17560. Walter Breen referred to the New Haven Restrike as the Guinea Pig of American numismatics. The latter is neither a pig, nor from Guinea, and the former is from Waterbury and was struck from copy dies. Current belief is that they were made circa-1859 at the behest of Horatio N. Rust, by the Scovill private mint. They are readily identified by their narrow rings and a prominent chin on the sun, and have been adopted as part of the Fugio series by most collectors. A majority of copper examples are brown, but the present piece is principally orange-gold. The centers have mellowed to rose and tan. Surfaces are pristine aside from inconsequential carbon. A later die state with bold cracks along the left obverse border. Listed on page 90 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
From The Old New England Collection.
NGC ID# 2B8S, PCGS# 917

**1783 Chalmers Shilling, VF Details
Short Worm, W-1785**



- 3100** 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Short Worm — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF. Breen-1011, W-1785, High R.4. Despite the NGC disclaimer, the brief thin horizontal marks on the central reverse appear relatively minor to the present cataloger. This Chalmers type coin is well defined save for softness on the obverse near 8 o'clock and the reverse near 9 o'clock. Struck several degrees off center, toward 2 o'clock relative to the obverse. Silver-white high points contrast with walnut-brown fields and jade-green margins. Listed on page 53 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

**1783 Chalmers Shilling, Choice Fine
W-1790, Long Worm, Colonial Silver Type**



- 3101** 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Long Worm Fine 15 NGC. Breen-1012, W-1790, R.4. Silversmith John Chalmers of Annapolis, Maryland was the most notable private silver coiner in the U.S. prior to the founding of the Philadelphia Mint. His goal was to replace the cut down and heavily worn Spanish American silver complicating commerce. The present Long Worm shilling has pearl-white high points and slate-gray fields. Sharper than expected for the grade, with the obverse types clear. Softness is confined to the obverse at 7:30 and the reverse at 9 o'clock. Listed on page 53 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2AUT, PCGS# 595

**1789 Mott Token, MS65 Brown
Thick Planchet, Plain Edge, Breen-1020**



- 3102** 1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge MS65 Brown NGC. Breen-1020, Rulau-E-NY-610. The late die state, shows a large, oblong die break in the field to the left of the clock face. This Gem Mott token displays rich chocolate-brown, burgundy, and olive patina over untouched, glossy surfaces. The strike is remarkably sharp on the obverse. The clock face is intricately detailed, showing all of the Roman numerals and hands. The reverse eagle is slightly soft. Eye appeal is outstanding. Listed on page 76 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2B5K, PCGS# 603

**1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, Fuld-1
PR65 Brown, Splendid Color**



- 3103** 1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent PR65 Brown NGC. Fuld-1, W-8620. 1795 TAL cents are available in Mint State, but Gem proofs are very rare. They were likely made to demonstrate the quality of product achievable by the firm, Peter Kempson & Co. The manufacture of the various mules had a different motive, orders from Condor token collectors instead of Condor token issuers. The present well-struck specimen displays beautiful golden-brown, powder-blue, and rose-red colors. The NGC Census shows only one other example as a proof Gem, graded PR65 Red and Brown. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2B65, PCGS# 90640

1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, GW-49
MS65 Red and Brown, Large Buttons
Reeded Edge Variety



- 3104** 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. Baker-29B, W-10955, Musante GW-49, R.2. Copper, 28 mm. An exemplary Gem of the popular Clark & Harris Condor token variety. Substantial orange-gold color fills the legends and outlines the devices. Open areas and high points are medium brown. The surfaces display moderate rust (as issued) but are free from relevant marks. The strike is sharp, and the planchet quality is high. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2B7M, PCGS# 747

1820 North West Token, Good 6
W-9250, Brass



- 3105** 1820 North West Token, Brass, Holed, Engrailed Edge, Good 6 PCGS. Breen-1083, W-9250, R.4. The *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* describes the edge on North West tokens as “diagonally include ‘reeding’ at the center part of the edge, not extending to the rims.” The edge on the present piece is usual for the brass variety. Nearly all known examples were issued holed, including the present piece. This tan-brown example displays uneven wear, with the upper legends sharp while the date is faint and COMPANY is essentially absent. Listed on page 80 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 662

(1783) Libertas Americana Medal, AU53
Copper, Betts-615, Iconic Design



- 3106** (1783) Libertas Americana Copper AU53 NGC. Loubat-14, Betts-615. Original dies. Ranked first among the 100 *Greatest American Medals and Tokens*, Betts-615 is inarguably the most iconic American medal despite its having been engraved by Augustin Dupre and struck at the Paris Mint. These medals were commissioned by and designed in collaboration with Benjamin Franklin to celebrate the birth of the United States. The obverse features a striking portrait of Liberty with the date of American independence in the exergue. The reverse shows Minerva holding a shield emblematic of France fending off the British lion as an infant Hercules (the young U.S. republic) slays two serpents, representing the defeats of Burgoyne and Cornwallis at Saratoga and Yorktown. The dates of those battles appear in the exergue. Most Libertas Americana medals were struck in March and April 1783, but the dies were used to strike medals through 1789-91, according to John Adams and Anne Bentley (2007). This AU53 representative in copper is medium chocolate-brown with light high-point friction and lightly scattered marks, including a tick in the field right of Minerva's head.
NGC ID# DRPN, PCGS# 151815

HALF CENTS

1793 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VF30 Our First U.S. Mint Half Cent



- 3107** 1793 C-1, B-1, High R.3, VF30 PCGS. CAC. The Cohen-1, Breen-1 die pair is considered the first of the 1793 half cents coined at the Philadelphia Mint before the other three 1793 varieties. Therefore, this variety is the true first of the denomination. Scattered circulation marks are noted on both sides of this pleasing first year half cent. An attractive example with hard chocolate-brown surfaces and strong eye appeal. Our EAC grade VF20. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35003 Base PCGS# 1000

1793 Half Cent, Choice Fine C-4, Introductory One-Year Type



- 3108** 1793 C-4, B-4, Low R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. Ex: Widok Collection. Manley Die State 2.0. 1793 was the first year of operation at the Philadelphia Mint. It was also the only year that the Liberty Cap half cent bust faces left. C-4 was the final die pairing for the date, and it is slightly more available than the three prior marriages. This is a completely problem-free representative without relevant marks or granularity. All legends are bold, and Liberty's eye is sharp. The medium brown surfaces are pleasing. Our EAC grade Fine 12. Ex: Mark Hayes, 5/2015; Widok Collection (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2020), lot 403. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35012 Base PCGS# 1000

1794 C-9 Half Cent, Choice AU Glossy and Well Defined



- 3109** 1794 High Relief Head, C-9, B-9, R.2, AU55 NGC. Small Edge Letters. Manley Die State 2.0 with a radial crack through the cap but only an incipient cud on the lower left reverse dentils. A sharp example of the second-year half cent. The glossy mahogany-brown surfaces are void of verdigris and show only incidental contact. The obverse has ideal centering, while the reverse is off-center a few degrees toward 4:30. An impressive early type coin from the first year of the Liberty Cap, Head Right design. Our EAC grade XF45. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 35063 Base PCGS# 35054

1795 C-6a Half Cent, AU53 Struck Over Talbot, Allum & Lee Token



- 3110** 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, Thin Planchet, C-6a, B-6a, R.2, AU53 PCGS. This piece clearly shows traces of Talbot, Allum & Lee under-type from the ship's rigging in the obverse field at 7 o'clock. A skilled observer will find additional small traces of under-type at other locations. This is a sharp impression with chocolate and olive-brown surfaces and an area of darker patina with minute roughness at the left obverse. Hints of pale blue iridescence remain, and lighter tan is evident on the reverse. Our EAC grade XF45. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 46. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35089 Base PCGS# 1018

1797 C-2 Half Cent, AU50 Plain Edge, Centered Head Conditionally Rare Variety



- 3111** 1797 Plain Edge, Centered Head, C-2, B-2, R.3, AU50 PCGS. Cohen-2 is collectible in well-circulated grades, but Dr. Manley notes that "specimens are very rare in grades above Very Fine." This is a sharp chocolate-brown example with obverse blushes of mahogany toning. The reverse displays lavender tints. Sharp for the variety, and smooth aside from a thin radial line through the first 7 in the date and a second line on the obverse dentils near 8 o'clock. Underappreciated in the present quality, and a desirable addition to an advanced holding. Our EAC grade VF35. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2228, PCGS# 35104 Base PCGS# 1036

1804 C-11, B-12 Half Cent, AU55 Plain 4, Stems



- 3112** 1804 Plain 4, Stems, C-11, B-12, High R.3, AU55 PCGS. CAC. This is a scarce variety that single-handedly represents the *Guide Book* listing for the Plain 4, With Stems die combination. A splendid example, this piece has intermingled steel and chocolate-brown toning with traces of faded tan mint color. Trivial handling marks on Liberty's bust are consistent with the grade. Our EAC grade XF45. NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35170 Base PCGS# 1066

1806 C-2 Half Cent, XF40
Scarce Small 6, Stems Variety



3113 1806 Small 6, Stems, C-2, B-1, R.4, XF40 NGC. Manley Die State 2.0. The *Guide Book* lists three varieties of 1806 half cents, and the Small 6, Stems variety is priced much higher than its Large 6 or No Stems alternatives. There are two Small 6, Stems marriages, C-2 and C-3, and they can be difficult to distinguish, though C-2 usually shows clash marks at the bases of the RT in LIBERTY. The present Cohen-2 half cent is sharper than most survivors, with partial hair and drapery detail evident. The reverse legends display sea-green toning. Relevant marks are limited to the upper right obverse field. Our EAC grade VF20.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 222J, PCGS# 35194 Base PCGS# 1096

1834 C-1 Half Cent, MS65+ Brown
Vibrant Luster, CAC Label



3114 1834 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 1. The obverse of this piece borders on a Red and Brown designation, yielding copper-red, violet, and burgundy hues across vibrant, satiny mint luster. The reverse is more heavily toned in shades of olive, blue, and violet. A lone fleck is seen between stars 11 and 12, but this piece is otherwise blemish free and eye-appealing. The strike is sharp. Our EAC grade MS63. NGC ID# 2232, PCGS# 35285 Base PCGS# 1165

PROOF HALF CENTS

1836 Half Cent, PR64 Brown
B-1 Original, Large Berries



3115 1836 PR64 Brown PCGS. B-1 Original, Low R.6. Large Berries. Only proof half cents were struck in 1836, and restrikes of this issue were produced in later years. The same pair of dies were used for both Original and First Restrike half cents of this date, and the differences are subtle. In his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen stated: "These are often confused with the First Restrikes; the quickest way to tell them apart is that on the Originals, the borders are in every way similar to those on proofs of 1832-35, whereas on the Restrikes the obverse die shows buckling and the borders are much more pronounced, 'squared,' with knife rims." The present proof has every appearance of being an unbuckled Original. The dentils slope toward the field. The surfaces of this Choice proof are sufficiently mirrored with bright olive and golden-brown color. Each side has a few small spots, with those by the date and M in AMERICA serving as identifiers. Our EAC grade PR60. Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5022; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 61; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 122.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 223B, PCGS# 1207

1843 B-1 Original Half Cent, PR63 Brown
Traces of Red Mint Color



3116 1843 B-1, R.6 Original PR63 Brown PCGS. This Select proof 1843 Original half cent has the Large Berries reverse that is diagnostic for the Original or Series VII Restrikes. This two-tone example has reflective fields and satiny, sharply defined devices. Both sides have chocolate-brown devices and golden-brown fields with traces of red mint color that is especially evident on the reverse. Our EAC grade PR62.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 223E, PCGS# 1266

LARGE CENTS

1793 Chain Cent, VG Details
S-3, AMERICA, Sharp Date



- 3117** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-3, B-4, Low R.3 — Damaged — NGC Details. VG. Strictly assessed by NGC, the present Chain cent displays several minor thin marks on each side. The date is sharp, as is the chain and UNITED. AMERICA, the fraction, and ONE CENT are clear. The lavender-brown surfaces are occasionally granular. A collectible representative of the briefly coined first cent design. Our EAC grade Good 4. *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.*

1793 S-3, B-4 Chain Cent, Fine Details
Our First National Coinage Issue



- 3118** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-3, B-4, Low R.3—Edge Damaged—PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. The Chain cents were the first coins struck for circulation at the Philadelphia Mint following the production of a few pattern issues late the previous year. These are our first coins, and the S-3 is the most plentiful, representing about half of all known examples. It is a perfect type coin with an important history. Several edge dents are visible on each side of this Chain cent. Otherwise, the pleasing olive-brown surfaces exhibit only scattered, trivial handling marks. This is an exceptional first-year example from the Philadelphia Mint. Our EAC grade Good 5.

1793 AMERICA Chain Cent, Good 6
With Periods, S-4, B-5



- 3119** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3, Good 6 PCGS. Breen Die State II. Sheldon-4 is the sole die variety of the With Periods Chain cent *Guide Book* listing. All legends are readable, and LIBERTY is bold, as is the central reverse. Liberty's profile is clear, and her eye is apparent. The surfaces are unusually nice for the grade, with only a hint of granularity. We note only a few ticks near the N in ONE and a pair of slight rim knocks on the reverse near 4:30. Our EAC grade Good 4. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35444 Base PCGS# 91341

1793 Wreath Cent, Fine 12
S-6, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3120** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-6, B-7, R.3, Fine 12 NGC. The Wreath cent type was struck only during 1793, the first year of production at the U.S. Mint. This evenly worn representative displays bold legends. A majority of the reverse legends are present. Each side displays a minor rim knock at 5:30, and the left obverse field has a small roundish depression. Our EAC grade VG8. *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.* NGC ID# 223H, PCGS# 35450 Base PCGS# 1347

1793 S-9, B-12 Wreath Cent, XF Details
Bold Design Features



- 3121** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-9, B-12, R.2—Corroded—NCS. XF Details. This important Wreath cent represents the most plentiful variety of the partial-year design that was issued from April to July 1793. That status means that the S-9, B-12 cent is the ideal candidate for type collectors. While this charcoal-brown example has moderate corrosion over both surfaces, it is sharply detailed and well centered with complete obverse and reverse borders. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

**1793 S-11b Wreath Cent, Good 6
Lettered Edge, Two Leaves After DOLLAR**



- 3122** 1793 Wreath, Lettered Edge, S-11b, B-16b, R.4, Good 6 NGC. Breen Die State IV. Very nice for the designated grade. ONE CENT is faint, but the remaining legends range from clear to sharp. The wreath and portrait are distinct, and more than half of the obverse dentils are present. The golden-brown and cream-gray surfaces are pleasing. S-11b is scarcer than S-11c, though any variety of the short-lived Wreath cent is eagerly contested at auction. Our EAC grade VG7. *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.* NGC ID# 223J, PCGS# 35474 Base PCGS# 1350

**1793 Liberty Cap Cent, AG Details
Rare Sheldon-12 Variety**



- 3123** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-12, B-21, Low R.6 — Corrosion — NGC Details. AG. The Liberty Cap type is rarest among first-year large cents. When encountered, examples tend to be well worn with problems. This evenly granular representative displays russet-brown and gunmetal-gray toning. There are no noticeable abrasions. Most of LIBERTY and the date is sharp, and the portrait is nicely outlined. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is clear, as is the denominator. Portions of the wreath are evident. Among the four Liberty Cap dates, the 1793 is by far the most challenging to secure, and the present coin provides an affordable entry. Our EAC grade Poor 1. *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.*

**1793 Liberty Cap Cent, Fair 2
S-13, Rare First-Year Issue**



- 3124** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, Fair 2 NGC. LIBERTY is bold on the present cent, and the date is readable. Liberty's head and bust truncation are nicely outlined. Portions of the wreath are apparent on the reverse. The deep gray and tan surfaces are evenly microgranular. The introductory year Liberty Cap cent is a well-known rarity, more challenging to secure than either the Chain or Wreath types. Our EAC grade Fair 2. *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.* NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35489 Base PCGS# 1359

**1793 Liberty Cap Cent, AG3
Rare Sheldon-16 Variety**



- 3125** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-16, B-19, R.6, AG3 NGC. Any first-year Liberty Cap cent is desirable, and the present problem-free example will appeal to many Sheldon variety collectors. The date is readable, most of LIBERTY is sharp, and the portrait is well outlined. A majority of the reverse legend emerges beneath a strong light, and much of the wreath is clear. The deep brown surfaces show only minimal granularity. S-16 is second-rarest among 1793 Liberty Cap Sheldon varieties, behind only S-15. Our EAC grade Fair 2. *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.* NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35498 Base PCGS# 1359

**1794 S-17a Large Cent, Fine Details
Head of 1793**



- 3126** 1794 Head of 1793, S-17a, B-1a, Low R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Fine. This Head of 1793 variety is considered the first 1794 large cent. This important cent comes with an impressive provenance and ranks among the top seven or eight in the Condition Census. A nicely detailed example with sharpness that is slightly finer, showing microscopic surface roughness on each side. Minor handling marks are entirely insignificant. Our EAC grade Fine 12. *Ex: David Prosky; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy I. Paschal (1968); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 338; John W. Adams (2/1974); Denis W. Loring (5/1974); Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Darwin B. Palmer, Jr.; Dr. Edward R. "Ned" Bush; George E. Ewing, Jr.; Del Bland; George E. Ewing, Jr.; Darwin B. Palmer, Jr. (6/1990); Paul Langseth, Jr. (4/1995); Butler M. "Bim" Gander.* *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.*

1794 S-18a Large Cent, AG3
Head of 1793



3127 1794 Head of 1793, S-18a, B-2a, R.6, AG3 NGC. There are differing opinions of the grade for this important cent. William Noyes grades this piece Fair 2, Del Bland says AG3, and Bob Grellman calls it Good 5, taking an average between the sharper obverse and the weaker reverse. Pleasing medium brown surfaces exhibit minor planchet lamination through the chin and across the bust, and a few trivial contact marks are consistent with the grade. This is an attractive, eye appealing cent that ranks about 10th in the Condition Census. Our EAC grade AG3.

Ex: Wayne Rattray (W&B Coins, 1/12/1995); Del Bland; Jack H. Beymer; Richard C. Dempsey; Heritage (2/2008), lot 3008; Chris Victor-McCawley; EAC Sale (5/2008), lot 148; March Wells, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2009), lot 499; Chris Victor-McCawley; Butler M. "Bim" Gander. **From The Steelhead Falls Collection.**

1794 S-19b Large Cent, XF Details
Head of 1793



3128 1794 Head of 1793, S-19b, B-3b, R.4 — Corrosion, Smoothed — NGC Details. XF. Areas of corrosion appear on the charcoal-brown surfaces of this Head of 1793 cent that shows minor surface smoothing. This important cent has exceptional detail on both sides approaching Extremely Fine and equal to examples in the top six of the Condition Census. Our net grade ranks among the 15 finest known examples of the S-19b cents. Our EAC grade Fine 15. **From The Steelhead Falls Collection.**

1794 S-22 Large Cent, AU Details
Mounds Reverse



3129 1794 Head of 1794, S-22, B-6, R.1 — Tooled — NGC Details. AU. Sharply detailed with pleasing medium brown surfaces that show minor corrosion and evidence of tooling on each side to reduce the appearance of that corrosion. Although S-22, known as the Mounds Reverse, is plentiful, this example ranks among the top three dozen pieces. Our EAC grade VF30. **From The Steelhead Falls Collection.**

1794 S-23 Large Cent, XF40
A Top 10 Example



3130 1794 Head of 1794, S-23, B-7, High R.4, XF40 NGC. This cent is tied with a few others at the VF20 grade level that ranks 10th best in the 1794LargeCents.com Condition Census. Scattered grade-consistent marks are evident with the sharpness of a slightly finer grade. Our EAC grade VF20.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35534 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-24 Large Cent, XF45
The 'Apple Cheek' Variety



3131 1794 Head of 1794, S-24, B-8, R.1, XF45 NGC. The popular "Apple Cheek" name was coined by Dr. William H. Sheldon's father, also named William Herbert Sheldon. This pleasing walnut-brown cent has scattered circulation marks as expected for the grade. Central reverse weakness is related to the deeply cut cheek on the obverse. Our EAC grade VF30.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35537 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-26, B-16 Large Cent, VF35
Usual Reverse Die State



3132 1794 Head of 1794, S-26, B-16, R.2, VF35 PCGS. This is the usual reverse die state with a crack through the E in STATES, clash marks through the wreath, and a die chip at the O in OF. There is no evidence of the late state die crack through the first S. Interspersed olive and steel-brown patina appears on both sides with a few scattered, grade-consistent marks. A small rim bruise is noted over TE of UNITED. Our EAC grade VF20.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35543 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-27 Large Cent, VF Details



- 3133** 1794 Head of 1794, S-27, B-9, R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. The dark olive-brown surfaces on this scarce cent that exhibit trivial rim marks and other minor handling marks, yet it is a highly attractive piece that was graded VF20 in the G. Lee Kuntz Sale and maintains that grade at 1794LargeCents.com. Our slightly more conservative grade places this piece in a tie for the 11th finest of the variety. Our EAC grade Fine 15.
Ex: *New Netherlands* (privately, 1954); *Dorothy I. Paschal*; *Myles Z. Gerson* (1/1981); *Denis W. Loring* (3/1981); *G. Lee Kuntz* (*Superior*, 10/1991), lot 34; *Joel W. Spingarn* (4/22/1995); *Butler M. "Bim" Gander*.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-28 Large Cent, AU Details
A Top 20 Example



- 3134** 1794 Head of 1794, S-28, B-10, R.2 — Obverse Repaired — NGC Details AU. Obverse die cracks and reverse clash marks indicate a late die state. Appearing tied for 21st place in the Condition Census at 1794LargeCents.com, this piece is likely within the top 20, as three finer examples have not been seen for three or more decades and are likely duplicate entries for other pieces in that record. A lovely walnut-brown cent, this piece has AU or finer sharpness with minor smoothing in the right obverse field. Our EAC grade XF40.
Ex: *Goldberg Auctions* (6/2017), lot 433; *Butler M. "Bim" Gander*.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-29 Large Cent, AU Details
Exceptional Design Definition



- 3135** 1794 Head of 1794, S-29, B-11, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. The long tailed right ribbon end immediately identifies this particular reverse die and makes attribution easy as it is known only with two obverse dies. Sheldon-29 has finely treated hair and is seen with a die crack in the left obverse field, and Sheldon-30 has coarse hair and usually has die chips behind the middle hair curls. The bottom curl is single on S-29 and double on S-30. This piece has exceptionally strong design definition approaching Mint State with light surface roughness on each side. Areas of surface smoothing are noted below the lowest curls on the obverse. Recolored to dark brown with hints of underlying rose color. Our EAC grade VF35.
Ex: *Ray Chatham*; *Gordon J. Wrubel*; *Chuck Furjanic*; *Tennessee Exchange Coin Co.*; *Daniel Gibson* (1/1980); *Del Bland*; *Myles Z. Gerson*; *Del Bland*; *Superior* (2/1992), lot 672; *John R Frankenfield* (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 224; *Butler M. "Bim" Gander*.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-30 Large Cent, AU50
Among the Two Dozen Finest



- 3136** 1794 Head of 1794, S-30, B-12, R.1, AU50 NGC. This pleasing cent ranks 26th among the listings at 1794LargeCents.com, based on our net grade. Three of the finer examples have not been seen for ages, including one whose pedigree ends with Virgil M. Brand. The surfaces exhibit lovely mahogany-brown with trivial marks on each side. Hard and glossy, this is a most attractive representative of the plentiful S-30 die pair. Our EAC grade VF30.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35555 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-31 Large Cent, Unc Details
Left Obverse Field Chips



- 3137** 1794 Head of 1794, S-31, B-13, R.1 — Obverse Corrosion — NGC Details. Unc. Minor corrosion at TY of LIBERTY and a small rim nick over the first S in STATES should prove beneficial for the provenance hunter. A highly detailed example, this cent has a trace of rub on the high points of the hair. Both sides have interspersed golden-brown, chestnut, and chocolate-brown with delicate blue overtones. Our EAC grade XF40.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-32, B-18 Cent, AU55
Among the 10 Finest Examples



- 3138** 1794 Head of 1794, S-32, B-18, R.2, AU55 NGC. There is no evidence of the obverse rim break over LI of LIBERTY, although the reverse is cracked through the first S in STATES, and exhibits several sets of clash marks. Lustrous dark brown surfaces are noted with only a trace of wear on each side. An attractive representative, this example ranks among the 10 finest surviving S-32 cents. Our EAC grade XF40.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35561 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-36, B-23 Cent, VF20
Lengthy Provenance



- 3139** 1794 Head of 1794, S-36, B-23, R.5, VF20 NGC. This important cent, having a provenance nearly as old as the cataloger, ranks among the top 20 examples known of the die marriage. Scattered surface marks are consistent with the grade of this lovely mahogany and chestnut-brown cent. Our EAC grade VG10.
Ex: Ray Chatham (8/1958); Abe Kosoff; Herman Engelhardt (Montrose Coin Gallery); Dorothy I. Pascal; John A. Schreuder (4/1970); Del Bland; Dr. Edward R. "Ned" Bush; EAC Sale (1/1979), lot 94; Tom Morley; Doug Walcutt; Joel W. Spingarn; Scott Jamison (11/1996); Charles F. Heck (1/2005); Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35573 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-38, B-25 Cent, Unc Details
Heavy Left Obverse Field Chips



- 3140** 1794 Head of 1794, S-38, B-25, R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Unc. Opinions are bound to vary regarding a net grade for this sharply defined and elusive cent. If it were problem free, it would qualify as the finest known, or at least, tied for the finest known. However, the frosty steel-brown surfaces show areas of corrosion on each side. How many grade points shall be deducted to arrive at a net grade is destined for debate. We feel that a net grade of VF20 is in order, while Del Bland assigned a net grade of Fine 15, the same grade appearing today at 1794LargeCents.com where this piece is described as having severed edge dents, some repaired. Our EAC grade VF20.
Purchased by Russell E. Aldrich, Jr. (1/1990); James E. Long, Jr. (J.E.L. Coins); Tom Morley (Superior, 5/1992), lot 190; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-39 Large Cent, Fine Details
Twice Ex: Robinson S. Brown, Jr.



- 3141** 1794 Head of 1794, S-39, B-27, Low R.6 — Burnished — Uncertified. Fine Details. This variety is on the borderline between R.6 and R.5, with 29 examples recorded at 1794LargeCents.com. The sharpness of this charcoal-brown Sheldon-39 approaches Very Fine with burnished surfaces. Slight corrosion is evident within the design recesses on the reverse. Our EAC grade VG7.
Ex: Charles J. Dupont (Stack's, 9/1954), lot 55; Willard C. Blaisdell (4/1975); Denis W. Loring (5/1975); Dorothy I. Paschal (11/1977); George E. Ewing, Jr. (6/1979); Denis W. Loring (6/1979); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 52; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 55; Daniel W. Trollan (1997); Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35582 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-43, B-32 Large Cent, AU55
Light Obverse Die Crack**



- 3142** 1794 Head of 1794, S-43, B-32, R.2, AU55 NGC. A light die crack angles up through the 7 to the 1 in the date, and that is diagnostic for this obverse that appears in this combination, with S-44, and on NC-10. This sharply detailed cent that ranks among the 20 finest examples, is virtually full Mint State with a few scattered marks on its lustrous dark brown surfaces. Our EAC grade VF35.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35594 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-44 Cent, VF30
Head of 1794**



- 3143** 1794 Head of 1794, S-44, B-33, R.1, VF30 PCGS. CAC. The bold radial reverse die crack at 1 o'clock identifies the Sheldon variety. An additional diagonal crack passes through the 17 in the date to the rim. This glossy chocolate-brown midgrade Liberty Cap cent has bold centers and occasional incompleteness of strike near the rims. The obverse displays small ticks and small rim dings are at 3:30 on the obverse and 5:30 on the reverse. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 3055.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35597 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-44, B-33 Large Cent, AU Details
Prominent Obverse and Reverse Die Cracks**



- 3144** 1794 Head of 1794, S-44, B-33, R.1 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The obverse die crack that appeared in the previous marriage with S-43 is advanced on this S-44, and the reverse has a sharp die crack from the border between STATES and OF, down to the wreath and ONE CENT. This lovely dark brown cent has smooth and attractive surfaces. Although once cleaned, it is attractively retoned. Our EAC grade VF35.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

**1794 Head of 1794 Cent
S-49, AU Sharpness**



- 3145** 1794 Head of 1794, S-49, B-41, R.2, PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Ex: Hipps-Ellsworth. Breen Die State III. The PCGS number ending in .95 suggests Scratched or Rim Dent as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has scratches. Horizontal hairline scratches are noticeable across the lower obverse and LIBERTY. A bold example of Maris' "Young Head" variety, Protected regions display deep olive-green patina, while open areas are lavender-brown. Although the variety is plentiful, the Condition Census is low. This piece ranks among the 30 finest survivors. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Ed Hipps (10/15/1998); COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Long Beach Signature, 9/2013), lot 4579; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

**1794 S-50 Large Cent, AU Details
Fifth Finest Known**



- 3146** 1794 Head of 1794, S-50, B-43, R.5 — Rim Damage — NGC Details. AU. The sharpness of this piece is considerably finer than out net grade, that is the result of several linear planchet defects and a several small rim bruises. Listed fifth in the Condition Census at 1794LargeCents.com, this piece has attractive light brown surfaces. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: Henry A. Sternberg; M.H. Bolender (3/1956), lot 1583; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 371; Gordon J. Wrubel; C. Douglas Smith; Anthony J. Terranova; Thomas D. Reynolds; Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 88; Tom Morley (Superior, 5/1992), lot 206; Tom Morley; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 Head of 1794 Cent, Choice XF
Very Scarce Sheldon-51



- 3147** 1794 Head of 1794, S-51, B-42, Low R.5, XF45 PCGS. Breen Die State I. A nicely detailed example of a better Sheldon die variety, one of six with the Closed Wreath reverse. Similar to Sheldon-50, but the 17 in the date are further apart, among other slight differences. Areas of golden-brown color intersperse with medium brown toning. Moderate marks on LIBERTY, but attractive overall. This important piece ranks among the 20 finest examples of Sheldon-51. Our EAC grade VF20.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35615 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-54, B-46 Large Cent, AU50
From the Herman Halpern Collection



- 3148** 1794 Head of 1794, S-54, B-46, R.3, AU50 NGC. A splendid chocolate and olive-brown cent, this S-54 ranks among the 10 finest surviving examples. The variety is relatively common, but the Condition Census is low with just two pieces that grade AU50, two others called XF45, and four graded slightly finer as VF35. An important opportunity for the advanced collector. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 73; Rod Widok (*R&J Coin Gallery*); David Henderson (*Whittier Coins*); Superior (1/1993), lot 47; James H. Goudge; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35624 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-55, B-47 Large Cent, XF45
Office Boy Reverse



- 3149** 1794 Head of 1794, S-55, B-47, R.2, XF45 NGC. This is the famous Office Boy reverse with the A in STATES wildly out of position and other layout problems. Walter Breen related this reverse die to the obverse die of S-63, the Fallen 4," that is also a poorly engraved die. These are factors that add to the charm of the early cents. Although a few trivial rim bruises are noted, this example has pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces and excellent eye appeal. Our EAC grade VF25.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35627 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-56 Large Cent, AU Details
Late Die State



- 3150** 1794 Head of 1794, S-56, B-48, R.3 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. The die crack in the left obverse field is always present on this variety. Both sides lack clash marks, while indistinct reverse details suggest a late die state. Dark chocolate-brown surfaces show minor roughness over most of the obverse and reverse of this sharply detailed specimen. With perfect surfaces this piece would easily qualify for the condition census, and in its present state, within the top 30 for the variety. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: Henry A. Sternberg (*M.H. Bolender*, 3/1956), lot 1553; Robert J. Kissner (*Stack's*, 6/1975), lot 254; Kenneth D. Pines; Dr. C.R. Chambers (2/10/1983); Jack H. Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 98; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 79; Phillip Clover Collection / Long Beach Signature (*Heritage*, 9/2012), lot 3058; Rick Beale (10/19/2013); Walter J. Husak; EAC Sale (5/2018), lot 137; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-57, B-55 Large Cent, AU Details
Trenched Die State



- 3151** 1794 Head of 1794, S-57, B-55, R.1 — Burnished — NGC Details. AU. Two "trenches" are noted in the obverse field from Liberty's nose and chin to the border. These are not flaws in the coin, but rather, defects in the die that struck the coins. As such, they do not affect the grade or the importance of this cent. Attractive medium brown surfaces show slight evidence of burnishing. Our EAC grade VF35.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

**1794 S-58 Cent, XF45
Tied for 12th Finest Known**



- 3152** 1794 Head of 1794, S-58, B-56, R.3, XF45 NGC. This piece is tied with six others for the 12th finest known S-58 cent per listings at 1794LargeCents.com. However, it may rank higher, as three of the better listings are coins that have not been seen for four or more decades, including examples with provenances that end in 1947, 1957, and in the 1970s. The sharpness of this example is finer than our net grade. The surfaces are attractive chestnut and steel-brown with scattered, trivial handling marks. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: Chris Victor-McCawley (1995); Eugene S. Sternlicht (5/2018); Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35636 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-59 Large Cent, AU53
Among the 20 Finest Examples**



- 3153** 1794 Head of 1794, S-59, B-57, R.3, AU53 NGC. Minor obverse clash marks are evident. A splendid cent that displays even chocolate-brown surfaces. A rim tick above the L in LIBERTY, a nose nick, and two small dents at the U of UNITED will identify this important piece that ranks among the 20 finest surviving examples of the S-59 die pair. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: R. E. Naftzger, Jr.; Denis W. Loring, 1971; Gary Ruttenberg; McCawley-Grellman Auction, 8/96, lot 95; Christopher B. Young (Chesapeake Bay Rare Coins); Heritage (9/1997), lot 5073; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35639 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-60, B-52 Large Cent, VF30
Among the Finest Two Dozen**



- 3154** 1794 Head of 1794, S-60, B-52, R.3, VF30 NGC. A lovely olive-brown cent, this piece shows smooth and semi-glossy surfaces with small marks at the left obverse that reduce the grade very slightly. This cent ranks among the two dozen finest survivors from the S-60 die pair. Our EAC grade VF20.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35642 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-60, B-52 Cent, AU50
Condition Census**



- 3155** 1794 Head of 1794, S-60, B-52, R.3, AU50 PCGS. Perhaps the fifth or sixth finest known, although unlisted in the 1794LargeCents.com Condition Census. Rich charcoal-brown toning envelops both sides of this expertly centered, sharply struck example. There is some crimson tinged patina over the lower left obverse, and clashmarks (as struck) are seen within the upper left reverse wreath and in the obverse field above Liberty's head. There are a few tiny, well scattered abrasions, none of which are out of context with the AU grade level. Our EAC grade XF40.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 5167.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35642 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-61 Large Cent, AU Details
Tied for the 10th Finest S-61 Cent**



- 3156** 1794 Head of 1794, S-61, B-53, R.4 — Corrosion — NGC Details. AU. This is a reappearance of a cent that was last seen more than 45 years ago. Faint clash marks are noted at the junction of the hair and cap below LI of LIBERTY. Minor old scratches are noted at the upper reverse. Light granularity is evident on both sides of this walnut and chestnut-brown cent that retains nearly full design detail on both sides. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: Philip G. Straus (Stack's, 5/1959), lot 131; Robert J. Kissner (Stack's, 6/1975), lot 260 as Extremely Fine-40; unknown; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-62 Large Cent, VF30
Large Obverse Rim Break



- 3157** 1794 Head of 1794, S-62, B-54, High R.4, VF30 NGC. Maris called this the “Trephined Head” variety. This is a scarce variety that exists in two highly collectible die states. The perfect obverse die state is considerably harder to locate than the other state with a prominent rim break at the left obverse border. Medium brown color with pale olive overtones. The surfaces are pleasing and nearly choice quality. Two faint parallel scratches are visible on the obverse. Our EAC grade Fine 15.
Ex: Jack Robinson (8/1983); Wes Rasmussen (FUN Signature, Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3072.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35648 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-64 Large Cent, AU Details
The Missing Fraction Bar



- 3158** 1794 No Fraction Bar, S-64, B-50, Low R.5 — Corrosion — NGC Details. AU. This is the famous Missing Fraction Bar variety that has its own *Guide Book* listing. Somewhat frosty steel-brown surfaces show light corrosion that is evenly distributed across both surfaces of this nicely detailed cent that would rank among the 10 finest if the surfaces were hard and glossy. As is, this important cent is about 20th in the census. Our EAC grade VF20.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-65, B-51 Large Cent, XF45
Shielded Hair Obverse



- 3159** 1794 Head of 1794, S-65, B-51, R.1, XF45 NGC. The high obverse border from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock protects the hair curls behind the neck from wear and gives the name to this popular, plentiful Head of 1794 variety that is frequently chosen for type collections. This piece has rich walnut-brown surfaces with trivial handling marks on the reverse. Our EAC grade VF35.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35654 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-67, B-59 Large Cent, AU Details
First Head of 1795 Variety



- 3160** 1794 Head of 1795, S-67, B-59, R.3 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. The 1794 Head of 1795 cents include the group of varieties from S-67 to S-72, the last called the true Head of '95. These dies are often attributed to the Mint's assistant engraver, John Smith Gardner, although there is no documentary evidence to that effect. This piece is sharply detailed with matte charcoal-brown surfaces and a few scattered marks. Our EAC grade VF30.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1794 S-68 Large Cent, Fine 12
Head of 1795



- 3161** 1794 Head of 1795, S-68, B-60, R.5, Fine 12 NGC. An attractive light brown example, this scarce S-68 cent has a die crack in the left obverse field with slight bulging above. The usual bisecting obverse die crack is evident at the left, but not apparent at the upper right. A few minor handling marks are inconsequential. This piece ranks 15th out of approximately 50 examples known today. Our EAC grade VG10.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35687 Base PCGS# 1365

1795 Lettered Edge Cent, Choice Fine
S-74, Ex: Jules Reiver



- 3162** 1795 Lettered Edge, S-74, B-2, Low R.4, Fine 15 NGC. Breen Die State V. An unusual situation where the EAC grade is considerably higher than the NGC grade. Dark steel-brown toning with excellent eye appeal. The surfaces are lightly granular. A late die state with a die crack through STATES. The Jules Reiver Collection was significant for its extensive holding of large cents by die variety, including the unique 1797 NC-7. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: probably Samuel M. Rapoport; B. Max Mehl (6/1951), lot 76; Louis Werner (8/1971); Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19247.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223S, PCGS# 35714 Base PCGS# 1377

1795 Plain Edge Cent, AU55
Sheldon-78 Type Coin



- 3163** 1795 Plain Edge, S-78, B-8, R.1, AU55 NGC. This plentiful Plain Edge variety will serve well to represent the *Guide Book* type. Little wear is seen, and the reddish-brown surfaces are uniformly colored and smooth. A small mark appears just right of the Y in LIBERTY, while some minor verdigris can be seen within a few of the reverse letters. Our EAC grade VF30. NGC ID# 223T, PCGS# 35729 Base PCGS# 1380

1796 Liberty Cap Cent, VF30
Very Scarce Sheldon-85
Ex: Rasmussen



- 3164** 1796 Liberty Cap, S-85, B-6, Low R.5, VF30 NGC. Ex: Rasmussen Collection. Breen Die State II. A difficult variety with perhaps 60 pieces known. The later die state of this example is defined by a drastically polished (reground per Breen) reverse die with considerable design details removed, especially on the lower part of the die. A splendid example that ranks within the top 10 known. The surfaces have pleasing chestnut-brown color with just a few minor imperfections, including a tiny rim bruise at 9 o'clock on the obverse. Slightly uneven strike with the lower obverse and reverse borders lacking detail. Our EAC grade VF20. Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 10/1986), lot 23; *Del Bland* (10/1986); *Phil Ralls* (4/1997); *Wes Rasmussen Collection*; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3097. **From The Steelhead Falls Collection.** NGC ID# 223V, PCGS# 35762 Base PCGS# 1392

1796 S-97 Cent, VF Details
Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795
Ex: Wes Rasmussen



- 3165** 1796 Reverse of 1795, S-97, B-20, R.3 — Corroded, Improperly Cleaned — NCS. VF Details. While this cent does have some minor pit marks, including a couple with old green corrosion inside, we have considerable difficulty concluding that the coin is "Corroded," which, to us implies a coin covered with corrosion or porosity. Similarly, this coin has been cleaned and recolored, yet once again, this is very attractive without any outward appearance of mishandling. The surfaces are smooth with medium brown color and slightly lighter devices. Our EAC grade Fine 15. Ex: *B. Marleni* (9/1985); *Richard V. Punchard* (4/1993); *Wes Rasmussen Collection*; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3111. **From The Steelhead Falls Collection.**

1796 S-102 Cent, VF20
Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794



- 3166** 1796 Reverse of 1794, S-102, B-26, R.4, VF20 NGC. Golden-brown fields compare with lilac-tinged high points. A well-defined Draped Bust cent from the first year of the type. We note slight rim bumps below the date, but marks are generally absent. Cherry-red patina accompanies the reverse border between 9 and 12 o'clock, and the lower right obverse field has a blush of olive-green and ruby-red toning. Our EAC grade Fine 15. **From The Steelhead Falls Collection.** NGC ID# 223W, PCGS# 35786 Base PCGS# 1404
- 3167** 1796 Reverse of 1794, S-108, B-12, R.4, Fine 15 PCGS. Breen Die State V with a diagonal crack through the bust tip. The scarce Wide Date variety. A deep brown representative with blushes of lightly granular rose-red patina on the reverse. The legends are bold, and ample inner hair definition is present. Marks are minimal, with only a solitary diagonal line above the ear worthy of mention. Our EAC grade VG10. PCGS# 35795 Base PCGS# 1404

1796 S-110 Cent, AU Details
Reverse of 1794



- 3168** 1796 Reverse of 1794, S-110, B-16, R.3 — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Breen Die State VII with a small break east of the E in ONE. A distinctive variety due to its many clashes, cracks, and die chips. This sharply defined Draped Bust cent has dusky sea-green and lavender toning. The obverse field is lightly burnished, and a spot is noted near the D in UNITED. Our EAC grade VF20.

1796 Reverse of 1797 Cent
Rare S-117 Variety
Ex: Col. Steve Ellsworth



- 3169** 1796 Reverse of 1797, S-117, B-37, High R.5, PCGS Genuine. Ex: Ellsworth. The PCGS number ending in .97 suggests Environmental Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an VF specimen that has environmental damage. Breen Die State II with a faint crack through the top of portions of LIBERTY. This dark gray cent has XF sharpness. The surfaces are lightly to moderately granular, and faded sea-green verdigris is noted on the cheek, on the date and drapery, and on the upper left portion of the wreath. The obverse field has a pit at 8:30 and a small scrape near 3:30. Sharper than the Dan Holmes example. Our EAC grade VG10.
Ex: *Early American Copper Auction* (10/1993), lot 59; *EAC Sale* (4/1998), lot 101; *Col. Steve Ellsworth Die State Collection*; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 4636.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

1797 S-135 Cent, MS64 Brown
Reverse of 1797, Stems, Nichols Find



- 3170** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-135, B-5, R.3, MS64 Brown NGC. Breen Die State III with chips above the C in AMERICA. S-135 is one of the three Nichols Find varieties. The numismatic tale has Massachusetts Senator Benjamin Goodhue giving his daughters a group of Uncirculated large cents, in 1797 or early 1798. Circa-1860, those cents came into the hands of David Nichols of Gallows Hill, Massachusetts, who offered them for sale. The present near-Gem is a desirable representative with pleasing surfaces and minor central incompleteness of strike. Both sides display ample orange-gold color, along with lilac shades. The obverse shows blushes of steel-gray toning. Our EAC grade MS60.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2242, PCGS# 35936 Base PCGS# 1422

1799/8 Cent, S-188, Fine Details
Key Guide Book Variety



- 3171** 1799/8 S-188, B-2, R.4 — Corrosion — NGC Details. Fine. Breen Die State IV, the famous “Triple Break” through RTY of LIBERTY to the right obverse border about 2:30. Only six or seven examples are known of this important die state. The 1799/8 cent is key to a *Guide Book* variety collection of Draped Bust cents. The widely spaced 99 in the date is one method of distinguishing S-188 from the also desirable 1799 S-189. This deep steel-gray and autumn-brown example is evenly granular and displays a diagonal mark from the E in UNITED through ONE. A well-defined placeholder for the series stopper. Our EAC grade Good 4. *From The Steelhead Falls Collection.*

1814 S-294 Cent, AU58
Crosslet 4



- 3172** 1814 Crosslet 4, S-294, B-1, R.1, AU58 PCGS. Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. The two 1814 varieties are quickly identified: the S-294 has a Crosslet 4 in the date, and the S-295 has a Plain 4, and each is listed individually in the *Guide Book*. A highly lustrous example, this rich chocolate-brown cent has traces of faded mint red in the protected areas. Our EAC grade AU50. *From The Gibney Family Collection.*
NGC ID# 224Y, PCGS# 36520 Base PCGS# 1573

1823 N-2 Large Cent, XF45
Elusive Key Issue



- 3173** 1823 N-2, R.2, XF45 NGC. The 1823 large cents, both the N-1 Overdate and the N-2 Normal Date, are elusive in all grades, and they are rarely encountered in XF or higher grades. This please piece has a few trivial circulation marks of no consequence. The smooth chocolate and olive-brown surfaces display traces of light tan at the upper obverse. Our EAC grade VF35. Census: 8 in 45, 6 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 225A, PCGS# 36757 Base PCGS# 1627

1839 N-5 Large Cent, MS64 Brown
Booby Head



- 3174** 1839 Booby Head, N-5, R.2, MS64 Brown PCGS. Consistent and attractive olive-brown color enriches this crisply struck near-Gem. Hints of faded red color cling to ONE, CENT, and other protected areas. A few trivial obverse ticks; the reverse is essentially unabraded but has a couple of faint and unimportant spots. Our EAC grade MS60. *From The Gibney Family Collection.*
NGC ID# 225Z, PCGS# 37237 Base PCGS# 1751

1839 N-9 Cent, MS66 Brown
Silly Head



- 3175** 1839 Silly Head, N-9, R.2, MS66 Brown PCGS. CAC. A diagonal die crack from the L in LIBERTY down across the hair curls and neck to the lower curls distinguishes the N-9 die marriage from the other Silly Head variety, N-4. This is an early die state before that crack meets another die crack between Stars 5 and 6. Short die scratches left of Star 7 are always present. While designated Brown, this Premium Gem exhibits considerable mint red intermixed with lustrous chocolate-brown on both sides. A delightful, highly eye appealing example. Our EAC grade MS63. Population: 3 in 66 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 225Y, PCGS# 37234 Base PCGS# 1748

1841 N-2 Large Cent, MS64 Brown



- 3176** 1841 N-2, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. While labeled as a “Brown” coin, the surfaces have a remarkable amount of life with small traces of bright mint luster still surrounding the devices. Elsewhere the fields are bright with iridescent magenta and cobalt-blue color, deriving much of their sheen from the proof finish. A couple of dozen proofs were struck according to Breen, and six were sold in the Chapmans’ Eavenson Sale of 1903. With this coin’s color and overall splendid preservation of surfaces, it is not much of a stretch to believe that this might be one of those pieces which allegedly were consigned from the estate of Patterson DuBois. Our EAC grade PR60. Census for this variety: 2 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (2/21).
Ex: *Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006)*, lot 202.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 2267, PCGS# 405797 Base PCGS# 1832

1851/81 N-3 Large Cent, MS66 Brown
Popular Blundered Die



- 3177** 1851/81 N-3, R.1, MS66 Brown NGC. The N-3 cent had the date entered upside down, and then corrected. Called an 1851 over 81 variety, it is technically an 1851 over an inverted 1851 as described in the *Guide Book* where it has its own listing. This Premium Gem is from an early die state with the blundered date feature clearly visible. A lovely piece that exhibits delicate blue toning over chocolate-brown surfaces that retain splashes of original mint red. Census: 5 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 226H, PCGS# 400138 Base PCGS# 1895

PROOF LARGE CENT

1831 N-11 Large Cent, PR62 Brown
Medium Letters, Ex: Mougey



- 3178** 1831 Medium Letters, N-11, R.8 as Proof, PR62 Brown PCGS. In addition to its obvious rarity as a Matron Head proof, this is a curious and interesting coin as it is one of the few legitimate proofs one will ever see with pronounced die cracks. By definition, later proofs lack die cracks (usually, not always) as they were first strikes from new dies. This was obviously not the case in 1831. All the stars around the obverse are connected by a die crack, and there is just the faintest evidence of a crack at the base of the date. The fields are deeply mirrored and show evidence of heavy die polishing in order to produce specimen coinage from this die pairing. Only 15 to 20 individual coins are believed known of all varieties of the 1831. The striking details are also fully brought up in all areas. This is notable as coins of this type are usually found with uneven striking definition, with either the centers strong and the peripheries weak, or vice versa. The recessed areas are a deep, royal blue, while the raised portions of the design are medium brown in hue. Minimal contact marks. Population for all varieties: 2 in 62 Brown, 4 finer (2/21). Our EAC grade PR60+.
Ex: *Peter Mougey (Thomas Elder, 9/1910)*, lot 168; *Lahrman Collection (Abe Kosoff, 2/1963)*, lot 367; *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Eric J. Streiner; Legend Numismatics; American Numismatic Rarities (3/2004)*, lot 324; *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007)*, lot 779.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 533818 Base PCGS# 1796

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS66 Rarely Offered So Fine



- 3179 1857 MS66 NGC.** Flying Eagle cents as type coins are readily available in just about any grade desired, at least through MS65. In Premium Gem condition, the type in general is scarce, and 1857 coins in this grade are rare. This date has a certified population of slightly more than a third of that of the 1858 (Small and Large Letters varieties combined), and it appears at auction less than a third as frequently as the 1858 date. It is also uncollectible in finer condition, while the 1858 is represented by a handful of Superb Gems.

This piece displays sharp devices and satiny tan-gold mint luster. Additional shades of rose and greenish toning emerge in the peripheries, amplifying the eye appeal of this high-end Flying Eagle cent. Census: 13 in 66, 0 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS66 Rich Color, Booming Luster



- 3180 1857 MS66 PCGS.** A short-lived type coin, the Flying Eagle cent is plentiful in most grades but becomes rare at the MS66 level. This high-grade representative is well struck save for the leaf at 2 o'clock on the reverse. The primarily golden-brown surfaces abound with luster and exhibit iridescent hints of sea-green, orange-gold, and rose-red patina. Both carbon and contact are trivial, even by the requirements of the lofty grade. Population: 27 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65 FS-402, Clashed With Seated Half



- 3181 1857 Obverse Die Clash with Seated Half, Snow-9, FS-402, MS65 NGC.** Certified in a circa-2000 holder. The 1857 Flying Eagle cent has three spectacular *Cherrypickers'* varieties featuring clash marks from other denominations. FS-402 is clashed with a Seated half obverse; FS-403 is clashed with a Liberty double eagle obverse; and FS-901 is clashed with a Seated quarter reverse. One suspects that the same absent-minded Mint employee was responsible for all three varieties. On the present Gem, prominent clash marks from the seated Liberty are apparent above the eagle's head, below STATES, and throughout ERICA. As for the coin itself, it is a splendid Gem with lustrous and smooth chestnut-brown surfaces. One small flan flaw on the 1 in UNITED. The strike is crisp except on the upper left portion of the wreath. Census: 10 in 65, 2 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 37375 Base PCGS# 2016

1858/7 Flying Eagle Cent, MS63 Snow-1, FS-301, Overdate



- 3182 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS63 PCGS.** Other than the Small and Large Letters variations of the 1858 issue, this is the only *Guide Book* variety for the Flying Eagle cent series. The triangular "dot" in the field above the date, combined with the eagle's lapped wing tip, confirm the attribution. This piece is in a late die state, as the flag of the errant 7 usually seen just to the right of the final 8 is absent. Examples of this variety are highly sought after in all grades.
NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022

1858/7 FS-301 Cent, MS63
Important *Guide Book* Overdate



- 3183** 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. FS-301 is the sole *Guide Book* overdate of the series, and a rare and coveted variety. The upper right corner of the 7 is visible on this example, as is the diagnostic die lump centered above the date. This lustrous example offers golden-brown and ice-blue toning. A small, unobtrusive spot is below the C in CENT. The dies were slightly out of parallel, since the left sides are intricately struck while the right sides show softness of impression. Marks are absent aside from delicate contact below STATES. Population: 32 in 63, 38 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022

1858 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65
Variety With Large Letters



- 3184** 1858 Large Letters MS65 NGC. Closed E in ONE, Open E in CENT, Low Leaves Reverse. An impressive Gem example, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. The well-preserved olive and steel-brown surfaces show a number of minor copper spots on both sides. This is the Large Letters variety, with the letters A and M in AMERICA touching. NGC has certified 22 numerically finer examples (3/21).
NGC ID# 272V, PCGS# 2019

1858 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65
Large Letters Variant



- 3185** 1858 Large Letters MS65 NGC. Closed E in ONE, Open E in CENT, High Leaves Reverse. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved copper-colored surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. A die crack extends from the eagle's tail to the rim at 4:30 and a few minor planchet flakes are evident on the reverse. The letters A and M in AMERICA touch, identifying the Large Letters variety. NGC has certified 22 numerically finer examples (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 272V, PCGS# 2019

1858 Large Letters Cent, MS65+
Exemplary Final-Year Type Coin



- 3186** 1858 Large Letters MS65+ PCGS. CAC. High Leaves Reverse. Closed E in ONE. The AM in AMERICA touch, characteristic of the Large Letters variety. A delightful Gem that boasts vibrant luster and consistent pumpkin-gold color. Thorough inspection reveals a couple of tiny carbon specks near the dentils, but marks are essentially absent. The last year of the design, ostensibly due to striking issues, though the present coin is sharply impressed. As of (3/21), PCGS has certified 15 pieces as MS65+, and only 56 coins finer. CAC: 50 in 65, 18 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 272V, PCGS# 2019

1858 Small Letters Cent, MS65
Smooth Surfaces, Nice Strike



- 3187** 1858 Small Letters MS65 NGC. Low Leaves Reverse. Closed E in ONE. Blushes of orange toning cross the otherwise straw-gold surfaces. This lustrous and nicely struck Gem is impressively unabraded and displays imposing eye appeal. No carbon is apparent. The Small Letters variety is identified by the separated AM in AMERICA, and is the final issue of the briefly produced Flying Eagle cent series. Housed in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020

1858 Small Letters Cent, MS65
High Leaves Reverse, FS-1901



- 3188** 1858 Small Letters, High Leaves, FS-1901, MS65 PCGS. Closed E in ONE. Most 1858 Small Letters cents have a Low Leaves reverse. The present Snow-unlisted die marriage is also interesting for its pair of cuds, or rim breaks, on the reverse near 4 o'clock. This well-struck Gem offers satiny fields. Marks are essentially absent, and carbon is limited to a fleck on the obverse border at 7:30. An outstanding candidate for a high quality type set. PCGS# 569235 Base PCGS# 2020

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1856 Proof Flying Eagle Cent, VG Details
Rare Snow-1 Variety



- 3189** 1856 Snow-1 — Environmental Damage, Obverse Scratches — NGC Details. Proof, VG. A rare die pairing for the famous 1856 Flying Eagle cent. From the same obverse die as Snow-3, which struck original business strikes for Washington officials, but the reverse differs with a slightly tilted placement of ONE CENT. The dies are moderately rotated from coin turn, as always for Snow-1. Rick Snow records ten specimens in copper-nickel, excluding this example, presumably spent by its initial owner. The central obverse has a few thin criss-cross marks, and the russet-brown surfaces show areas of purple verdigris near 1 o'clock on the obverse and 10:30 on the reverse. Nonetheless a collectible example of a celebrated issue in a seldom-seen die marriage.

1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR61
Snow-3 Original



- 3190** 1856 Snow-3 PR61 PCGS. CAC. The Snow-3 1856 Flying Eagle cent is an original issue, struck in 1856 to demonstrate the new small cent denomination to Washington officials. Per Rick Snow, "the quantity struck is probably no more than 700 pieces." A majority of 1856 Flying Eagle cents are Snow-9 restrikes from the late 1850s. Those pieces were struck in proof format, while Snow-3 cents were coined as business strikes. In recent decades, the grading services have designated nearly all 1856 Flying Eagle cents as proofs. The present specimen appears to be a business strike without the semireflective fields of a Snow-9 proof. Open areas and high points are tan-brown, while design recesses display butter-gold. Minor carbon is scattered. Contact is limited to tiny rim ticks on the reverse at 1 o'clock. PCGS# 47058 Base PCGS# 2037

3191 No Lot.

1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR45
Snow-9, First Small Cent Date



- 3192 1856 Snow-9 PR45 NGC.** The 1856 Flying Eagle cent was one of the most celebrated coin issues during the 19th century. Its popularity fueled the numismatic hobby, and every collector aspired to own at least one example. Although the 1856 has always commanded a premium, many examples are circulated. This is especially the case for the Snow-3, which was struck in 1856 and distributed to non-collectors. Snow-9 is a restrike from the late 1850s, and many are Mint State, but some were carried as a pocket piece, or unwittingly spent by heirs. The present specimen shows wear on the eagle's breast. Originality is confirmed by the peripheral powder-blue patina. Marks are trivial save for minor obverse rim contact near 7:30.
PCGS# 147890 Base PCGS# 2037

1856 Snow-9 Flying Eagle Cent
Proof, AU Details



- 3193 1856 Snow-9 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Proof, AU.** Snow-9 is the typical variety encountered among proof 1856 Flying Eagle cents, ideal for collectors seeking a single example of this important inaugural small cent issue. The present coin is well detailed, although light cleaned and slight wear are evident, as noted by NGC. The surfaces exhibit limited abrasions and have pleasing reddish-brown patina.

1857 Flying Eagle Cent, PR63 Cameo
Nicely Contrasted



- 3194 1857 Flying Eagle PR63 Cameo PCGS. Snow-PR3.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The Snow variety is readily recognized by die doubling on the right upright of the U in UNITED, and a die line above the upper right serif of the N in UNITED. After proofs were struck, the obverse die was later used to strike cents for circulation, as variety Snow-18. The circulation strikes are identified by the lower quality of strike, and by die crumbling on the rim above STATES.
The proof 1856 Flying Eagle cent is more famous, but the 1857 and 1858 proofs are considerably rarer. For the 1857, Snow suggests a proof mintage of only 50 pieces. The present specimen has flashy peach-gold fields and fully struck motifs. Occasional pinpoint carbon is of little consequence for the grade.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2685.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 227B, PCGS# 82040

INDIAN CENTS

**1860 Pointed Bust Cent, MS66+
Elusive Hub Variety, FS-401**



- 3195 1860 Pointed Bust, FS-401, MS66+ PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. The Pointed Bust variant of the 1860 Indian cent is scarcer than its Rounded Bust counterpart, and Premium Gem examples are decidedly rare. This piece is among just five Plus-designated pieces in this grade at PCGS, where two Superb Gems are finer (3/21). The devices are sharp, and satiny tan-gold luster is beautifully preserved. Population: 16 in 66 (5 in 66+), 2 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
PCGS# 37393 Base PCGS# 2056

**1860 Indian Cent, MS67
Top-Grade Rarity**



- 3196 1860 MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. The usual Rounded Bust variety, the ideal issue for type and date collectors. In MS67, the 1860 Indian cent is rare, with only a dozen pieces in this numeric grade at PCGS and four at NGC. None are finer at either service (3/21). This is only the third piece we have handled in this grade in more than a decade, which illustrates just how rare it is at this level, and possibly rarer than the certified population figures suggest. The current coin displays vibrant blond luster and carbon-free surfaces, with pristine fields. The upper headdress feathers show the only mentionable softness. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2058

**1864 Copper-Nickel Cent, MS66+
CAC Approved**



- 3197 1864 Copper-Nickel MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dayton. Copper-Nickel 1864 Indian cents are scarce in MS66 and nearly uncollectible in MS67. The current MS66+ example represents the finest possible acquisition opportunity for most collectors. Luster is softly frosted, complementing sharp design elements and exceptionally clean fields. Slight die erosion is noted in the outer peripheries. Population: 50 in 66 (6 in 66+), 1 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227K, PCGS# 2070

- 3198 1864 Bronze No L MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. The No L bronze Indian cent of 1864 is somewhat more plentiful than its L on Ribbon counterpart, although Premium Gem Red examples are conditionally scarce. This piece is sharp, displaying satiny copper-gold luster and satiny fields. A few tiny specks do not detract. Population: 58 in 66 (8 in 66+) Red, 4 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227L, PCGS# 2078

**1864 Bronze Indian Cent, MS65 Red
L On Ribbon**



- 3199 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Red NGC.** The L On Ribbon variety of the bronze 1864 Indian cent is scarce in Gem Red condition, and finer pieces are rarely seen. This example displays sharp detail and satiny copper-orange mint luster. A thin mark beneath the N in ONE on the reverse is the only discernible abrasion, and it is minor. No carbon spotting detracts from the eye appeal. Census: 15 in 65 Red, 5 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2081

**1865 Fancy 5 Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3200 1865 Fancy 5 MS66 Red PCGS.** CAC. Ex: Dayton. The 5 in the date has a curved flag on the Fancy 5 variety. This Premium Gem is among the finest Red pieces certified, and it is scarce as such. Detail is sharp, and the satiny surfaces yield warm copper-orange and golden hues without any carbon spotting or other blemishes. Population: 24 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227N, PCGS# 2084

**1869 Indian Cent, MS64 Red
Snow-12, Misplaced 1 Above the Denticles**



- 3201 1869 MS64 Red PCGS.** Snow-12. This Snow variant shows the dramatic presence of the top of a mispunched 1 in the field just above the denticles. Further confirmation of this variety can be seen on the reverse by the horizontal die line seen between the wreath and shield. The surfaces are red with a tinge of yellow and the strike is complete throughout. Housed in an old green holder.
NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 2096

**1870 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3202 1870 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Walsh, Dayton. Sharp and devoid of carbon, yielding natural copper-orange and amber surfaces. The 1870 Indian cent is rare in this grade and unknown finer with full Red surfaces. The issue tends to show lighter color than many later dates, as is demonstrated by the present coin. Population: 12 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227U, PCGS# 2099

**1874 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3203 1874 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. The 1874 is challenging to acquire in high grade with Red surfaces. This Premium Gem example is rare, and it is among the finest pieces certified. The devices are sharp, complementing rich copper-red luster and softly frosted fields. A lone fleck at the 4 in the date is noted for accuracy. An ideal Registry coin. Population: 27 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227Z, PCGS# 2120

**1875 Cent, MS66 Red
Snow-2, Repunched Date**



- 3204 1875 Repunched Date, Snow-2, FS-302, MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. The date is repunched, with particularly bold underdigits evident to the left of the 1 and 5. The present coin displays luminous copper-orange luster that trends toward a lighter shade of gold on the reverse. Strike sharpness complements the lack of bothersome carbon spotting. Population: 9 in 66 Red, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
PCGS# 408622 Base PCGS# 2123

**1876 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Registry-Grade Condition Rarity**



- 3205 1876 MS66 Red PCGS.** Many Indian cent issues from the 1870s are scarce in high grade. Most of the 1876 cents that PCGS has certified in the Red category are MS64s or MS65s. Premium Gem Reds are rare, and only one finer specimen is known (2/21). This piece displays sharp definition and beautifully preserved satin luster with golden-tinged copper-red luster — a hue that is almost certainly original for this issue. No carbon spotting interrupts the visual appeal. Population: 15 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 2283, PCGS# 2126

**1876 Cent, MS66+ Red
Important CAC Designation**



- 3206 1876 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Walsh, Dayton. Red examples of the 1876 Indian cent are moderately elusive overall, especially without carbon spotting. This high-end Premium Gem is within the Condition Census of certified examples. The carbon-free surfaces yield rich copper-orange luster and sharp definition, with unabraded fields and devices. Tied for second finest at PCGS and the sole finest example of this date in the Red color category that we have handled since 1998. An important opportunity for Registry collectors. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (3/21). *From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.* NGC ID# 2283, PCGS# 2126

**1877 Indian Cent, AU55
Attractive Collector Coin**



- 3207 1877 AU55 PCGS.** Rich brown color yields to isolated mint-orange accents on both sides of this sharp Choice About Uncirculated cent. The mintage was low — just 852,500 pieces were struck — and many of those coins were redeemed at the Mint only to be recoined as cents in later years. As a result, the 1877 remains the single greatest rarity in the Indian cent series. Demand is intense and unending for collector-grade examples such as this one. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127

**1877 Indian Cent, AU55
Sought-After Key Date**



- 3208 1877 AU55 PCGS. CAC.** A Choice AU example of the sought-after key to the Indian cent series, from a mintage of 852,500 pieces. This attractive specimen offers well-detailed design elements and lightly abraded medium brown surfaces, with traces of glossy mint luster clinging to the devices. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127

**1877 Indian Cent, MS64 Red
Important Philadelphia Key**



- 3209 1877 MS64 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton.** High-grade 1877 Indian cents live up to the issue's reputation as a key date, as full Red Mint State coins are genuinely scarce in MS64 or better condition. This piece displays amber-red luster on the obverse and copper-orange across the reverse. One lone fleck appears in the reverse dentils about 3 o'clock but is hardly noticed. The shallow N in ONE confirms the business strike origin of this coin, as opposed to the bold N of the proof dies. Population: 48 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red, 37 finer (3/21). *From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.* NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2129

1878 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Only One Red Coin Finer



- 3210 1878 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Perfection 1, Dayton. Sharply struck and entirely free of carbon spotting, this 1878 Indian cent is among the finest collectible examples of the date in Red condition. Only a single higher-grade Red piece is reported (3/21). Sharp devices complement the satin copper-red luster. No distracting abrasions are seen. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2285, PCGS# 2132

1879 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Conditionally Elusive



- 3211 1879 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Despite being one of the more plentiful dates from the 1870s in Red condition, the 1879 Indian cent is nonetheless conditionally scarce at the MS66 Red level, and just a few finer pieces are known. This coin displays sharp definition and satiny copper-orange surfaces, with no evidence of carbon spotting. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 45 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red, 3 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2286, PCGS# 2135

1880 Cent, MS66+ Red
Attractive Original Surfaces



- 3212 1880 MS66+ Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Beautifully preserved, carbon-free surfaces yield original satin luster. Burnt-orange coloration lightens to copper-gold in the centers, leaving the coin quite eye-appealing. The 1880 Indian cent is scarce so fine with Red surfaces. PCGS lists only three finer Red coins, NGC none. Population: 33 in 66 (6 in 66+) Red, 3 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2287, PCGS# 2138

1881 Cent, MS66 Red
Few Finer Pieces Are Known



- 3213 1881 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Conditionally scarce and beautifully preserved, showing deep copper-red surfaces and satiny luster. Every design element is sharply rendered, and no carbon spotting is seen. Only a half dozen finer Red pieces are reported by PCGS and NGC combined. This piece ranks among the finest coins typically available to collectors, an excellent Registry Set candidate. Population: 39 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red, 4 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2288, PCGS# 2141

1882 Cent, MS66 Red
Prohibitively Rare Any Finer



- 3214 1882 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Glimpses of rose and coppery-orange accent the otherwise golden-red luster of this Premium Gem 1882 Indian cent. The strike is sharp, and the surfaces are devoid of all but the most minute specks or marks. The 1882 is rare this fine, and only a few pieces are known in better condition. Population: 29 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 3 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2289, PCGS# 2144

1884 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Registry Set Quality



- 3215 1884 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Richard, Dayton. A conditionally rare Premium Gem Red example of this otherwise plentiful issue. Luminous satin surfaces yield rich copper-orange coloration with no carbon spotting. Detail is sharp, adding to the impressive eye appeal. The 1884 is seldom seen this fine. Population: 20 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 3 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228B, PCGS# 2150

1885 Cent, MS66 Red
Original Surfaces, Registry Contender



- 3216 1885 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. The obverse displays deep amber-red color, while the reverse is lighter with copper-red and rose-gold hues. Both sides are devoid of carbon spotting and unabraded. The 1885 Indian cent is rare in this grade and unknown finer with full Red surfaces. The luster of this piece is entirely original and attractive. Population: 27 in 66 (7 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2153

1886 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Type One Obverse, Conditionally Rare



- 3217 1886 Type One MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. The Type One 1886 hub shows the lowest headdress feather pointing between the IC in AMERICA. It is slightly more plentiful in Red condition than the Type Two variant, making it ideal for date collectors. This piece is a satiny copper-red Premium Gem. Rich luster is unblemished by carbon spotting and entirely unabraded. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 272Y, PCGS# 2156

1887 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Exceptional Registry Coin



- 3218 1887 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dayton. The scarcity of auction appearances for MS66 Red examples of the 1887 Indian cent suggests this date is rarer in this grade than certified population figures suggest. The Dayton Collection coin is the first piece in MS66 Red that we have handled with a Plus designation. PCGS lists only three MS67 Red pieces finer, making the current coin an excellent choice for Registry Sets. Strike sharpness is excellent, complementing satin luster and carbon-free surfaces. Most of each side displays original copper-orange color yielding to deeper rose hues around the borders. Population: 41 in 66 (11 in 66+) Red, 3 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 2 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228F, PCGS# 2159

**1888 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Important Plus Designation for Registry Sets**



3219 1888 MS66+ Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Carbon-free surfaces are enlivened by vibrant copper-orange and gold luster, with only a few faint hairlines evident to limit the grade. The third feather from the top of the headdress is uncharacteristically weak, likely due to debris in the die. The remainder of the coin is sharp. Only two finer Red pieces are reported at either service. Population: 19 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red, 2 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228G, PCGS# 2168

**1889 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Rare, Tied for Finest Certified**



3220 1889 MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Red examples of the 1889 Indian cent are most plentiful in MS64 and are occasionally seen in MS65. Premium Gem Red pieces are rare. This coin is among the finest certified, ideal for Registry purposes. Golden-orange surfaces complement soft, frosty luster and well-struck motifs. A few microscopic pepper specks are visible beneath a loupe. Population: 17 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228H, PCGS# 2174

**1890 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Condition Census Quality**



3221 1890 MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. A single Red example is finer than this piece at PCGS, but no NGC-certified coins are even its equal. Deep copper-red luster and frosty surfaces adorn the well-struck devices. Devoid of carbon spotting and abrasions. This Premium Gem is ideal for a high-ranking Registry Set. Population: 16 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228J, PCGS# 2177

**1891 Cent, MS66+ Red
Tied for Finest Certified**



3222 1891 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Walsh-Dayton. A well-struck piece, devoid of carbon spotting. A couple of small ticks below the CE in CENT are the only mentionable surface contact. This 1891 cent displays vivid copper-orange luster and frosty fields, with strong eye appeal. It is rare in this grade and unknown finer with Red surfaces. Population: 27 in 66 (5 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228K, PCGS# 2180

**1892 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Rare, CAC Endorsed**



3223 1892 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. A sharp, frosty, carbon-free Registry coin, conditionally rare at this grade level. Rich copper-red and golden-orange hues adorn each side. The 1892 Indian cent has a total population of just 30 pieces in MS66 Red, PCGS and NGC reports combined, with one piece numerically finer. The Dayton Collection coin is one of just eight pieces in this challenging grade with CAC approval. Population: 25 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228L, PCGS# 2183

**1893 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Rare CAC-Endorsed Example**



3224 1893 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. Although MS66 Red coins are occasionally seen for this date, few are CAC endorsed, and equally few are Plus graded. This piece boasts both attributes. The strike is sharp, and rich copper-red surfaces yield frosty luster with no obtrusive carbon spotting or abrasions. PCGS and NGC combined list only a half dozen finer Red submissions. Population: 46 in 66 (9 in 66+) Red, 3 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228M, PCGS# 2186

**1894 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Prohibitively Rare Any Finer**



- 3225 1894 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dayton. Well struck and frosty, yielding luminous copper-gold and red hues across carbon-free fields and glistening devices. The 1894 is a slightly better date, particularly in high grade. Premium Gem Red examples such as this are scarce, and only a few finer pieces are known. Population: 56 in 66 (27 in 66+) Red, 2 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228N, PCGS# 2189

**1894/1894 Cent, MS65 Red
Snow-1, Repunched Date**



- 3226 1894/1894 Repunched Date, Snow-1, FS-301, MS65 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Red Mint State examples of the dramatic Snow-1 Repunched Date variety are scarce in any grade. This Gem example is rare. Copper-orange surfaces display satiny luster and little evidence of carbon. Only the upper headdress feathers exhibit trivial softness. The captivating feature of this variety is the widely repunched date, which shows a bold secondary impression shifted right from the primary numerals. Population: 13 in 65 (2 in 65+) Red, 2 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
PCGS# 37584 Base PCGS# 92189

**1895 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
CAC-Approved Registry Contender**



- 3227 1895 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dayton. The lack of carbon spotting and vibrant copper-orange and golden hues give this high-end Premium Gem its eye appeal. The bow and headdress feathers are well defined, and neither side has bothersome abrasions. Finer Red 1895 Indian cents are rare, and this piece is scarce with the Plus designation. Population: 75 in 66 (15 in 66+) Red, 6 finer. CAC: 15 in 66, 3 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228P, PCGS# 2192

**1896 Cent, MS66+ Red
Seldom Seen CAC Endorsement**



- 3228 1896 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dayton. Frosty luster exudes copper-orange warmth with rich fiery-red overtones. This high-end 1896 Indian cent is sharply struck and devoid of abrasions, although a few microscopic pepper specks are detectable with a loupe. Finer Red pieces are rarely seen. Population: 36 in 66 (8 in 66+) Red, 8 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228R, PCGS# 2195

**1897 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Exceptional Preservation of Surfaces**



- 3229 1897 MS66+ Red NGC.** With the 1897 cent production once again rose to more than 50 million pieces. This should indicate it is a common date, but it is not as frequently encountered as the post-1900 dates. This is a full red example with no mellowing in color. The strike is strong, the only area of weakness seen on a couple of horizontal shield stripes on the reverse. Exceptional preservation. Census: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 228S, PCGS# 2198

**1897 Cent, MS66+ Red
CAC Approved, Beautiful Luster**



- 3230 1897 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dayton. Lovely copper-orange and delicate lilac hues adorn the frosty, carbon-free surfaces of this high-end Premium Gem. Sharp definition characterizes the devices, with even the reverse shield well brought up. The 1897 Indian cent is seldom offered this fine in the Red category, and higher-grade pieces are decidedly rare. Population: 24 in 66 (6 in 66+) Red, 6 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).
From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228S, PCGS# 2198

1897 Cent, MS64 Red
Misplaced Date, Snow-1



- 3231 1897 Misplaced Date, Snow-1, FS-401, MS64 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. This is the only Red example of Snow-1 attributed by PCGS (3/21). Any Mint State example is scarce. The left foot of an errant 1 protrudes from Liberty's neck near the base, a feature visible to the unaided eye. The top three headdress feathers are weak on this piece, as always with this variety. Rick Snow suggests that this characteristic softness is due to a debris-filled die and not weakness of strike. Luster is vibrant and copper-orange with rich reddish hues. A mark on Liberty's cheek and a few other trivial grazes define the grade.

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
PCGS# 37599 Base PCGS# 92198

1898 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Top-Grade Registry Contender



- 3232 1898 MS67 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Plentiful in most grades, the 1898 Indian cent becomes conditionally rare in MS67 Red, and no examples are known finer. This piece is carbon-free and frosty, with copper-red and orange-gold hues across each side. A sharply struck top-grade Registry coin. Population: 14 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228T, PCGS# 2201

1899 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Near the Condition Census



- 3233 1899 MS67 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Copper-orange and golden hues enliven the frosty surfaces of this Superb Gem Red 1899 Indian cent. No carbon spotting is seen, and the preservation is outstanding. The 1899 is scarce so fine. PCGS and NGC combined list only three higher-grade Red examples. Ideal for Registry purposes. Population: 40 in 67 (7 in 67+) Red, 2 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228U, PCGS# 2204

1900 Cent, MS67 Red
Snow-3 Repunched Date
The Finest Attributed at PCGS



- 3234 1900 Repunched Date, Snow-3, FS-302, MS67 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Rick Snow calls this variety "slightly scarcer" than some of the others for the date. The repunched date is chiefly evident within the upper loop of the 9 and at the top of the final 0. The present coin is the finest of two Red pieces attributed by PCGS (3/21). Strike sharpness is outstanding, complementing the copper-red surfaces. No carbon spotting is evident.

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
PCGS# 412769 Base PCGS# 2207

1904 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Top-Grade Registry Candidate



- 3235 1904 MS67 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. Frosty copper-orange and golden luster adorns the Superb Gem surfaces of this Red 1904 Indian cent. Only a few tiny pepper specks on the obverse keep this piece from essential perfection. The 1904 is a common date overall, although Superb Gem Red pieces such as this are major condition rarities. Population: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228Z, PCGS# 2219

1905 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
CAC-Endorsed Registry Coin



- 3236 1905 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dayton. Softly frosted mint luster glows in rich copper-orange and amber-red hues on each side of this high-end Premium Gem. The strike is sharp, and the surfaces are free of carbon spotting. The 1905 Indian cent is scarce so fine in the Red color category. PCGS and NGC combined list only eight finer submissions. Population: 73 in 66 (10 in 66+) Red, 4 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2292, PCGS# 2222

1909 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Final-Year Registry Coin



3237 1909 MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Frosty copper-orange centers cede to lighter golden peripheral color on this Superb Gem final-year Indian cent. The strike is above average for the issue, particularly on the headdress feathers. The 1909 Philadelphia coin is rare in this grade and unknown numerically finer. Population: 22 in 67 (5 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2297, PCGS# 2237

1909-S Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Registry-Grade S-Mint Key



3238 1909-S MS66+ Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. The 1909-S boasts the lowest mintage in the Indian cent series at just 309,000 pieces. Examples are collectible for a price, but this date becomes somewhat scarce in MS66 Red. PCGS lists only a single numerically finer Red example. The present Plus-graded piece ranks among the finest realistically obtainable examples. Golden and copper-orange hues adorn each side, and there is no distracting carbon. The top three headdress feathers are weak as usual. This is only the second Plus-graded piece that we have seen in this grade. Population: 37 in 66 (9 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2240

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

1859 Laurel Wreath Indian Cent, PR65
Attractive Color, Sharp Strike



3239 1859 PR65 PCGS. Beautifully preserved, needle-sharp, and deeply reflective. This Gem proof displays lovely rose-gold and delicate lilac coloration, with no mentionable contact marks or hairlines. The 1859 is a one-year type in the Indian cent series, employing the original Laurel Wreath reverse. In 1860, the reverse motif was changed to an Oak Wreath with a small shield at 12 o'clock. Population: 61 in 65 (4 in 65+), 32 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2299, PCGS# 2247

1859 Indian Cent, PR65
Laurel Wreath Type Coin



3240 1859 PR65 NGC. CAC. Housed in a prior generation holder with CAC endorsement. This Gem proof Laurel Wreath cent displays impressively sharp detail and original tan-gold surfaces. Reflectivity in the fields sets off the satiny devices, and both sides display excellent visual appeal. An important one-year type, seldom found in an old-time holder. Census: 40 in 65 (1 in 65+), 21 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 7 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2299, PCGS# 2247

1864 Copper-Nickel Cent, PR66 Cameo
Attractively Contrasted



3241 1864 Copper-Nickel PR66 Cameo PCGS. A scarce Cameo example of this final copper-nickel proof issue, showing modest contrast on both sides. The strike sharpness is exceptional. Warm copper-gold color on each side complements the excellent preservation. No carbon spotting is seen. PCGS lists a single Cameo proof finer. Population: 12 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 229E, PCGS# 82265

**1876 Indian Cent, PR67 Red and Brown
Deeply Reflective, Tied for Finest**



- 3242 1876 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** While proofs of this year are known to be of typical quality, especially the mirrors, this coin is certainly the exception. The fields are deeply reflective and significant mint red still remains there also, while the devices have taken on deep blue patina. Fully struck and problem free, as one would expect from a coin in this grade. Census: 5 in 67 (1 in 67★) Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 229V, PCGS# 2316

**1883 Indian Cent, PR67 Red Cameo
Sole Coin at This Grade Level**



- 3243 1883 PR67 Red Cameo NGC.** The 1883 Indian cent is a relatively abundant issue as a proof, with production soaring to 6,609 pieces this year. While Gem or better specimens can be acquired with only a modest degree of patience, the coin offered here is indeed special. The golden-red and crimson surfaces are virtually flawless and offer dazzling mirror qualities. While the contrast is a bit modest, it is nonetheless there. Census: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 5477.
NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 82338

**1899 Cent, PR67 Red
Rare Top-Grade Registry Coin**



- 3244 1899 PR67 Red PCGS. CAC.** A beautiful Superb Gem Red proof, one of just three pieces in this topmost grade with CAC endorsement. The portrait and wreath are sharp, yielding satin luster, while the fields display deep reflectivity. Fire-orange and cherry-red hues adorn each side. PCGS and NGC combined list only 15 1899 proof cents in this grade with none higher. Population: 11 in 67 Red, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 22AM, PCGS# 2386

LINCOLN CENTS

**1909 VDB Cent, MS67 Red
FS-1102, Doubled Die Obverse**



- 3245 1909 VDB Doubled Die Obverse, FS-1102, MS67 Red PCGS.** There are two Doubled Die VDB cents for 1909. This is the less apparent variety, with the bottom of the obverse letters and date thicker. The diagnostic die chip in the loop of the R is especially evident on this piece. The surfaces display undiminished original mint luster over each side with a well-balanced appearance. Magnification reveals a few tiny ticks and just the faintest specks of carbon, but these do not impair the overall appearance and desirability of this scarce Doubled Die cent. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 37636 Base PCGS# 2425

**1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red
Sought-After With Brenner's Initials**



- 3246 1909-S VDB MS64 Red NGC.** Carbon-free surfaces yield satiny mint luster with no distracting abrasions. The usual blond color of this issue exhibits a slightly deeper copper-orange hue on the present coin, complementing the sharp strike. The 1909-S VDB is accessible in this grade for most collectors seeking to complete a Mint State date and mintmark set.
NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

**1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red
Widely Recognized Series Key**



- 3247 1909-S VDB MS65 Red PCGS.** There are at least six references dedicated to the Lincoln cent series, both reflecting the appeal of and stimulating new interest in this widely collected series. However, no other issue or reference book has done the same to promote and popularize the series as the 1909-S VDB. Its status as an inaugural issue, single-year type, and low-mintage date, make it the capstone issue in a series spanning more than 100 years. This is a fiery-red example in an old green holder. There are no obvious or detracting marks on either side of this Gem key issue. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

**1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent, MS65 Red
Famous Series Key**



- 3248 1909-S VDB MS65 Red PCGS.** For thousands of collectors growing up in the middle of the 20th century, the numismatic dream was finding a 1909-S VDB cent in circulation. By that time the issue was sufficiently famous for its key date status, and circulation finds, although rare, were still possible. Today, collectors still avidly seek this issue, but instead of going through bank rolls and pocket change, the hunt involves finding the perfect Mint State example at auction or on a bourse floor. This Gem Red coin displays a bold strike and satiny copper-gold luster. No spotting evident, and the surfaces are free of major abrasions. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

**1914-D Cent, MS64 Brown
Rarest Denver Issue in the Series**



- 3249 1914-D MS64 Brown NGC.** Although classified in the minds of most collectors as the second biggest key date in the Lincoln cent series, the 1914-D is actually more difficult to acquire in pleasing Mint condition than its "bigger key date" counterpart, the 1909-S VDB. This Choice Brown example is sharp and satiny, with no carbon spotting. Original burgundy-brown toning on each side allows occasional glimpses of underlying copper-tan. Census: 56 in 64 Brown, 23 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2471

**1920-S Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
Tied for Finest**



- 3250 1920-S MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Well struck for a 1920-S cent, with golden-tan surfaces that display a near-full Red appearance. A nick on Lincoln's coat is the most obvious blemish. One of the more underappreciated Lincoln issues as a Gem. Tied for finest certified at both services (3/21). Ex: *Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2004)*, lot 5285; *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005)*, lot 5468. NGC ID# 22C5, PCGS# 2529

**1922-D Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3251 1922-D MS66 Red PCGS. CAC.** Of the 6,350 grading events reported at PCGS for the 1922-D Lincoln cent, this Premium Gem ranks among the finest. Satiny pumpkin-gold surfaces are clean and attractive. The coin is sharply struck with a bit of softness on the shoulder and E PLUR. Population: 19 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22C8, PCGS# 2539

**1928-D Cent, MS66 Red
Conditionally Rare Registry Coin**



- 3252 1928-D MS66 Red NGC.** A sharp, satiny example of this Denver issue, in a conditionally rare grade. A single piece is listed finer in Red condition at NGC, but none are so graded at PCGS (3/21). This piece displays vivid copper-orange surfaces and excellent preservation. A tiny speck near the right obverse rim is noted for accuracy. Census: 5 in 66 Red, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22CS, PCGS# 2590

1955 Cent, MS62 Red and Brown
Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101



- 3253** 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS62 Red and Brown PCGS. The 1955 Doubled Die Obverse cent is a 20th century icon. It is quickly identified by the wide spread on the date and other obverse legends. This Uncirculated Red and Brown example displays partial prints on each side with considerable copper-orange color remaining. Small abrasions also limit the grade. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

1955 Lincoln Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101



- 3254** 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. A magnificent Gem example of this sought-after error coin, with well-detailed design elements that clearly show the doubling on all obverse lettering and the date. The well-preserved and lustrous red surfaces have mellowed to light brown in many areas. The holder commemorates the *Guide Book* and is signed by Ken Bressett. Census: 15 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

1955 Cent, MS64 Red
Doubled Die Obverse



- 3255** 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Red PCGS. CAC. This *Guide Book* and *Cherry-pickers'* variety is one of the most sought-after issues in the Lincoln cent series, keeping such company as the 1909-S VDB and 1972 doubled die in terms of importance to a complete set. Red specimens are scarce in high grade, MS64 being the highest numeric level at which such pieces are usually available. This coin is well struck and displays satiny copper-red luster with minimal abrasions. A faint fragment of a print is seen in the left obverse field, but there is no obvious carbon spotting, and the CAC endorsement sheds all doubt as to this coin's quality. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37912 Base PCGS# 2827

1970-S Cent, MS64 Red
FS-101, Doubled Die Obverse



- 3256** 1970-S Large Date, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Red PCGS. Prominent die doubling is evident on IN GOD WE TRUST, LIBERTY, and the date. This variety is scarce in all grades and rare with full Red surfaces. The present coin is sharp and satiny. Copper-red color adorns each side, with only minor marks in the fields preventing Gem classification. Population: 29 in 64 Red, 17 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22GN, PCGS# 37999 Base PCGS# 92939

1970-S Cent, MS65 Red
FS-101, Doubled Die Obverse



- 3257 1970-S Large Date, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65 Red PCGS. CAC.** At one point this variety was thought to be just as rare as the 1969-S doubled die, although today's certified population figures suggest it is marginally more plentiful, albeit still scarce in any grade. Strong doubling is most prominent throughout IN GOD WE TRUST and LIBERTY, but is also visible on the date. We have seen only a few full Red examples of this variety in recent years. This Gem Red example displays sharp definition and satiny copper-red mint luster. The coin is devoid of carbon spotting, and only a few microscopic surface marks are evident. The CAC endorsement is well earned. Population: 15 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22GN, PCGS# 37999 Base PCGS# 92939

1972 Cent, MS67+ Red
FS-101, Doubled Die Obverse
Single Finest at NGC



- 3258 1972 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS67+ Red NGC.** Among the many Lincoln cent doubled die varieties, only the FS-101 1972 comes close to the remarkable doubling of the FS-101 1955. All obverse legends are widely doubled, and both hubbings are equally strong. The FS-101 1972 was saved in quantity, as it was reported early, and collectors went on a treasure hunt searching rolls and bags. As of (3/21), NGC has certified 1,619 pieces as Red. Only two other pieces are Plus-graded at this level. The orange-gold color is uniform, the cartwheel sheen is strong, the strike is intricate, the surfaces are void of carbon, and the eye appeal is extraordinary. PCGS# 38013 Base PCGS# 2950

1992-D Cent, MS65 Red
FS-901, Close AM Reverse



- 3259 1992-D Close AM, FS-901, MS65 Red PCGS.** This *Guide Book* variety shows the AM in AMERICA touching at the bases. Examples have proven to be quite scarce, with only 21 Red coins reported at PCGS (3/21). This Gem example is among the finer of those. It displays satiny copper-red luster and is well preserved, with no major abrasions. Well-struck and pleasing, with the textured fields sometimes seen on copper-plated zinc cents struck from 1982 onward. Population: 4 in 65 Red, 2 finer (3/21). PCGS# 391429 Base PCGS# 83101

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

1913 Cent, PR67 Red and Brown Vibrant Color



- 3260 1913 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** The matte proof Lincoln cent series is a popular area of collecting. The 1913 represents one of the more available issues, claiming a mintage of 2,983 proofs. This spectacular Red and Brown Superb Gem is magnificently toned in vibrant shades of blue, violet, and peach-orange. Considerable coppery color remains, and both sides are void of contact. Census: 8 in 67 (1 in 67 ★) Red and Brown, 1 finer in this category (2/21). NGC ID# 22KW, PCGS# 3316

1914 Cent, PR67 Brown Gold and Ice-Blue Accents



- 3261 1914 PR67 Brown NGC.** Gold and ice-blue accents complement the finely textured and carefully preserved surfaces of this 1914 Superb Gem proof Lincoln cent, one of only 1,365 pieces struck. The fields are contact-free and mattelike, while the raised devices are expectedly fully struck. Broad, squared-off rims further confirm the proof origin of this PR67 offering. Census: 2 in 67 Brown, 0 finer in this category (2/21). NGC ID# 22KX, PCGS# 3318

1915 Cent, PR67 Red Sole Finest at NGC



- 3262 1915 PR67 Red NGC.** The 1915 matte proof poses a significant challenge to Registry collectors, as Red examples of the date are scarce in all grades, and such coins are rare at the upper numeric levels. This is the sole finest Red example certified at NGC, while just two pieces are so fine at PCGS (3/21). We have not previously handled a 1915 proof cent in this grade, and we have only seen a PR66 Red coin on four occasions. The last of those was in the 2020 FUN Signature, where it realized \$8,400. Ranking a full grade point finer, the present offering has the potential to far surpass that figure. Each side displays rich copper-orange luster with luminous matte surfaces. The strike is full throughout, and the preservation is outstanding. NGC ID# 22KY, PCGS# 3323

TWO CENT PIECE

1864 Small Motto Two Cent, MS64 Red Collector-Grade Red Example



- 3263 1864 Small Motto, FS-401, MS64 Red PCGS.** The 1864 Small Motto is one of the two key dates in the two cent series and essential for a complete *Guide Book* collection. PCGS lists only 55 Red Mint State pieces in all grades. This coin displays satiny copper-red surfaces and sharp motifs, with no obtrusive abrasions. It resides about in the middle of the condition range for Red Small Motto coins, perfect for most collectors. Population: 21 in 64 (2 in 64+) Red, 32 finer (3/21). PCGS# 38234 Base PCGS# 3581

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

1867 Two Cent, PR67 Red and Brown Luminous Amber-Gold and Copper Color



- 3264 1867 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** The NGC insert is hand-signed by longtime *Guide Book* editor Kenneth Bressett. Both sides of this Superb Gem two cent are flashy and expectedly fully struck with luminous amber-gold and coppery color. From a mintage of 625 proofs. Census: 2 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 274W, PCGS# 3634

1868 Two Cent Piece, PR67 Red and Brown Tied for Finest at NGC



- 3265 1868 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** This spectacular Superb Gem is one of the finest survivors from an estimated proof mintage of 600 pieces. The immaculate surfaces show a mix of original red, light brown, and violet patina, with deeply reflective fields under the toning. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and eye appeal is terrific. Census: 5 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21). Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 3103. NGC ID# 274X, PCGS# 3637

1873 Two Cent Piece, PR66 Brown The Closed 3 Variant



- 3266 1873 Closed 3 PR66 Brown NGC.** Rich purple and lavender hues seemingly melt into the glassy fields of this razor-sharp proof, while close examination fails to reveal any mentionable surface flaws. This proof-only issue was produced with two different logotypes for the 3 in the date, and while the Closed 3 variant is slightly more plentiful overall, both are seldom found at the Premium Gem grade level, regardless of color designation. Census: 9 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (3/21). Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 3617. NGC ID# 2753, PCGS# 3651

1873 Two Cent, PR66 Brown Closed 3 (Original) Variety



- 3267 1873 Closed 3 PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC.** Only 400 Closed 3 proofs were struck in 1873, making it the more available of the two date variants. While this coin is labeled Brown, there is a significant amount of original red that remains within and around the devices. The two cent series is a short and completable one with the 1873 issues the final ones needed for a set that begins in 1864. NGC ID# 2753, PCGS# 3651

1873 Two Cent, PR64 Brown Open 3 Variant



- 3268 1873 Open 3 PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC.** The Open 3 two cent proofs are thought to be restrikes, although they may have been struck later in 1873. From a small mintage of 500 pieces, the Open 3 proofs are somewhat more elusive than their Closed 3 counterparts. This sharply detailed Choice example displays well-preserved light crimson surfaces with hazily reflective fields underneath. Population: 35 in 64 (1 in 64+) Brown, 19 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 14 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3654

**1873 Open 3 Two Cent Piece, PR65 Brown
Scarce Restrike Issue**



- 3269 1873 Open 3 PR65 Brown PCGS.** The two diagnostics for the Open 3 Restrikes are immediately apparent on this coin: The first, of course, is the wider gap in the final digit in the date, the second is the area of softness on the lower horizontal bars of the shield. This is an especially colorful example of a Brown coin with many subtle iridescent shadings apparent. Fully struck throughout. Population: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+) Brown, 7 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3654

**1873 Open 3 Two Cent Piece, PR63 Red
Scarce Restrike Issue**



- 3270 1873 Open 3 PR63 Red PCGS.** The Open 3 1873 two cent pieces are allegedly restrikes. Only 200 pieces are estimated to have been struck, making them twice as rare as their Closed 3 counterparts. The Open 3 coins are immediately identifiable by a weak area on the lower horizontal shield lines. This is a cherry-red example that has a couple of grade-limiting spots and contact marks. Population: 4 in 63 Red, 20 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3656

THREE CENT SILVER

**1851 Three Cent Silver, MS67
Top-Grade First-Year Type Coin**



- 3271 1851 MS67 PCGS.** The three cent silver piece was introduced in 1851 with a mintage of more than 5.4 million pieces. This Superb Gem example is conditionally scarce, and none are known numerically finer. Softly frosted luster adorns the beautifully preserved fields and devices, complementing a bold strike. An outstanding type coin. Population: 32 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22YX, PCGS# 3664

**1851-O Three Cent Silver, MS66
Blatantly Original Luster
Early NGC Holder**



- 3272 1851-O MS66 NGC.** A beautifully preserved Premium Gem example of the only branch mint issue in the series. Blatantly original ivory luster adorns each side, showing seemingly flawless preservation. Daubs of russet toning around the borders further attests to the originality of the surfaces. Strike sharpness is above average for the issue. Housed in an early NGC holder. Census: 13 in 66, 3 finer (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 22YY, PCGS# 3665

**1871 Three Cent Silver, MS66
Original Toning**



- 3273 1871 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Rich navy and silver-gray shadings embrace each side of this satiny Premium Gem. There are no mentionable abrasions, as the CAC endorsement is well earned. Moderate strike softness appears on the central shield and the arrows bundle. The 1871 comes from a mintage of just 3,400 pieces. Examples in this grade are scarce, and finer coins are rarely seen. Population: 38 in 66 (6 in 66+), 16 finer. CAC: 18 in 66, 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22ZM, PCGS# 3692

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

1858 Three Cent Silver, PR65 Richly Toned, Modest Contrast



- 3274 1858 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** Although the circulation strikes of this year are plentiful, the proofs are scarce. It is estimated that only about 100 proof 1858 three cent silvers are known in all grades, few of which achieve Gem classification. This representative is struck from dies with deeply impressed motifs and highly polished fields. The mirroring illuminates mottled sea-green, lavender, and gold toning over each side, and the sharp relief elements are free of contact marks. Population: 22 in 65 (1 in 65+), 23 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 12 finer (3/21).
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 4699.
From *The Cameron Collection*.
NGC ID# 27C5, PCGS# 3705

1858 Three Cent Silver, PR65+ Cameo Delicate Violet and Gold Toning



- 3275 1858 PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Delicate violet and golden-orange patina colors this eye-appealing PR65+ Cameo three cent silver piece, deepening toward the rims on the obverse. The underlying surfaces are flashy and reflective, contrasting against the frosted devices. The 1858 represents the first year of public proof offerings from the U.S. Mint. Coins were sold mainly as complete denominational proof sets. An estimated 210 three cent pieces were struck for these sets in 1858, making this issue one of the most challenging in the series in high grade. Population: 2 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 1 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 27C5, PCGS# 83705

1859 Three Cent Silver, PR66 Multicolor Toning



- 3276 1859 PR66 NGC.** Blue-green, butter-gold, and lavender dominate the obverse. The reverse displays fire-red, orange-gold, and apple-green. A flashy and crisply struck specimen. First year of the Type Three design with a double-outline to the six-pointed star. A meager 800 proofs were issued. Census: 12 in 66, 2 finer (3/21).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 3262.
NGC ID# 27C6, PCGS# 3708

1865 Three Cent Silver, PR67 Beautiful Multicolor Toning



- 3277 1865 PR67 NGC.** A conditionally rare Superb Gem example of this low-mintage issue. The strike is sharp at the centers, where many examples typically show weakness on the shield stripes. Deeply reflective fields display vivid violet, blue, and amber-gold toning, and there is no evidence of excessive die lapping in the recesses of the reverse C. Only 8,000 business strikes and 500 proofs were struck in 1865 for the three cent silver piece, the same year the three cent nickel series was introduced. Census: 7 in 67 (1 in 67★), 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 27CB, PCGS# 3715

THREE CENT NICKEL

1888 Three Cent Nickel, MS67+ Registry Set Quality Conditionally Scarce



- 3278 1888 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** From a mintage of 36,501 pieces, this 1888 three cent nickel is among the finest pieces typically considered collectible. It is scarce in this grade, and only a single coin is listed finer at PCGS. Luster is frosty and brilliant, complementing the superb preservation and bold details. An excellent Registry Set candidate. Population: 65 in 67 (8 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 22 in 67, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 275H, PCGS# 3757

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

1865 Three Cent Nickel, PR65 Inaugural Issue



- 3279 1865 PR65 NGC.** The inaugural three cent nickel issue claims a proof mintage of at least 500 coins. Exact records were not kept until the 1877 issue. This Gem proof enjoys flashy nickel-gray surfaces with gold and pale gunmetal accents. There are a few lint marks through Liberty's nose. Housed in a former generation holder. NGC ID# 275K, PCGS# 3761

1865 Three Cent Nickel, PR66 Deep Cameo Seldom Seen With Such Contrast



- 3280 1865 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The three cent denomination, which began as a subsidiary silver coin, had faded into near-irrelevance by 1865, when the copper-nickel version was first produced. The "three cent nickels" quickly supplanted their silver counterparts, thanks to a first-year production of more than 11.3 million business strikes, more than double the mintage of any other year. While the business strikes of 1865 are abundant, their proof counterparts number among the fewest, with somewhere north of 500 specimens made.

That makes the 1865 proof issue challenging regardless of condition and puts tremendous pressure on the few Deep Cameo survivors, such as the present piece. Light green-gold toning covers parts of the boldly mirrored fields, while the devices are thickly frosted nickel-white. As always, strong repunching on the date adds visual interest. Population: 11 in 66 (3 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 4 finer (2/21).

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2011), lot 3120.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 275K, PCGS# 93761

1866 Three Cent Nickel, PR66+ CAC-Approved Deep Cameo



- 3281 1866 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A scarce Deep Cameo example, showing brilliant surfaces and appreciable contrast. The devices are impressively sharp and exhibit softly frosted luster, while the fields are deeply mirrored. Eye appeal and preservation are outstanding. Finer pieces are rare. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 275L, PCGS# 93762

1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR65 Only Struck in Proof Format



- 3282 1877 PR65 PCGS.** A sharp Gem example of this proof-only issue, showing reflective fields and satiny devices, with no distracting marks. The coin is brilliant and shows none of the scattered small strike-throughs that are often seen on proof three cent nickels. Only 900 examples of this issue were struck. NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 3773

1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR65 Low-Mintage, Proof-Only Issue



- 3283 1877 PR65 NGC. CAC.** Elegant champagne and mustard-gold shadings drape each side of this lovely Gem, an excellent survivor from its low-mintage, proof-only issue of just 510 pieces. Crisply struck and carefully preserved with undeniable visual appeal. NGC has graded just 65 finer specimens (3/21). *Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 327.* NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 3773

SHIELD NICKELS

1875 Shield Nickel, MS66+ Important Registry Opportunity



3284 1875 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A boldly struck and delicately preserved representative, this Plus-graded Premium Gem 1875 Shield nickel also ranks among the three finest certified at PCGS, if only by the margin of the Plus designation. Frosty surfaces yield tinges of light golden toning around the margins, while both sides display the usual array of heavy peripheral die cracks. Population: 17 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 3245.
NGC ID# 22PA, PCGS# 3804

1880 Shield Nickel, VF20 Low-Mintage Key



3285 1880 VF20 ANACS. Only 16,000 business-strike Shield nickels were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1880, making the issue an elusive key to the series. This impressive VF20 specimen exhibits considerable wear on the design elements, especially on the upper shield, but much interior detail remains intact. The pleasing lavender-gray surfaces are lightly abraded.
NGC ID# 276E, PCGS# 3810

1883 Shield Nickel, MS67+ Tied for Finest Known



3286 1883 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1883 Shield nickel marks the end of the series, as this is a transitional year with Charles Barber's Liberty Head design. The 1883 Shield nickel is often included in three-coin type sets of nickels from this year, which represent the Shield design, the No Cents Liberty Head design, and the With Cents Liberty Head issue. Superb Gem examples are scarce. In MS67, we see an example in our auctions only about once a year on average. These are the finest pieces extant, with only a few Plus-graded pieces separating themselves from the group. The present coin is one of just four Plus-designated pieces in this grade at PCGS. Traces of iridescent toning grace the satiny nickel-gray surfaces, complementing the sharp devices. Neither side exhibits a single notable abrasion. Population: 25 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 22PE, PCGS# 3813

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

1867 No Rays Nickel, PR67 Ultra Cameo Tied for Finest Certified



- 3287 1867 No Rays PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC.** This is an example of the usual 1867 No Rays Shield nickel, one of at least 600 proofs struck. However, it is unusual in its spectacular, unsurpassed state of preservation. NGC has certified 265 1867 No Rays proofs across all grades and contrast categories, but only four submissions have qualified for an Ultra Cameo designation. This piece is tied for finest and is the only one with a CAC approval sticker. Both sides are utterly brilliant with frosty devices standing out against the depthless fields. Worth a premium bid. Census: 2 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22PF, PCGS# 93821
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1874 Shield Nickel, PR67 Cameo Among the Finest Cameos Certified



- 3288 1874 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A conditionally rare Superb Gem Cameo example of the 1874 proof, showing satiny devices and reflective fields with slight golden tinting. The strike is razor-sharp, although the star nearest the CA in AMERICA is weak, likely from a filled die. No Cameo examples of the 1874 proof Shield nickel are finer. Census: 5 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 276R, PCGS# 83828
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LIBERTY NICKELS

1885 Liberty Nickel, MS64 Green Label Holder, CAC Endorsed



- 3289 1885 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1885 is the undisputed key date of the Liberty nickel series. Low-end Mint State pieces are sometimes available, but few coins are what most would consider "attractive for the grade." This near-Gem example is CAC endorsed, housed in a green label PCGS holder. Satiny luster displays the faintest trace of champagne color, complementing the lack of abrasions throughout each side. Strike sharpness is far above average, being nearly full on the corn ear to the left of the wreath bow. NGC ID# 2773, PCGS# 3846
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1912-D Liberty Nickel, MS66+ Only One Coin Finer at PCGS



- 3290 1912-D MS66+ PCGS.** The level of preservation on this satiny Premium Gem is beautiful, complementing the silvery brilliant surfaces. PCGS has Plus-designated only 12 other pieces in this grade and lists one Superb Gem finer (3/21). The 1912-D often comes with strike softness on the lower left portion of the wreath and on the obverse stars, as seen here. Nonetheless, this coin is highly appealing. Population: 75 in 66 (13 in 66+), 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 277P, PCGS# 3874
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PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

1897 Nickel, PR67+ Cameo
High Contrast, Tremendous Eye Appeal



3291 1897 PR67+ Cameo NGC. CAC. This all-brilliant, high-contrast Superb Gem nickel would make an excellent Registry coin. Black-and-white surfaces are practically flawless, and the coin possesses tremendous visual appeal. One of 1,938 proofs struck in 1897. Census: 12 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+, 1 in 67 ★), 3 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2787, PCGS# 83895

1898 Nickel, PR66 Deep Cameo
Conditionally Rare Registry Coin



3292 1898 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS has certified only a dozen Deep Cameo examples of the 1898 proof Liberty nickel, only one of which is finer than the present. This piece is tied for the finest with CAC endorsement. Brilliant surfaces complement the stark white-on-black contrast, and the strike is sharp throughout the wreath and stars. Highly eye-appealing and a prime Registry Set pick. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2788, PCGS# 93896

1909 Liberty Nickel, PR68 Cameo
Among the Finest Cameos Certified



3293 1909 PR68 Cameo NGC. The depth of contrast on this high-end Superb Gem proof is immediately captivating, accented by delicate champagne color. The devices are frosty and sharp. The 1909 Liberty nickel is among the finest Cameo pieces certified, and it is rare in this grade. No Ultra or Deep Cameo pieces are reported this fine. Census: 12 in 68 Cameo (3 in 68★), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 83907

1912 Liberty Nickel, PR67 Cameo
High-End Registry Candidate



3294 1912 PR67 Cameo NGC. A challenging issue to acquire in high Cameo grades. This Superb Gem is among the finest Cameo pieces certified. Light golden toning warms the watery fields, while the satin devices provide pleasing contrast. Slight strike softness is seen on the corn ear to the left of the wreath bow as usual. Census: 8 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 278N, PCGS# 83910

BUFFALO NICKELS

1913-S Type One Nickel, MS67+
CAC Approved, Stunning Eye Appeal



3295 1913-S Type One MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This is a simply stunning Type One Buffalo nickel. Delicate pastel blue and gold hues grace the mint-fresh "skin" of the satiny luster, which prevails unabraded across each side. Close examination with a loupe finds the surfaces technically about flawless, which is what one hopes for when acquiring a coin in MS67+ with CAC endorsement. The 1913-S is the scarcest Type One Buffalo nickel in high grade. Pieces grading finer than the present are rare, with only seven such reported at PCGS and NGC combined. Population: 44 in 67 (9 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22PY, PCGS# 3917

1914-S Buffalo Nickel, MS66
Among the Finest With CAC Approval



- 3296 1914-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This is a beautiful 1914-S Buffalo. Luster is largely untouched and glistens like frost across the delicate iridescence of the fields and devices. Little if any die erosion is discernible, and strike sharpness is above average — only slight weakness is noted on the bison's shoulder. The 1914-S is scarce in this grade and rare finer. The present coin is among the finest endorsed by CAC. Population: 53 in 66 (10 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 19 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22R6, PCGS# 3926

1916 Nickel, Superb Gem
Attractive Pastel Patina



- 3297 1916 MS67 PCGS.** The 1916 is an available early Philadelphia issue in most grades, but Superb Gems are rare, and virtually impossible to surpass. Colorfully toned throughout, with pastel lime-green, rose, and straw-gold shades ensuring eye appeal across unblemished and lustrous surfaces. The fields exhibit an orange peel texture, as coined from long-in-use dies. The strike shows minor inexactness of impression on the hair above the braid. Population: 50 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22RA, PCGS# 3930

1916 Buffalo Nickel, VF35
Doubled Die Obverse



- 3298 1916 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, VF35 NGC.** The key issues of the Buffalo nickel series are the major varieties, including most notably the 1916 doubled die, 1918/7-D overdate, and the 1937-D Three-Legged nickel. Of these, the 1916 doubled die is by far the rarest. Bold obverse die doubling appears on the date, the Indian chief's profile, and the feathers. This piece is moderately worn and abraded from circulation, but the prominent doubling is yet plain, even on the date, which normally begins to wear off in the Fine to VF grade range. Golden-gray patina covers each side, attesting to the originality of the surfaces. A pleasing collector-grade example of this rarity. PCGS# 145628 Base PCGS# 3931

1917-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Attractively Toned



- 3299 1917-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1917-S is famously weak in its strike and seldom comes with eye appeal. This Gem, however, contradicts these norms. Strike softness exists only on the bison's shoulder and head, where it is minor, and the satiny luster appears devoid of mentionable abrasions. Rich honey-gold, lavender, and ice-blue toning covers each side, producing uniquely appealing visual qualities. Higher-graded pieces are scarce. NGC ID# 22RF, PCGS# 3936

1918-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Beautiful Luster, Early Die State



- 3300 1918-S MS65 PCGS.** The smooth, luminous satin surfaces of this Gem 1918-S immediately capture attention. This San Francisco issue is rarely seen so attractive, and any piece in Gem condition is scarce. Delicate iridescence enlivens the silver-gray surfaces. Slight clashing is evident at the Indian chief's throat, but the dies are otherwise unworn with no metal flow. The usual strike softness is seen in the centers. Population: 42 in 65 (5 in 65+), 1 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 22RK, PCGS# 3940

1920 Buffalo Nickel, MS67
Pastel-Toned Registry Contender



- 3301 1920 MS67 PCGS.** The 1920 nickel, with a mintage of more than 63 million pieces, is a fairly common date through the MS64 level. Even Gem and Premium Gems can be obtained with a little patience and searching. However, Superb Gem examples, such as the current lot, are decidedly rare. A thin coat of iridescent ice-blue, lilac, and yellow-gold patina adheres to radiantly lustrous surfaces that are free of mentionable marks. Unlike frequently seen 1920 specimens that are softly struck, this coin exhibits razor-sharp detail throughout, as well as evidence of die clashing near the Indian's chin and lower feathers. Population: 23 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2007), lot 386; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 817. NGC ID# 22RP, PCGS# 3944

1920-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64
Old Green Label Holder, CAC



- 3302 1920-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Warm sun-gold and rose hues adorn the satiny surfaces of this CAC-endorsed near-Gem. The obverse is struck from a fairly fresh die and exhibits sharp definition, while the reverse shows heavy die erosion and is softly detailed as a result. The 1920-S is scarce any finer than MS64, and CAC-approved coins in this grade are rare. This piece is housed in an old green label holder. CAC: 17 in 64, 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22RS, PCGS# 3946

1921 Buffalo Nickel, Sharp MS67
Scarce, Among the Finest Certified



- 3303 1921 MS67 PCGS.** Exceptionally well preserved, showing the faintest champagne hue over unabraded surfaces. This Superb Gem 1921 Buffalo nickel is struck from worn dies with metal flow in the fields, but it is incredibly sharp in the centers, particularly on the hair above the Indian's braid. Among the finest pieces certified and scarce as such. Population: 50 in 67 (7 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 3947

1923-S Buffalo Nickels, MS65
Toned, Conditionally Scarce



- 3304 1923-S MS65 PCGS.** Autumn-gold and umber toning warms the satiny luster of this Gem 1923-S, masking any trivial handling marks that limit the numeric grade. The strike is predictably soft overall, although no areas of overt weakness stand out. Only minor die erosion is beginning in the fields. Population: 69 in 65 (12 in 65+), 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22RW, PCGS# 3950

1925 Buffalo Nickel, MS67
CAC, Tied for Finest Certified



- 3305 1925 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** An absolutely beautiful Superb Gem example of this Philadelphia issue, among the finest pieces certified and scarce as such. It is also one of just four coins in this top grade with CAC endorsement. Luminous, frosty surfaces display warm golden toning and are devoid of abrasions. The obverse details are soft due to a worn die, but the reverse is from a fresh die and displays bold definition. Population: 38 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22S2, PCGS# 3954

**1925 Nickel, Glistening MS67
Among the Finest With CAC Approval**



- 3306 1925 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Registry collectors take note: this Superb Gem ranks among the four finest 1925 nickels certified at either service with CAC approval. Glistening, unmarked surfaces exhibit pale accents of blue, gold, and lavender. Essentially impossible to upgrade. Population: 38 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22S2, PCGS# 3954

**1925-S Nickel, MS64+
High-End With Golden Accents**



- 3307 1925-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** This 1925-S nickel is typically struck for a branch mint product for the period, but preservation is much better than what one usually sees for the issue. Soft mint frost shimmers over nickel-gray surfaces showing pale golden accents throughout. The dies exhibit considerable evidence of fatigue. PCGS lists 41 finer submissions (3/21). NGC ID# 22S4, PCGS# 3956

**1927-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64
Pleasing for the Grade**



- 3308 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** The eye appeal of this piece exceeds expectations for the MS64 grade level. Satiny luster illuminates light golden toning, without any distracting abrasions. Slight strike softness on the bison's shoulder is typical of the issue. The 1927-S is a better date in high grade, collectible in MS64 but scarce in MS65. NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962

**1927-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64
Rarely Seen CAC Endorsement**



- 3309 1927-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** An uncommonly attractive example of this San Francisco issue, showing golden-russet toning and satiny luster. The coin is struck from an early die state, with no obvious metal flow, lapping, or clashing, and the strike is above average for the issue — only the bison's shoulder and head have minor softness. A rarity in this grade with CAC endorsement. CAC: 29 in 64, 7 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962

**1927-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Few Finer Pieces Are Known**



- 3310 1927-S MS65 NGC.** Pastel multicolor toning engulfs this satiny Gem, complementing the unabraded luster. Although slight strike softness is seen on the bison's shoulder as usual, most details are well brought up elsewhere, including the horn. The 1927-S is rare well struck, and any example in MS65, regardless of strike quality, is scarce. Finer pieces are rare. Census: 24 in 65 (1 in 65+, 2 in 65★), 6 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962

**1928-D Nickel, MS66+
Among the Finest Obtainable Examples**



- 3311 1928-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Rings of pastel pink, blue, green, and gold delicately color this exemplary Denver nickel. Satiny surfaces are typically defined, but the only obvious mark is a tick on the cheek. Certainly among the finest obtainable examples from a mintage of 6.4 million coins. Population: 81 in 66 (8 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 22 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22SC, PCGS# 3964

**1936-D Nickel, MS67+
Virtually Condition Census**



- 3312 1936-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** This late-date Denver issue boasts a substantial production of 24.8 million coins, but few survivors are as nice as this Plus-graded, CAC-endorsed Superb Gem. Satiny surfaces are completely brilliant and generally well-defined. A loupe is required to view a handful of microscopic flecks. Three finer submissions at PCGS (3/21).
NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 3978

**1937-D Buffalo Nickel, MS63
Guide Book Three-Legged Variety
Early NGC Holder, CAC Approval**



- 3313 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS63 NGC. CAC.** This sought-after *Guide Book* variety shows the bison's forward right leg mostly effaced from the die by overzealous lapping on the part of a Mint worker. The intent was clearly to remove some of the worn die surface to prolong the life of this branch mint die pair — much of the metal flow lines remain visible in the peripheral fields and the recesses of the devices. The unintended result was the maiming of the bison. In MS63, this “die state variety” is not particularly scarce, although the present coin has significant appeal for the grade. It displays original satin luster and warm golden, olive, and lilac toning. A few small marks are seen, but the CAC endorsement is not concerned with those at this grade level. The strike softness on the bison's shoulder is typical of the issue in general. Housed in a prior generation holder.
NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1937-D Nickel, CAC-Approved MS64+
FS-901, Three-Legged Bison Variety**



- 3314 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** This Three-Legged 1937-D was struck fairly early after the bison's leg was effaced by die lapping. This issue is usually heavily affected by die erosion, but on this piece metal flow lines are minimal in the fields and design recesses. The strike produces above-average central sharpness. Light golden toning warms the satin luster, and there are no major abrasions.
NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1938-D Buffalo Nickel, MS68
Among the Finest Certified
Perfect Die State**



- 3315 1938-D MS68 PCGS.** The 1938-D is the final issue in the Buffalo nickel series. Examples are plentiful through MS67, but MS68 coins are scarce. This ice-blue and lilac-gold example shimmers with original satin luster. Struck from fresh dies, the fields show no metal flow or clashing. Slight softness on the central high points is typical of the type. An ideal final-year type coin. Population: 42 in 68 (3 in 68+), 0 finer (1/21).
NGC ID# 22SZ, PCGS# 3984

**1938-D Buffalo Nickel, MS68
Multicolor Final-Year Type Coin**



- 3316 1938-D MS68 PCGS.** The 1938-D is the final issue in the Buffalo nickel series, this year being transitional with the Jefferson design that was struck through 2003. Examples are popular with type collectors, since coins as fine as MS67 are readily available. This MS68 piece is conditionally scarce, and none are known numerically finer (3/21). Concentric rainbow toning graces the pristine surfaces, which glisten with satiny luster. Slight strike softness in the centers is typical of the issue. Population: 44 in 68 (3 in 68+), 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 22SZ, PCGS# 3984

1938-D/S Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
Guide Book Overmintmark Variety



- 3317 1938-D/S FS-511 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The *Cherrypickers'* reference lists five D/S mintmark varieties of the 1938-D Buffalo nickel, but only FS-511 — offered here — merits significant attention. Across all varieties, PCGS has certified a couple hundred Superb Gem D/S coins, most of which are unattributed. Attributed FS-511 pieces amount to five in MS67 (one of which is Plus graded) with none finer (3/21). The present coin is among the other, unattributed pieces. Luminous satin luster yields lovely pastel toning, and the surfaces are almost perfectly preserved. Some minor die erosion is evident in the recesses, as is often seen on this final-year issue.
NGC ID# 22T3, PCGS# 38476 Base PCGS# 3985

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

1913 Type One Buffalo Nickel, PR66
One-Year Matte Proof Type



- 3318 1913 Type One PR66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1913 Type One is perhaps the most popular matte proof in the Buffalo nickel series, promoted due to its status as a one-year type coin. The issue also has a more sculpted appearance to the fields, aided by the bison standing on a raised mound. This Premium Gem CAC coin displays sharp definition and warm golden toning. The surfaces are beautifully preserved. CAC: 45 in 66, 33 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

1916 Buffalo Nickel, PR66
CAC Endorsed, Green Label Holder



- 3319 1916 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Rich matte luster accentuates the fully struck devices of this golden-toned Premium Gem proof. The surfaces are beautifully preserved, as the CAC label suggests. The 1916 matte proof mintage of 600 pieces was the lowest in the series. Examples of this issue are challenging to acquire in high grade, particularly with CAC endorsement. Housed in a green label holder. CAC: 24 in 66, 21 finer (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993

1936 Buffalo Nickel, Lovely PR67
Brilliant Finish



- 3320 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR67 PCGS.** Delicate pastel color tints the seemingly flawless Superb Gem surfaces of this Brilliant Finish proof, cast throughout the mirrored fields and razor-sharp devices. The eye appeal is stunning. Proof nickels were initially struck with a satin finish in 1936, but due to collector dissatisfaction the finish was changed to the old-time brilliant finish of years past part way through the year. PCGS lists only 15 Brilliant Finish proofs finer than the present (3/21).
NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995

1936 Buffalo Nickel, PR67+
Sparkling Brilliant Finish



- 3321 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** Aside from mellowing into a melange of beautiful colors, this mirrorlike Superb Gem Type Two proof is essentially as struck. There are no post-Mint impairments, while the strike is as sharp as can be and the fields are prepared to the utmost of the Mint's capabilities. Subtle, multicolor toning enhances each side in shades of lavender, pale-blue, lilac-gray, and yellow-gold. The watery, reflective fields counterbalance exquisite raised elements. PCGS reports just 15 numerically finer examples. Population: 60 in 67+, 15 finer. CAC: 102 in 67, 8 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995

**1937 Buffalo Nickel, PR68
Pale Pastel Toning**



- 3322 1937 PR68 NGC.** Collector appeal of the Buffalo nickel series is undeniable. These coins along with the Pratt gold series were the first to depict actual Native Americans on U.S. coinage. The proof series is highly collectible with three different proof finishes: Matte, Satin, and Brilliant. This is the final year of issue and all pieces from 1937 all have the Brilliant Finish. This is a perfectly preserved coin that shows no post-strike impairments. A tiny planchet void is seen in the right obverse field, a possible pedigree identifier for future collectors. Census: 70 in 68 (2 in 68+, 5 in 68★), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKELS

**1939 Nickel, FS-801, MS67
Doubled Die Reverse, None Finer**



- 3323 1939 Doubled Monticello, FS-801, MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The reverse shows dramatic doubling on MONTICELLO and FIVE CENTS. The *Cherrypickers' Guide* gives this variety a very high interest factor, owing to the strength of the doubling, its inclusion in the annual *Guide Book*, and its absolute scarcity. The obverse is entirely brilliant, while the reverse displays pale golden accents. Scintillating luster covers pristine surfaces. Outstanding eye appeal. Population: 13 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (2/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 3650.
PCGS# 38481 Base PCGS# 4004

**1944-D Nickel, MS68 Full Steps
Beautifully Toned Top-Grade Registry Coin**



- 3324 1944-D MS68 Full Steps PCGS.** A beautifully preserved, attractive toned multicolor Registry coin. This 1944-D Jefferson nickel is sharp in the centers with complete steps on Monticello, while undisturbed satin luster illuminates the fields. The 1944-D Jefferson nickel is rare so fine with Full Steps. No higher-grade pieces are reported. Population: 13 in 68 Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22TV, PCGS# 84023

**1947-S Nickel, MS67 Full Steps
Unimprovable Registry Coin**



- 3325 1947-S MS67 Full Steps PCGS.** This Superb Gem Jefferson nickel is a top Registry Set candidate. Softly frosted mint luster rolls over pristine nickel-gray surfaces. Each side features thin daubs of dusky golden color that serve as natural, eye-appeal accents. The steps of Monticello are fully defined, as are the portrait and legends. Population: 9 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22U7, PCGS# 84033

**1949-S Nickel, MS67 Full Steps
Registry-Grade Condition Rarity**



- 3326 1949-S MS67 Full Steps PCGS.** The 1949-S is occasionally available with Full Steps sharpness, but such coins are rare at the Superb Gem level, creating a challenge for Registry collectors. This piece displays satiny luster with delicate iridescence throughout. Slight die erosion is evident in the margins, which weakens the sharpness of Monticello. Impressively, though, the steps are sharp. Population: 7 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22UD, PCGS# 84040

1951-S Jefferson Nickel, MS67 Five Full Steps
Registry-Grade Example



- 3327 1951-S MS67 Five Full Steps NGC.** The 1951-S Jefferson nickel claims a mintage of just under 7.8 million pieces, a small production total in the context of the series. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the windows of Monticello. The virtually pristine brilliant surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. Census: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+) Five Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22UJ, PCGS# 84045

1953 Nickel, MS66 Full Steps
'A Common Coin If One Cares Nothing
About Quality'



- 3328 1953 MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** The 1953 is a surprising condition and strike rarity, an especially surprising fact considering its mintage of 46.6 million pieces. As Bernard Nagengast commented, "Really a common coin if one cares nothing about quality." That, of course, is not the case with this example. It is both high grade and fully struck. Each side displays light, even golden-rose and lilac toning with strong underlying satiny mint luster. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+) Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22UN, PCGS# 84049

1958 Nickel, MS66 Full Steps
Atypically Nice for This Difficult Issue



- 3329 1958 MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** Here is an unusual way to sell a coin. The *Mega Red Book* states of the 1958: "Many are as ugly as sin." It does go on to explain "probably a consequence of shoddy planchet stock and indifferent attitudes in the coining-press room." This is an atypically pleasing coin with bright satiny luster and light golden-rose and lilac toning over each side. A couple of minor abrasions are noted in the field on the upper reverse, but are of little consequence in the overall preservation of this underrated nickel. Population: 9 in 66 (1 in 66+) Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22V4, PCGS# 84063

1959 Nickel, MS67 Full Steps
Among the Finest Certified



- 3330 1959 MS67 Full Steps PCGS.** Tied for the finest certified 1959 Jefferson nickel with Full Steps. PCGS and NGC each list only seven submissions this fine (3/21). The current coin is sharp and satiny, showing silver-gray surfaces with the faintest hint of light champagne warmth. No distracting abrasions are seen. Population: 7 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22V6, PCGS# 84065

1970-S Nickel, MS66 Full Steps
Important Registry Set Opportunity



- 3331 1970-S MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** High-grade certified examples of the 1970-S Jefferson nickel are sought-after for Registry Sets, although such coins are seldom available, since this issue and others of the period served mainly as circulating coinage and few were preserved at the time of issue. The present MS66 example is tied with seven others as the finest Full Steps coin at PCGS (3/21). The strike is particularly sharp on the steps of Monticello, and brilliant satin luster yields slight reflectivity in the fields. No mentionable abrasions are present. Population: 8 in 66 Full Steps, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22VT, PCGS# 84085

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKEL

1939 Reverse of 1938 Nickel, PR68
None Certified Finer at PCGS



- 3332 1939 Reverse of 1938 PR68 PCGS.** The Reverse of 1938 is recognized by the wavy steps on Monticello. Most 1939 proof Jefferson nickels feature the Reverse of 1938, while business strikes are most often seen with the Reverse of 1940. This magnificent PR68 example exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the virtually flawless surfaces include reflective fields, under shades of sea-green and lavender toning. Eye appeal is terrific. Population: 20 in 68, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22YB, PCGS# 4176

EARLY HALF DIMES

1795 V-5, LM-8 Half Dime, AU55
Smooth and Lightly Toned



3333 1795 V-5, LM-8, R.3, AU55 PCGS. A lightly toned early type coin that shows only hints of rose-gold and ice-blue. There are no consequential marks. The devices show intermittent inexactness of impression, but the peripheral design is well defined. The radial die crack through the Y in LIBERTY to the nose is an identifier for LM-8, though the reverse must be checked since the obverse die also struck LM-9.
NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38592 Base PCGS# 4251

1795 Flowing Hair Half Dime, MS63
V-5, LM-8 Variety



3334 1795 V-5, LM-8, R.3, MS63 PCGS. According to *Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837*, a fairly substantial mintage of 78,660 Flowing Hair half dimes was accomplished in 1795, with 10 die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the LM-8 variety, with the prominent die crack from Liberty's nose to the Y in LIBERTY and no berries under the wings on the reverse. The obverse die was used again to strike the LM-9 variety of this date, while the reverse was used previously to produce the LM-6 and LM-7 varieties.

This impressive Select specimen offers well-preserved lustrous surfaces, with highlights of magenta and sea-green toning. Some parallel striation are evident on both sides, possibly from adjustment marks that were not completely struck out. The strike is uneven, with some softness on Liberty's hair and the eagle, but sharp detail in other areas. Eye appeal is outstanding. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 42 in 63 (1 in 63+), 55 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38592 Base PCGS# 4251

1796 V-1, LM-1 Half Dime, AU53
Popular 'LIKERTY' Variety



3335 1796 LIKERTY, V-1, LM-1, R.3, AU53 NGC. The letter K punch had weak border lines between the upright and curves, which led to collectors calling LM-1 the LIKERTY variety. Some believe that the label is appropriate only if there is no trace of the top and bottom lines of the B, but high-grade examples typically show those lines, however faint. The tiny mintage of 10,230 pieces is unevenly divided into LM-1 normal date and the LM-2 overdate, with the former variety more available. LM-1 introduces the Draped Bust obverse, in use through 1805 though the Small Eagle was retired after 1797. This lightly circulated representative is richly patinated cherry-red and apple-green. Luster emerges from recessed areas, and no marks merit singular comment. Housed in a former generation holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 22ZX, PCGS# 38596 Base PCGS# 4254

1797 Draped Bust Half Dime, Fine 12
15 Stars, V-2, LM-1



3336 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3, Fine 12 PCGS. A fairly substantial mintage of 44,527 Draped Bust half dimes was accomplished in 1797, with four die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the LM-1 variety, the only variety with 15 stars on the obverse. It is believed that the 16 star varieties were struck later, after Tennessee was admitted as the 16th state, and the 13 star variety was struck last. This Fine 12 example shows considerable wear on the devices, but all major design elements are complete in outline and some interior detail remains intact. The lavender-gray surfaces are lightly abraded, aside from a scratch that extends from the field between 7 and 9 in the date into the bust.

NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38597 Base PCGS# 4258

1797 Half Dime, Choice XF
15 Stars, V-2, LM-1



3337 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3, XF45 PCGS. The 15 Stars variety was the first to be struck during 1797. Only one die pair, LM-1, has 15 stars. The other 1797 varieties have either 13 or 16 stars. This is a colorful example with rose-red, straw-gold, and powder-blue patina. As always for LM-1, the centers are lightly brought up, but actual wear is limited, and there are no noticeable marks.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38597 Base PCGS# 4258

1797 Half Dime, Choice AU
16 Stars, V-4, LM-2



3338 1797 16 Stars, V-4, LM-2, R.4, AU55 PCGS. In the initial years of the U.S. Mint, the number of stars on silver coinage was intended to equal the number of states in the Union. Tennessee was admitted as the 16th state in 1796, thus a 16th star was added for the LM-2 and LM-3 1797 half dime varieties. But the obverse was becoming crowded with stars, so the Mint decided to revert to 13 stars, representing the original 13 colonies, beginning with LM-4. LM-2 is also interesting for its bold clash marks, and a radial crack through the E in UNITED. This Choice AU example displays rich tobacco-brown toning and central incompleteness of strike usual for the variety. Marks are limited to a hair-thin vertical line on the lower half of the portrait.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38598 Base PCGS# 4259

1797 V-1, LM-4 Dime, VF25
Rare 13 Stars Variety



3339 1797 13 Stars, V-1, LM-4, R.5, VF25 PCGS. The 13 Stars is rarest among the three major varieties of 1797 half dimes. It was also the final variety of the date, after the Mint decided to use 13 stars regardless of the number of states in the Federal Union, since the small diameter of the half dime was inappropriate for an increasing count of stars. LM-4 is the sole 13 Stars marriage. Only a single example has been certified as Mint State by either leading service, which means that even the advanced collector must settle for a circulated coin. The present piece displays deep walnut-brown and gunmetal-gray toning. Though high-point wear is apparent, the wings are well defined, and all legends are bold.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 38600 Base PCGS# 4260

1797 Half Dime, Choice XF
13 Stars, V-1, LM-4
Difficult Guide Book Variety



3340 1797 13 Stars, V-1, LM-4, R.5, XF45 PCGS. PCGS has certified only 34 1797 13 Stars half dimes in all grades. Aside from a lonely MS63 example, all are circulated. The median grade is VF35, which makes the present Choice XF representative highly desirable. Luster glimmers from the curls, stars, letters, wings, and wreath. The tan-brown, stone-gray, and sea-green toning is clearly original. The fields are clashed, particularly below LIBERTY, but abrasions are virtually absent, and the eye appeal is imposing for the designated grade. LM-4 was the final Small Eagle die variety. No half dimes were coined in 1798 or 1799, and the Heraldic Eagle belatedly appeared on the denomination in 1800. Population: 4 in 45, 8 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 38600 Base PCGS# 4260

1800 V-1, LM-1 Half Dime, AU50
Partial Luster, Green Label Holder



3341 1800 V-1, LM-1, R.3, AU50 PCGS. A pleasing Heraldic Eagle type coin. Light to medium chestnut-brown and stone-gray toning graces unblemished and partly lustrous surfaces. As usual for LM-1, the stars above the eagle show inexactness of strike, as does Liberty's drapery. Liberty's hair is sharp, and peripheral elements are nicely struck. Housed in a green label holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2326, PCGS# 38601 Base PCGS# 4264

**1801 V-1, LM-2 Half Dime, VF25
Prominent Obverse Field Break**



- 3342** 1801 V-1, LM-2, R.4, VF25 PCGS. The break through, and down from, the Y in LIBERTY is characteristic of V-1. This evenly circulated representative has rose-gold accents over minutely granular powder-blue surfaces. Marks are minor, and the wings are well defined. The shield lines are mostly separated. V-1 is known with and without the prominent break in the right obverse field. After the break was repaired on the die, it eventually failed over the LIB in LIBERTY and the 8 in the date, Valentine's second variety. Both V-1 and V-2 are classified as LM-2 in the Logan-McCloskey reference.
NGC ID# 2327, PCGS# 38606 Base PCGS# 4267

**1803 Draped Bust Half Dime, VF20
Small 8, V-3, LM-1**



- 3343** 1803 Small 8, V-3, LM-1, R.5, VF20 PCGS. The 1803 Draped Bust half dime claims a mintage of 37,850 pieces, with three die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the LM-1 variety, with a Small 8 in the date and the leaf joined to the bottom center of C in AMERICA. This VF20 example retains most interior detail intact, but the letters in E PLURIBUS are largely effaced. The lavender-gray surfaces exhibit highlights of golden-brown patina and show the expected number of abrasions for the grade.
NGC ID# 2329, PCGS# 38610 Base PCGS# 4270

BUST HALF DIMES

**1831 Half Dime Type Coin, MS67+
V-3, LM-7, Lustrous and Sharp
Late Die State**



- 3344** 1831 V-3, LM-7, R.2, MS67+ PCGS. The Capped Bust half dime as a type is scarce in MS67, and the 1831 date is a notable rarity this fine. Overall, LM-7 is a plentiful variety. Frosty original mint luster illuminates sharp devices on this high-end, Superb Gem type coin, while each side displays lilac, champagne, yellow-gold, and sea-green toning. Eye appeal is remarkably strong and the strike is razor-sharp. A crooked die crack across Liberty's cheek, jawline, and neck connotes the "Scarface" die state. As always for LM-7, the O in OF is repunched and F is closed at the base.

We have seen only a few different Superb Gem examples of this date in recent years. By virtue of its PCGS Plus designation, this is the top-rated LM-7 at PCGS, where it ranks among the finest 1831 half dimes available overall, regardless of variety. Population (all varieties included): 4 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer — an LM-5 (2/21).
NGC ID# 232D, PCGS# 38662 Base PCGS# 4278

1834 Half Dime, MS66
V-1, LM-2, 'Scarface' Variety



- 3345** 1834 V-1, LM-2, R.1, MS66 NGC. A "Scarface" variety with a vertical die crack across Liberty's cheek. The F in OF has a repunched base, and is entered too close to the scroll. A magnificent Premium Gem that boasts potent luster and unblemished surfaces. Mostly brilliant, though hints of tan-brown toning visit the borders and motifs. Encased in a circa-2000 holder. LM-2 Census: 1 in 66, 2 finer (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 232G, PCGS# 38702 Base PCGS# 4281

1835 Small Date Half Dime, MS67
V-7, LM-10, Small 5C



- 3346** 1835 Small Date, Small 5C, V-7, LM-10, R.1, MS67 NGC. A plentiful variety, often encountered in type collections that include this date. The 1835 Bust half dime is a rarity in MS67, and only one coin is reported finer. This piece is brilliant, showing exceptional preservation of the fields and Liberty's cheek. Strike softness on the eagle's head and the left edge of the shield is typical of the issue and relatively minor here. Census: 21 in 67 (1 in 67★), 3 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 232H, PCGS# 38719 Base PCGS# 4285

PROOF BUST HALF DIME

1829 V-12, LM-13.1 Half Dime, PR64
Possibly Unique in Proof Format



- 3347** 1829 PR64 NGC. V-12, LM-13.1, R.8 as a proof. NGC has certified eight proof 1829 half dimes, none with an indication of Valentine number. A perusal of past auction appearances lists proof V-2, V-3, V-6, and V-7 examples in NGC and PCGS holders. No other proof V-12 examples were found. The present piece is identifiable by a backward S lintmark in front of the cap, and a second lintmark is adjacent to the lowest leaf pair. It was described as possibly unique as a V-12 proof in two different auctions, Heritage 8/1996 and Bowers and Merena 8/1999. Fully struck and nicely mirrored with light to medium aqua-blue and rose toning. Census: 5 in 64, 2 finer (3/21).
Ex: Denver ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1996), lot 6901; Long Beach Connoisseur Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 78; Benson Collection, Part Two (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2002), lot 347; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 847.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 27CK, PCGS# 4294

SEATED HALF DIMES

1838 No Drapery Half Dime, MS67+
CAC-Approved Large Stars Type Coin



- 3348** 1838 Large Stars, No Drapery, MS67+ NGC. CAC. A conditionally rare Superb Gem example of this No Drapery issue, showing large stars on the obverse. Original rose-gold, olive, and steel-blue toning graces each side, along with hints of lilac. Luster is satiny and devoid of significant abrasions, complementing the sharp design elements. CAC has only awarded a green sticker to a dozen examples of this issue in MS67 and finer condition. Census: 23 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★, 7 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2TXX, PCGS# 4317

1849 Half Dime, MS66+
Original Multicolor Toning



- 3349** 1849 MS66+ NGC. Any 1849 half dime finer than MS64 is a rarity. This Plus-graded Premium Gem is second to only a handful of finer pieces. Satiny luster yields original multicolor toning and is devoid of bothersome abrasions. The strike is sharp throughout, and eye appeal is simply outstanding. An excellent candidate for type representation. Census: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+), 6 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 233D, PCGS# 4341

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

1867 Half Dime, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Sole Finest Certified



- 3350** 1867 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. This all-brilliant proof example displays remarkably strong contrast between the fields and devices, explaining the Ultra Cameo designation. The devices are fully struck and the surfaces are remarkably clean, as one would expect from a PR67. This is the single finest Ultra Cameo proof known (3/21). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5950; *New York Signature* (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 5185; *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2017), lot 3054. NGC ID# 2364, PCGS# 94450

1870 Half Dime, PR67 Cameo
Condition Census Cameo



- 3351** 1870 PR67 Cameo NGC. Cameo proof 1870 half dimes are scarce in all grades, and no Ultra Cameos are listed at NGC. This Superb Gem displays strong contrast on each side, complementing the sharpness of the devices and their frosty luster. The fields are deeply mirrored, showing blue-green, gold, and amber toning in the margins. Preservation is almost perfect. Census: 3 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 2367, PCGS# 84453

EARLY DIMES

1796 JR-4 Dime, Choice AU First Year of Denomination



3352 1796 JR-4, R.4, AU55 NGC. 1796 was the first year of the dime denomination, and one of only two years that the Small Eagle type was produced. Despite a stingy mintage of 22,135 pieces, there are eight die marriages. JR-8 is a formidable rarity, but the other seven pairings are collectible. The scarce JR-4 combines the obverse of JR-3 with the reverse of JR-5. This is a late die state example with prominent clash marks near the O in OF and the right obverse field. Golden-brown and apple-green toning fills the borders. The high points of the portrait and eagle display show wear, but luster accompanies the legends, wreath, wings, stars, and curls. A few minor obverse field marks cannot deny the eye appeal.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38745 Base PCGS# 4461

1796 Small Eagle Dime, Choice XF Very Scarce JR-5 Marriage



3353 1796 JR-5, R.5, XF45 PCGS. JR-5 is the second-rarest 1796 dime variety, behind only JR-7. Although JR-3 is also listed as R.5, in our experience it is more available than JR-5, especially in better grades. JR-5 is known for lengthy obverse cracks, but they are only faintly evident on this Choice XF example. Deep powder-blue and lavender-gray toning embraces both sides. A couple of thin lines above the 17 in the date, but otherwise free from relevant contact.

NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38746 Base PCGS# 4461

1797 JR-1 Dime, Fine 12 Only 16 Stars Variety



3354 1797 16 Stars, JR-1, R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. A wheat-brown representative of the very scarce second-year dime. Partial hair and wing definition is present. Lightly abraded and attractive. An intermediate die state with a horizontal retained break over the first three date digits, although all of the date is bold. JR-1 attains its own *Guide Book* listing, as the sole 16-stars variety. Its successor, JR-2, has 13 stars. The Small Eagle reverse would cede to the Heraldic Eagle in 1798.

NGC ID# 236C, PCGS# 38748 Base PCGS# 4462

1797 16 Stars Dime, Fine 15 JR-1, Clip Mint Error



3355 1797 16 Stars, JR-1, R.4 — Clip — Fine 15 ANACS. A small curved clip, as coined, is present above the L in LIBERTY and opposite over the I in UNITED. The usual die state with a large retained break that encompasses the date, though all date digits are clear. This final-year Small Eagle dime displays only minor marks relative to the grade. The stone-white high points display contrast with deeper tan-brown and powder-blue fields. Certified in a small-sized holder.

NGC ID# 236C, PCGS# 38748 Base PCGS# 4462

1807 JR-1 Dime, MS63 Final Draped Bust Variety



3356 1807 JR-1, R.2, MS63 NGC. JR-1 is the final Draped Bust dime die variety. No dimes were struck in 1808, and the Capped Bust design was introduced on the denomination in 1809. As usual for the issue, the present Select Mint State example is prominently clashed above the date and below Liberty's chin. Horizontal lines west of the ear are from the reverse shield. Likely of greater interest to the prospective buyer is the attractive wheat-gold, stone-gray, and ocean-blue toning. No marks distract. The left-side borders show moderate softness of strike. In a former generation holder. Census: 27 in 63 (1 in 63+), 37 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 236T, PCGS# 38770 Base PCGS# 4480

**1807 Draped Bust Dime, MS64
JR-1, Only Dies for the Date**



3357 1807 JR-1, R.2, MS64 NGC. CAC. A substantial mintage of 165,000 Draped Bust dimes was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1807. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the coins, as the frugal Mint officials were well-aware of the coming switch to John Reich's Capped Bust design and were determined to finish the years coinage of dimes with the last available Draped Bust-Heraldic Eagle die pair. The hardy reverse die had been used to strike four varieties of quarter eagles in 1805 through 1807, before dime production began. The effects of die wear are apparent on coins struck later in the production run, with repeated clashing and polishing resulting in much loss of detail, especially on the peripheral devices.

This attractive Choice example exhibits a typical strike for the issue, with some softness on the obverse stars and reverse legend, and sharper detail on the central devices. Dramatic clash marks are evident on the obverse. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are blanketed in vivid shades of lavender, sea-green, and amber toning. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 23 in 64, 14 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 236T, PCGS# 38770 Base PCGS# 4480

BUST DIMES

**1820 Medium 0 Dime, MS64
JR-6, Multicolor Toning**



3358 1820 Medium 0, JR-6, R.3, MS64 PCGS. JR-6 is a plentiful Medium 0 variety, although PCGS classifies the variety as Small 0 issue since that service does not have a separate category for Medium 0 coins. Attractive multicolor toning surrounds the margins on each side, leaving much of the centers with light golden hues. A sharp strike adds to the eye appeal, and the surfaces are free of major abrasions.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 236X, PCGS# 38786 Base PCGS# 4493

**1820 JR-13 Dime, Near-Gem
Lightly Toned, Green Label Holder**



3359 1820 JR-13, R.2, MS64 PCGS. A semiprooflike Choice example with light almond-gold toning limited to the borders. A good strike overall, with minor incompleteness on the claws and stars. We note only an unobtrusive field depression near star 5. A late die state with a die bulge through stars 9, 10, and 11 on the obverse, and another through the arrowheads and ICA on the reverse. Housed in a green label holder.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 6182.

NGC ID# 236X, PCGS# 38781 Base PCGS# 4492

1827/7 JR-1 Dime, MS62
Pointed Top 1, Smooth Surfaces



- 3360** 1827/7 Pointed Top 1, JR-1, R.2, MS62 PCGS. A late die state with bold clash marks and peripheral cracks. The base of the 7 is repunched, and the bases of ERI touch. This satiny Capped Bust type coin has light wheat-gold toning across unmarked surfaces. The strike is good, though shy of complete on the curls and stars. JR-1 Population: 3 in 62, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2375, PCGS# 38824 Base PCGS# 4504

1829 Capped Bust Dime, MS64
JR-12, Medium 10C



- 3361** 1829 Medium 10C, JR-12, R.3, MS64 PCGS. A brilliant near-Gem example of this accessible variety, ideal for date or type purposes. The strike is sharp throughout the border stars and Liberty's portrait, as well as the eagle and shield. Only the eagle's head shows ever so slight weakness. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2378, PCGS# 38838 Base PCGS# 84511

1830 JR-3 Dime, MS66+
Medium 10C
Needle-Sharp and Attractively Toned



- 3362** 1830 Medium 10C, JR-3, R.3, MS66+ NGC. This coin is struck from a middle die state, with a bold die crack through star 7 into the cap, but no reverse die crack at ICA of AMERICA. The obverse is in its third and final use, which JR-3 shares with JR-1 and JR-2. It has a Medium 10C denomination (some call it the Tall 10C). The ball of 3 is recut, while 0 in the date is halfway beneath the curl. Later die stages of JR-3 include rim cuds on both the obverse and reverse, not seen on this coin.

Although JR-3 is readily available in most grades, it becomes scarce at the Gem level and rare any finer. This high-end Premium Gem ranks within the Condition Census not only for the JR-3 variety, but among all eight 1830 varieties combined. The Mint reports 510,000 dimes were struck in 1830, but because the use of obsolete dies continued to 1835-36, it is thought some 1830-dated dimes were actually struck in 1831. Original blue and lilac-gray toning displays reddish-tan obverse accents and a sharp strike throughout. Census (all varieties combined): 1 in 66+, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2379, PCGS# 38842 Base PCGS# 4516

1831 JR-2 Dime, MS65
Well Struck, Multicolor Toning



- 3363** 1831 JR-2, R.3, MS65 PCGS. Peach-gold, apple-green, and gunmetal-gray colors decorate this unmarked and sharply struck Gem. This splendid JR-2 is an aesthetic treat for the eyes, but it is also impressive in its technical grade, since the reverse is essentially pristine and the obverse is virtually as clean. Surely among the finest known commercial examples of this scarcer die marriage. JR-2 Population: 1 in 65, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 237B, PCGS# 38850 Base PCGS# 4520

1831 Capped Bust Dime, MS65+
JR-5, CAC Approval



- 3364** 1831 JR-5, R.1, MS65+ NGC. CAC. The D in UNITED is repunched on this variety. This piece is in the early die state, before a retained cud develops above UNI. As a date, the 1831 Capped Bust dime is scarce in Gem condition and rare finer. This piece displays a bold strike and satiny mint luster. Original lavender toning occupies the centers, ceding to blue and sea-green in the margins. Census (all varieties included): 31 in 65 (1 in 65+), 17 finer. CAC: 11 in 65, 8 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 237B, PCGS# 38853 Base PCGS# 4520

1835 JR-6 Dime, MS64
Among the Finest Known



- 3365** 1835 JR-6, R.4, MS64 PCGS. The scarce 1835 JR-6 dime has a low, slanted 1 in the date. The second T in STATES is also entered low, and the 0 in 10 C leans left. This lustrous and nicely struck near-Gem displays original and attractive tan-brown, powder-blue, and pale violet patina. Minor carbon is scattered. Consequential contact is limited to a solitary line on the field near Liberty's mouth. A Condition Census example, and highly desirable.
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 6492; Philadelphia ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 5514.
NGC ID# 237F, PCGS# 38884 Base PCGS# 4527

1835 JR-8 Dime, MS65+
Possibly Finest Certified



- 3366** 1835 JR-8, R.3, MS65+ PCGS. JR-8 is an available variety in circulated grades, but Mint State examples are surprisingly rare. At the MS64 level, we could find only an NGC coin in a March 2011 Stack's Bowers Baltimore auction, and a PCGS coin in a December 2004 American Numismatic Rarities auction. None were offered in MS65 or finer grades. The present Gem displays rich original ocean-blue and steel-gray toning. The strike is solid, and no detractors are evident.
NGC ID# 237F, PCGS# 38886 Base PCGS# 4527

PROOF BUST DIME

1835 JR-4 Dime, PR62
Rare Proof Striking



- 3367 1835 PR62 NGC. JR-4, R.7 as a Proof.** As of (3/21), NGC has certified only eight proof 1835 dimes. PCGS estimates just “10 to 12 known.” Most are JR-4, though a JR-1 example certified as PR66 NGC appeared as lot 3477 in our October 2011 Pittsburgh Signature. The present specimen is untoned and exhibits a needle-sharp strike. The glassy fields show only a single mentionable mark, a light vertical line on the left obverse field. JR-4 dimes typically show repunching on the 83 in the date. The recutting is less evident on this example, which suggests that the JR-4 proofs were coined after the business strikes. Encased in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 237P, PCGS# 4557

SEATED DIMES

1837 No Stars Dime, MS65
Fortin-101a, Late Die State



- 3368 1837 No Stars, Large Date, F-101a, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Actually, this is an intermediate state between Fortin-101a and 101b with a die crack near the foot, but no crack through the shield. A splendidly smooth example that possesses delicate honey toning and an impeccable strike. The base of the 7 in the date is lightly repunched. A popular short-lived type, rarely seen in Gem condition. Population: 31 in 65 (2 in 65+), 9 finer. CAC: 16 in 65, 4 finer (2/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2145.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 537635 Base PCGS# 4561

1843 F-102, FS-301 Dime, MS65
Boldly Repunched Date



- 3369 1843 Repunched Date, F-102, FS-301, R.3, MS65 NGC.** A Top 100 Variety. On the obverse, the sea-green and navy-blue border frames a light golden-brown center. The reverse displays only a hint of wheat-gold toning. A crisply struck and splendidly preserved Gem. The date is blatantly repunched, with the first date punch north of the second and more prominent punch. Housed in a prior generation holder. NGC has certified five examples as FS-301; one each as Fine, XF45, AU58, MS64, and MS65.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2388, PCGS# 145488 Base PCGS# 4583

**1853 Arrows Dime, MS66
Short-Lived Type Coin**



- 3370 1853 Arrows MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Brilliant and highly lustrous, with an intense cartwheel sheen in the fields, this is a splendid Premium Gem example of the immensely popular 1853 Arrows dime. The design elements are crisply struck, with a spindly die crack extending around the obverse periphery and through the stars, and moderate die clash marks in the obverse fields. The weight of silver coinage was reduced in this year, and arrows were placed beside the date in order to identify the new, lighter coins. Population: 47 in 66 (4 in 66+), 20 finer (2/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 964.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2398, PCGS# 4603

**1873-S Arrows Dime, MS64
F-101, Small Thin S Mintmark**



- 3371 1873-S Arrows, Small Thin S, Repunched Date, F-101, R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Only two varieties have been identified for the 1873-S dime, Small Thin S mintmark or Small Block S mintmark. This is the first of the two variants. This variant is more frequently seen in mint condition than the Block S F-102. The devices on this piece show the usually seen high point softness common to the Small Thin S F-101 variety. The surfaces display the expected bright mint frost, common to San Francisco products, and each side retains much original brilliance with just a hint of patina present. Lightly abraded.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 538327 Base PCGS# 4667

**1877-CC Dime, MS66
Type Two Reverse, F-110**



- 3372 1877-CC Type Two Reverse, F-110, R.3, MS66 PCGS.** Light golden-brown toning visits this well-struck and lustrous Premium Gem. Abrasions are absent aside from a mark above the I in DIME. Both sides exhibit a wire rim. Clashed, but without any of the lengthy reverse cracks depicted in the Fortin online reference.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 3945.
PCGS# 538597 Base PCGS# 4683

**1878-CC F-101 Dime, MS64
Type One, Doubled Die Reverse**



- 3373 1878-CC Type One Reverse, Doubled Die Reverse, F-101, R.4, MS64 PCGS.** Two die defects appear on Liberty's right arm, and doubling occurs on the final E's in the denomination. The scarcer Type One reverse is distinguished by two points on the left ribbon end. This richly toned near-Gem enjoys a layer of mixed violet and cobalt-blue toning over sharply struck devices and clean fields. Marks are well-hidden. Population (all varieties): 13 in 64 (1 in 64+), 15 finer (3/21).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 16363.
PCGS# 538637 Base PCGS# 4686

**1882 F-105 Dime, MS67+
Condition Census Quality**



- 3374 1882 F-105, R.2, MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Iridescent wheat-gold, sky-blue, and cream-gray toning embraces this lustrous and nicely struck Superb Gem. Fortin-105 is a minor repunched and misplaced date variety, but the many peripheral die cracks also aid attribution. Philadelphia mintages soared in 1882 despite the ongoing heavy production of silver dollars, though New Orleans and San Francisco again failed to strike Seated coinage. For all 1882 dime varieties, Population: 19 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 538651 Base PCGS# 4690

PROOF SEATED DIMES

1860 Seated Dime, PR67
Natural Multicolor Toning



- 3375** 1860 F-101, R.3, PR67 PCGS. CAC. A proofing fee was first implemented in 1860, reducing demand for proof coinage. This exquisite Superb Gem has been handled with tremendous care over the years, and it shows. Natural multicolor toning in shades of gold, green blue, and lavender blankets each side, enhancing the appeal. Free of contact. Population: 9 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 539007 Base PCGS# 4753

1891 Seated Liberty Dime, PR67
Only One Finer Coin at NGC



- 3376** 1891 F-130, R.3, PR67 NGC. CAC. The mintage of the final-year proof Seated dime was a mere 600 pieces, and examples in Superb Gem condition are seldom encountered in today's market. This delightful specimen is illuminated in vibrant sun-gold, ruby-red, powder-blue, and lime-green toning. The strike shows only minor incompleteness, and the pristine fields are deeply mirrored. Census: 21 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 2 finer (3/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5541.
PCGS# 539071 Base PCGS# 4788

BARBER DIMES

1896-O Dime, Lustrous MS66
Challenging in High Mint State Grades



- 3377** 1896-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1896-O was produced to the extent of just 610,000 pieces, and virtually all entered circulation and remained there until worn out or lost. Like many other O-mint Barber dimes from the 1890s, the issue is scarce in Mint State, and rare as a Premium Gem. This example is housed in an light-blue label PCGS holder with CAC endorsement. It is a Condition Census candidate that is lustrous and attractive, with frosted fields and a dusting of soft golden iridescence. The virtually pristine features are sharply impressed. PCGS has failed to certify a numerically finer example in the past 20 years. Population: 8 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 1 finer (2/21).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 5489.
NGC ID# 23DZ, PCGS# 4810

1897-O Barber Dime, MS65
Brilliant and Sharp



- 3378** 1897-O MS65 PCGS. Satiny and essentially brilliant, this 1897-O Barber dime displays above-average strike sharpness throughout. Light grazes on Liberty's cheek are all that deny an even finer grade. The 1897-O is seldom offered in MS65, and it is rare finer. Population: 9 in 65 (2 in 65+), 16 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 23E4, PCGS# 4813

1897-S Dime, MS65
An Underrated Issue in the Barber Series



3379 1897-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1897-S is among the most underrated and underappreciated issues in the entire Barber dime series. Although only 1.3 million pieces were produced, and most are believed to have entered circulation at the time of issue, few collectors realize the all-encompassing rarity of this date. Writing in 1991, David Lawrence states that even coins that grade VG-AU are “hard to find.” As one might suspect, Mint State survivors are even rarer, and Gems (grading MS65) number just 21 pieces at NGC and PCGS combined (1/21). As befits the issue, the present example does not display rich mint frost. Rather, the finish is more satiny in texture with modest brightness in the fields and some scattered striations. Both sides are bright and untuned with an overall sharp impression.

Ex: Santa Clara Signature (Heritage, 11/2002), lot 6099.
 NGC ID# 23E5, PCGS# 4814

1898-S Barber Dime, MS66
Only One Coin Certified Finer



3380 1898-S MS66 PCGS. The strike on this piece is quite sharp throughout, complementing the satiny luster and light golden toning. The fields and Liberty's cheek are devoid of bothersome abrasions. The 1898-S Barber dime is scarce in MS65 and rare in MS66. Only a single coin is graded numerically finer at both services. Population: 8 in 66 (4 in 66+), 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23E8, PCGS# 4817

1905-O Dime, MS66+
Toned and Frosty



3381 1905-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Distinctive daubs of amber and russet toning in the obverse margins surround an ivory interior, while the reverse light greenish-gold color. Luster is frosty for a New Orleans issue, and neither side has mentionable abrasions. The strike is bold throughout. The 1905-O Barber dime is scarce in this condition and rare finer. Population: 26 in 66 (5 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 7 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23EU, PCGS# 4836

1909-O Dime, MS66
Scintillating Final-Year Example



3382 1909-O MS66 PCGS. The final Barber dime issue from the New Orleans Mint has a mintage of 2.8 million coins, but fewer than three dozen or so pieces survive in this high grade. Both sides are brilliant with scintillating satin mint luster. Just a few spots of orange toning appear in the lower part of the wreath. Fully struck on the right ear of corn. Population: 25 in 66 (5 in 66+), 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23FD, PCGS# 4852

1909-O Dime, Colorful MS66+
Conditionally Scarce



3383 1909-O MS66+ PCGS. Original, colorful toning in the margins frames golden interiors on this Premium Gem 1909-O Barber dime, a well-struck, unabraded Registry Set contender. Few high-grade examples of this issue are so attractively toned and original. This piece is conditionally scarce in this grade, and only a handful of finer pieces are known. Population: 25 in 66 (5 in 66+), 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23FD, PCGS# 4852

1914-D Barber Dime, MS67
Beautiful Luster, Original Toning



3384 1914-D MS67 PCGS. With a mintage of more than 11.9 million pieces, the 1914-D Barber dime is generally available in the context of the series. Nonetheless, Superb Gem examples are conditionally rare. This piece is among the finest certified. Luster is frosty and fresh, rolling uninterrupted through pristine fields and glistening across the sharp details of the devices. Original olive-gold and amber-russet toning appears in the margins, leaving the interiors pearl-white. Population: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 23FU, PCGS# 4866

MERCURY DIMES

1916-D Mercury Dime, MS62
Green Label Holder



3385 1916-D MS62 PCGS. Original satin surfaces yield a blanket of mottled golden toning over each side of this pleasing lower-end example. Slight softness on the fasces bands keeps this piece from earning the Full Bands designation, but its residence in a green label PCGS holder will have significant appeal to collectors just the same. Light abrasions across each side accompany the grade, though none are individually bothersome. The 1916-D boasts by far the lowest mintage in the Mercury dime series at 264,000 coins. Production of this issue was suspended at Denver for much of the end of the year due to the need to strike a large order of quarter dollars for the Treasury. Population: 22 in 62, 40 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4906

1919-S Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Sharp and Lustrous
Rarely Offered So Fine



3386 1919-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS. The 1919-S Mercury dime is notoriously scarce with Full Bands. In MS65, such coins are rare, and just a handful of finer pieces are known. This Gem example displays brilliant, satiny mint luster and uncommonly attractive preservation. The strike is sharp in the centers despite moderate die erosion metal flow in the fields and some weakness on the border legends. Prominent clash marks from the wreath appear in the field at Liberty's profile, adding interest to this conditionally rare S-mint coin. Population: 25 in 65 (3 in 65+) Full Bands, 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23HA, PCGS# 4927

1921-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Important Denver Semikey



- 3387 1921-D MS65 Full Bands NGC.** A satiny Gem example, showing delicate golden warmth across otherwise silvery surfaces. A few trivial marks are not out of line for the grade. Strike sharpness easily garners the Full Bands designation, and eye appeal is pleasing. The 1921-D is a semikey date overall, seldom seen this fine with Full Bands sharpness. Higher-grade pieces are decidedly scarce. Census: 41 in 65 (2 in 65+) Full Bands, 16 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23HF, PCGS# 4937

1924 Dime, MS67 Full Bands
Ex: Shapiro



- 3388 1924 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A hint of golden patina denies full brilliance, but the coruscating surfaces display only minimal grazes. The obverse fields exhibit delicate die polish lines. The strike is needle-sharp throughout. A pleasing example, and one of a mere handful to attain this lofty status. Population: 41 in 67 (5 in 67+) Full Bands, 1 finer (3/21).
Ex: Larry Shapiro #1 All-Time Finest Mercury Dimes Full Bands Basic PCGS Registry Set (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 1885; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 3446.
 NGC ID# 23HJ, PCGS# 4943

1939 Mercury Dime, MS69
Sole Finest Example Known



- 3389 1939 MS69 PCGS.** Housed in an early blue label PCGS holder, this is the only 1939 Mercury dime certified in MS69, Full Bands and non-Full Bands pieces included (3/21). The coin is sharp and satiny, with delicate iridescence throughout otherwise brilliant surfaces. The fields and Liberty's cheek display virtually flawless preservation, which gives this coin is eye appeal. The horizontal fasces bands are almost separated enough to earn a Full Bands designation, but not quite.
 NGC ID# 23JR, PCGS# 5016

1940 Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Beautiful Original Toning
Among the Finest Certified



- 3390 1940 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** A common date with Full Bands definition, the 1940 Mercury dime becomes conditionally scarce in MS68 Full Bands. This piece is among the finest coins known. Frosty luster illuminates pristine fields and sharp devices. Russet, amber, and forest-green toning covers about half of each side, while the remainder of the coin displays pearlescent luminance. Population: 43 in 68 (8 in 68+) Full Bands, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 23JU, PCGS# 5023

1941-S Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Tied for Finest Certified



- 3391 1941-S MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1941-S Mercury dime often comes well struck, resulting in a significant number of pieces certified Full Bands. Nonetheless, MS68 Full Bands coins are conditionally rare, and none are certified numerically finer (3/21). This piece displays bold detail and satin luster. Brilliant interiors cede to light russet-gold toning around the borders. Population: 21 in 68 (1 in 68+) Full Bands, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23JZ, PCGS# 5033

1942/1 Dime, Satiny MS62
Elusive in Mint State



- 3392 1942/1 FS-101 MS62 PCGS.** The overdate feature on the 1942/1 Mercury dime is bold, visible to the unaided eye for many collectors. Mint State examples of this *Guide Book* variety are scarce and highly sought-after. The present coin displays a few minor abrasions, as the grade suggest, although the satiny luster remains brilliant and pleasing. The strike is slightly soft in the centers, hence the lack of a Full Bands designation.
 NGC ID# 23K4, PCGS# 145473 Base PCGS# 5036

1942/1-D Dime, MS64 Full Bands
Famous Guide Book Overdate



- 3393 1942/1-D FS-101 MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Like the Philadelphia overdate of the same year, the 1942/1-D Mercury dime is scarce in Uncirculated condition. This Choice example displays a light trace of golden toning across satiny fields, with minimal abrasions. The strike is sharp throughout the peripheral legends and displays pleasing definition in the centers to garner the Full Bands designation from PCGS. Population: 46 in 64 (6 in 64+) Full Bands, 37 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 145476 Base PCGS# 5041

PROOF MERCURY DIME

1936 Mercury Dime, PR67+
Key in Proof Format



- 3394 1936 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** The Mint coined Mercury dimes in proof format for the first time in 1936. A mintage of 4,130 pieces makes this the key to the series in that format. Both sides display splashes of dusky gold, olive, crimson, and powder-blue patina, remaining largely silver-gray. Beautifully preserved. Only four submissions are graded higher at PCGS (2/21).
NGC ID# 27DG, PCGS# 5071

TWENTY CENT PIECE

1875-S Twenty Cent Piece, MS65★
Rich, Original, Multicolor Toning



- 3395 1875-S MS65★ NGC. BF-5, R.2.** The twenty cent piece was allegedly produced to facilitate making change in the Western states; at least that's what the silver interests claimed. However, the difficulty with this denomination became immediately apparent once they were dropped into circulation. The Average Joe couldn't tell the difference at a glance between a twenty cent piece and a quarter. Most people were not going to read the denomination on the lower reverse, and the fact that the word LIBERTY was in raised letters on the twenty cent piece rather than recessed on the quarter did not help matters either. The 1875-S is the most plentiful issue in this short-lived series with 1.1 million pieces produced. This is an obviously original coin that has been carefully preserved over the decades. Each side displays rich multicolor toning with strong underlying mint luster. No bagmarks are worthy of note.
NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

1875 Twenty Cent, PR66
Vividly Toned



- 3396 1875 PR66 NGC. BF-1, R.1.** A beautiful Premium Gem proof example of the first-year twenty cent issue, conditionally scarce in this grade. The strike is sharp, and the devices exhibit softly frosted luster. Deeply reflective fields showcase vivid ocean-blue, mint-green, lilac, and yellow-gold color, which masks any trivial hairlines that prevent an even finer grade. Census: 21 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 27GZ, PCGS# 5303

**1878 Twenty Cent, PR60
Scarce Proof-Only Date**



- 3397 1878 PR60 ANACS. BF-1, R.3.** 1878 was the final year of the twenty cent denomination. As was the case in 1877, no examples were struck for commerce. Just 600 proofs were produced. This is a colorful specimen with navy-blue, peach-gold, and magenta toning. No contact marks are apparent across the luminous surfaces. Certified in a small-sized holder. NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 5306

BUST QUARTERS

**1818 B-2 Quarter, MS64
Near-Terminal Die State**



- 3398 1818 B-2, R.1, MS64 PCGS.** Tompkins Die State 5/4. Both sides of this Browning-2 variety show prominent die cracks and heavy die clashing. Spanish-American two reales pieces were less prominent in U.S. commerce than before, creating a need for quarters after a two-year respite from mintage. More than 361,000 Bust quarters were struck in 1818 from a total of 10 die marriages. This is a colorfully toned B-2 example, with a sharp strike despite its late die state. Lustrous, concentric shades of pale-blue and peach-gold encircle each side. Population (all varieties combined): 50 in 64, 29 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 38943 Base PCGS# 5322

**1818/5 Quarter, B-3, MS64
High-End Example**



- 3399 1818/5 B-3, R.3, MS64 PCGS.** Tompkins Die State 3/2. Dusky caramel-gold toning embraces this well-struck Choice Bust quarter. The reverse is lustrous, and the obverse exhibits a satiny sheen. The drapery and eyebrow display steel-gray. Marks are inconsequential, and the eye appeal is bold.
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 496; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 633; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3390; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 15707.
NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 411648 Base PCGS# 5323

**1821 B-3 Quarter, MS64
Originally Toned, Well Struck**



- 3400 1821 B-3, R.2, MS64 NGC.** Tompkins Die State 6/1. Die rust west of 25 C, and a bold radial crack through star 12, combine to confirm the Bolender-3 variety. Forest-green and mahogany-brown toning enriches this high-quality Capped Bust quarter. The coruscating surfaces show few detractors. Among the ten nicest B-3 survivors. In a circa-2000 holder.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23RM, PCGS# 38965 Base PCGS# 5331

**1831 Large Letters Quarter, MS64+
B-5, Large Over Small Date**



- 3401 1831 Large Letters, B-5, FS-301, R.3, MS64+ PCGS.** Tompkins Die State 1/1. A brilliant near-Gem that challenges for placement with the Condition Census for the variety. The flags of the 1s in the date are repunched; the so-called Large over Small Date variety, as listed in *Cherrypickers'*. Lustrous and well struck with unblemished surfaces. A few stars lack a full impression, but most of the strike is intricate. This is the highest-graded PCGS business strike B-5 we have offered, though a PR66 PCGS specimen appeared in our January 2014 FUN Signature. PCGS Coin Facts photographs an MS65 example, the sole finer from that service.
NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 38984 Base PCGS# 5349

1833 B-2 Quarter, MS64
Repunched Reverse Legend
Guide Book Variety



- 3402** 1833 B-2, FS-901, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. This well-known *Cherrypickers'* variety represents one of two 1833 die marriages that were used to strike 156,000 coins for the year. The diesinker entered parts of the reverse legend too far left, then partially effaced the mistake before entering the letters correctly. The blunder is clear on this near-Gem example, which is bathed in plum and sea-green shades throughout the obverse, with electric-blue and aquamarine toning on the reverse. As always seen, scattered patches of obverse die rust are seen. Boldly die clashed "ear bars" confirm a mid-to-late obverse die state, while the reverse die state is sharply struck from the "perfect" die. Population (both varieties combined): 7 in 64 (1 in 64+), 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23RY, PCGS# 38990 Base PCGS# 5352

1834 Quarter, B-2, Rare Gem Example
Finest Known Circulation Strike



- 3403** 1834 B-2, R.4, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Repunching on star 7 and a small die defect at the base of the C in 25C are diagnostic of this variety. This die combination was also used to strike (among others) the proof example found in the King of Siam presentation set. This example is the finest known circulation strike B-2 quarter dollar.

A mintage of 286,000 quarters in 1834 was not unusually low for the period, and as a date, this issue is among the more plentiful small-diameter Capped Bust quarters overall. Availability of Mint State survivors, however, dramatically plunges at the Gem grade level, making the representative here offered part of a small group of highly sought-after, upper-end pieces that are almost in a class by themselves.

Deep olive-green accents frame many of the raised design elements, with lustrous, silvery-iridescent color encompassing the remainder of each side. The strike is bold, save for a few obverse stars, and the surfaces are free of any noticeable imperfections.

Ex: *Rare Coins of New Hampshire* (4/2007); *The Eugene H. Gardner Collection* (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30354.

NGC ID# 23RZ, PCGS# 38993 Base PCGS# 5353

SEATED QUARTERS

1839 No Drapery Quarter, MS64 Briggs 1-A



- 3404** 1839 No Drapery MS64 NGC. Briggs 1-A. Open Claws. A well-defined near-Gem with strong mint luster and colorful patina. Both sides display lightly toned silver-gray cores, but the surrounding orange toning is deeper on the obverse, and that side also shows an arc of cerulean. Excellent quality for this early Seated quarter issue. Census: 9 in 64, 0 finer (2/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 564.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23SE, PCGS# 5392

1850 Quarter, Toned MS64 Scarce in Such a High Grade



- 3405** 1850 MS64 NGC. CAC. A sharply detailed near-Gem with rich gold, blue, and iridescent toning. Many years ago, perhaps early in the 20th century, dealers might have called this piece a proof, based upon its overall quality. It is a lovely piece, and elusive in such grades. Census: 6 in 64, 3 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 2 finer (2/21).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 896; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 628.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23T4, PCGS# 5415

1856-S/S Seated Quarter, Choice XF FS-501, Large Over Small S



- 3406** 1856-S/S Large Over Small S, Briggs 4-E, FS-501, XF45 PCGS. The *Cherrypickers' Guide* describes this overmintmark variety as "one of the more desirable" in the entire Seated Liberty quarter series. The initial mintmark punch was small and slightly southeast of the primary punch, which is noticeably larger. According to Larry Briggs, the variety represents 10% to 15% of the surviving 1856-S quarter population (35 to 50 pieces). This XF45 representative is the CoinFacts plate coin. Golden-olive accents frame the relief elements, while most of each side is steel-gray. Strong for the grade and showing relatively few abrasions.
PCGS# 395935 Base PCGS# 5440

1873 Closed 3 Quarter, AU55 Challenging in All Grades



- 3407** 1873 Closed 3 AU55 NGC. Boldly detailed with original golden-gray toning over satiny fields. Light handling marks accompany the AU55 grade, but the eye appeal of this piece excellent for the issue. The 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3 Seated Liberty quarter is scarce in all grades. Only a few Mint State pieces are known, and those coins are out of reach for most collectors. This Choice AU example offers an outstanding opportunity for the advanced collector.
NGC ID# 23UU, PCGS# 5484

1874 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS65
Popular Arrows Type



- 3408 1874 Arrows MS65 PCGS.** According to Larry Briggs, writing in his *Encyclopedia of Liberty Seated Quarters*, the 1874 is "available with patience in all grades, but more difficult than the 1873 with arrows." Certified populations suggest that the 1874 is very scarce in AU and finer grades. It is undeniably rare as a Gem. Lustrous and intricately struck with faint tan-gold toning. The reverse is virtually pristine, while a few minute obverse marks might have prevented an even higher grade. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+), 9 finer (3/21).
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 454; *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 837.
From *The Gibney Family Collection*.
NGC ID# 23VX, PCGS# 5494

1877 Quarter, Frosty MS67
Virtually Mark-Free



- 3409 1877 MS67 PCGS. Briggs-Unlisted.** The 1 in the date is aligned with the shield point. Small die scratches occur in the drapery folds near the ribbon end. A faint crack joins the base of DOL. A single field graze between stars 2 and 3 define the grade, otherwise this thickly frosted, totally brilliant Superb Gem is mark-free. Partly contrasted and well-detailed. Population: 52 in 67 (8 in 67+), 4 finer (3/21).
Ex: *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3631.
NGC ID# 23V5, PCGS# 5504

1889 Quarter Dollar, MS66+
Original Toning, Exceptional Luster



- 3410 1889 MS66+ PCGS. Briggs 1-A.** Although only 12,000 pieces were struck, the 1889 Seated Liberty quarter saw limited circulation, and Mint State examples are collectible today. This Plus-graded Premium Gem displays frosty mint luster and a bold strike sharpness. Original blue-green, gold, violet, and amber toning appears in the margins, with amber-gold across the interiors. Almost no signs of contact are evident. Population: 53 in 66 (6 in 66+), 32 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 23VM, PCGS# 5522

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

1858 Quarter Dollar, PR64+
Vivid Blue Toning



- 3411 1858 PR64+ PCGS. Briggs 5-E.** The Mint began marketing proof sets to the public in 1858, although the number of sets distributed is unknown. The *Guide Book* mintage of 300 coins is an estimate. This high-end near-Gem displays deep reflectivity in the fields beneath vivid ocean-blue and turquoise toning, with sharp detail throughout the satiny devices. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 14 in 64 (1 in 64+), 7 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 23WK, PCGS# 5554

1860 Quarter Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Conditionally Rare



- 3412 1860 PR66 Cameo NGC. Briggs 9-H.** Not quite as deeply mirrored as some proofs, but still modestly contrasted and reflective. Golden toning covers each side, and the fields are devoid of all but the most insignificant lines. A sharp and well-preserved No Motto proof type coin. Seldom seen this fine. Census: 5 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66★), 2 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 23WM, PCGS# 85556

1863 Quarter, PR66 Cameo
Untoned No Motto Representative



- 3413 1863 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs-Unlisted.** The obverse is unlisted by Briggs, with the 1 directly over a dentil, while the reverse matches his Reverse D. This No Motto Seated quarter is untoned with Cameo contrast between the fields and devices. Few contact marks for the grade. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 23WR, PCGS# 85559

1874 Arrows Quarter, PR66 Cameo
Brilliant, Reflective Surfaces



- 3414 1874 Arrows PR66 Cameo PCGS.** The Arrows subtype of 1873-1874 represented a symbolic, if not meaningful weight increase of .03 grams. Proof production was limited to 500 pieces in 1873 followed by 700 additional coins in 1874. These specimens are always highly sought-after by type collectors. Seldom are survivors found in this quality with brilliant, impeccably preserved surfaces and unlimited proof reflectivity. A few stray wisps and tiny contact marks are unimportant. Population: 10 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer (1/21).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 16716.
NGC ID# 23XS, PCGS# 85575

1888 Quarter Dollar, PR67
Attractively Toned



- 3415 1888 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B.** Most surviving proof 1888 quarters grade no finer than PR65, regardless of the degree of cameo contrast. This Superb Gem is a rarity, and it is one of only six non-Cameos in this grade with CAC approval. Lovely rose-gold, mint-green, blue, and lilac hues slither through the watery fields, complementing the glistening luster of the devices. The preservation is nearly perfect, with the faintest of hairlines hidden by the patina. Population: 7 in 67 (1 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 1 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 23XL, PCGS# 5589

1891 Seated Quarter, PR67
Vibrantly Toned, Fully Struck



- 3416 1891 PR67 NGC. Briggs 1-A.** A scant 600 proofs were coined for the last Seated proof date, and comparable examples with this Superb Gem are seldom encountered. The intricately impressed surfaces display deep magenta and cobalt-blue shades. No detractions are apparent across the glassy fields. A few specimens are certified finer, but it would prove difficult to surpass the eye appeal of the present lot. Census: 16 in 67, 4 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 23XP, PCGS# 5592

BARBER QUARTERS

1901-O Quarter, MS64 Scarce Doubled Die Reverse



- 3417 1901-O MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Doubled Die Reverse. David Lawrence (1994) considers the 1901-O to be the seventh rarest Barber quarter in Mint State. This borderline Gem is toned in deep golden shades on the obverse with cobalt-blue highlights around the rims and devices. The reverse is slightly lighter in appearance with freckled cobalt-blue and orange-russet shading that is largely confined to the lower periphery. The sharp strike is uncommon for the issue, as are the smooth, nearly distraction-free surfaces. A splendid coin whose originality and eye appeal adequately complement its technical superiority. The reverse of this coin displays prominent doubling on many of the letters in UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and QUARTER DOLLAR, several of the arrows, and the eagle's right (facing) wing.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 2733.
NGC ID# 23YP, PCGS# 5629

1901-S Quarter, Fine 15 Seldom Encountered in This Grade



- 3418 1901-S Fine 15 PCGS.** It has been stated many times in the past, but always bears repeating, just how scarce the 1901-S quarter is in mid-grades. Specifically, in Fine 15, since 1993 we have only three records of such coins being sold at public auction, not just our company, all auction companies. Each side is light gray with a faint accent of golden around the margins. The only marks of note are a very shallow horizontal line across the upper neck of Liberty, and a couple of minor contact marks on the face of Liberty. This is a rare opportunity for the Barber quarter collector who wants to put together a uniform set in this grade. Population: 11 in 15, 78 finer (2/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6374.
NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630

1907-S Quarter, MS66
An Underappreciated Issue



- 3419 1907-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1907-S quarter is an issue that flies under the radar of most collectors. The mintage was 1.3 million pieces, so plenty should have been set aside by the growing number of collectors in the early part of the last century. However, that does not appear to be the case. At the MS66 level only 18 other coins have been certified MS66 with three finer (3/21). This is an obviously original coin that retains patchy areas of brilliance on each side with jade green and rose toning covering the remainder of the surfaces. Well struck and problem free.
 NGC ID# 23ZB, PCGS# 5648

1907-S Quarter, MS66+
Lightly Toned



- 3420 1907-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** A hint of golden color surrounds the borders, leaving the centers largely untoned and enhancing the lustrous effect. Every design element is strongly rendered, save for the right shield corner, which shows a touch of normal softness. A gorgeous San Francisco Barber quarter from a mintage of 1.3 million coins. Population: 19 in 66 (7 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 3 finer (3/21).
 NGC ID# 23ZB, PCGS# 5648

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

1900 Barber Quarter, PR66+
Toned Cameo Example



- 3421 1900 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Blue, gold, and lavender toning appears over much of this deeply reflective Cameo proof, complementing full sharpness on the satiny devices. Modest contrast on each side is endorsed by CAC, and the quality for the grade is outstanding. Finer Cameo examples of this issue are scarce. Population: 18 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 22 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 16 finer (3/21).
 NGC ID# 242F, PCGS# 85686

1901 Barber Quarter, PR67
All-Brilliant Example With CAC Approval



- 3422 1901 PR67 NGC. CAC.** Only 813 proof quarters were manufactured in 1901. Unlike many of its 19th century predecessors, this coin is all-brilliant and more closely resembles the proof coins struck after 1902. Both sides are clean and beautifully preserved. Census: 25 in 67, 7 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 4 finer (3/21).
 NGC ID# 242G, PCGS# 5687

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1916 Standing Liberty Quarter
XF Details



- 3423 1916 — Obverse Damage — NGC Details. XF.** Although scattered abrasions are apparent throughout this lightly circulated piece, it is a singular mark just to the right of Liberty's head that most significantly contributes to the Details designation from NGC. Pale lilac-gray patina covers each side, and Liberty's figure and the eagle exhibit moderate wear for the grade. The 1916 Standing Liberty quarter enjoys substantial demand in just about any condition, given its low mintage of 52,000 pieces and storied history as the series key.
From The Stirling Family Collection.

**1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS63
Sharp Full Head Definition**



- 3424 1916 MS63 Full Head PCGS.** Sharply struck, showing the fullest extent of detail that the 1916 dies could produce, most notably in the detail of Liberty's head where an uncommonly large number of hair strands are visible across the temple. Golden-gray toning covers light abrasions on each side, while olive and russet areas accent the borders. The date is sharp. The shallow definition of Liberty's head on the 1916 issues leaves significant room for variance in what the grading services will classify as Full Head. On many coins so-certified, only a few hair strands are evident across the temple, while others exhibit more obvious Full Head definition. This piece is in the latter category.
NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5705

**1917 Type One Quarter, MS67+ Full Head
Ex: "Colonel" Green-Eric Newman**



- 3425 1917 Type One MS67+ Full Head NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1917 Type One Standing Liberty quarter saw a mintage exceeding 8 million pieces, making it a reasonably available issue in Mint State and a favorite choice of type collectors. The 1917 Type One was also a well-produced issue, and J.H. Cline (2007) states: "This date ... is probably the best overall strike of the entire series and the most available with Full Heads." This high-end Superb Gem certainly fulfills Cline's expectations, with crisp detail on the design elements and full definition on Liberty's head. The peripheries exhibit attractive reddish-gold and golden-brown patina, with more color on the obverse. The lustrous surfaces are impeccably preserved and eye appeal is terrific. Census: 77 in 67 (6 in 67+, 1 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), Full Head, 0 finer (3/21).
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33402..
NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

**1917 Type Two Quarter, MS66+ Full Head
High-End and Brilliant**



- 3426 1917 Type Two MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC.** Hermon MacNeil's redesign of mid-1917 covered Liberty's bust with chainmail, believed by modern scholars to be a design change that in the artist's mind mirrored a change in the mood of America, the country having officially entered the World War by that time. The Type Two Philadelphia coin is seldom offered finer than MS66 with Full Head detail, and the current Plus-graded Premium Gem is itself scarce. Brilliant luster yields unabraded luminance across each side, while the sharp strike produces ample head detail on Liberty. The date and border beading just to the left of it are characteristically weak. Population: 25 in 66+ Full Head, 22 finer. CAC: 27 in 66, 6 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2434, PCGS# 5715

**1918 Quarter, MS66 Full Head
Early NGC Slab**



- 3427 1918 MS66 Full Head NGC.** This Premium Gem has a typical strike — weak on the date and Liberty's temple but sharp on the shield rivets — yet its grade is uncommon. The 1918 is scarce this fine with Full Head, and it is a rarity any finer. Swaths of yellow-gold, lavender, and pale amber toning grace each side, being entirely original. The coin is housed in a prior generation holder, which will grab the attention of quality-conscious collectors. Census: 36 in 66 (3 in 66+) Full Head, 4 finer (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2437, PCGS# 5721

**1920 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS67
Rare CAC-Approved Example**



- 3430 1920 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Although generally viewed as a common date from the Type Two, Elevated Date period, the 1920 Standing Liberty quarter is actually quite scarce in Superb Gem condition. This piece is one of just a half dozen in MS67 with CAC endorsement (3/21). Luster is softly frosted and devoid of abrasions. The typical central sharpness yields strong shield rivets and full feather definition on the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing, while Liberty's head and the date show the usual softness of those areas. Population: 27 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 243E, PCGS# 5734

**1918-S Quarter, MS64+ Full Head
Sharp Head and Date Definition**



- 3428 1918-S MS64+ Full Head PCGS.** One of just five Full Head pieces in this grade to earn a Plus designation from PCGS (3/21). This 1918-S quarter displays exceptionally sharp definition around the borders, notably only Liberty's head and the date numerals. The shield rivets and the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing have the usual softness that is characteristic of this San Francisco issue. Satiny luster yields delicate russet toning. No major abrasions are observed. Population: 5 in 64+ Full Head, 52 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2439, PCGS# 5725

**1926-S Quarter, MS63 Full Head
Uncommonly Attractive Luster**



- 3431 1926-S MS63 Full Head NGC.** The 1926-S is a semikey date with Full Head detail, and it is increasingly difficult to locate such a coin with good eye appeal. Lower-grade Mint State examples of this date have a tendency to display muted, satiny luster — something that is seldom natural to this issue and usually signifies old cleaning or dipping. This piece, however, has vibrant luster that glows in the fields and is only slightly mellowed on the high points of Liberty's figure where the grade-limiting contact is seen. Russet and golden toning graces each side, and eye appeal is outstanding for the grade and issue. Census: 9 in 63 Full Head, 33 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 243T, PCGS# 5759

**1919-D Standing Liberty Quarter, MS64
Appealing Early Die State Example**



- 3429 1919-D MS64 PCGS.** The strike is bold throughout the date and most of the margins, leaving only Liberty's head and the shield rivets soft. Satin luster yields light golden toning and no distracting abrasions. A thin die crack runs through the date, but the dies are otherwise in an early state, showing no metal flow, clashing, or lapping. Quite pleasing for the grade.
NGC ID# 243C, PCGS# 5730

**1930-S Quarter, MS67 Full Head
Original Toning, Frosty Luster**



- 3432 1930-S MS67 Full Head NGC. CAC.** The frosty luster characteristic of the 1930-S is beautifully preserved and vibrant on this Superb Gem. Liberty's head displays full definition, and the date area is also well defined. The shield rivets are soft as always. Mottled multicolor toning on each side attests to the originality of the surfaces, while the underlying luster is devoid of bothersome abrasions. Census: 31 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Head, 5 finer. CAC: 23 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2446, PCGS# 5781

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1932 Washington Quarter, MS67 Beautiful Original Toning



- 3433 1932 MS67 PCGS.** This vividly toned Superb Gem is among the finest 1932 Philadelphia quarters certified. Deep russet-gold and amber toning graces each side, with forest-green and crimson in the obverse margins. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is stunning. A rarity in this grade and essential for an important Registry Set. Population: 14 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2447, PCGS# 5790

1939 Washington Quarter Lightly Toned MS68



- 3434 1939 MS68 PCGS.** This pristine coin is scarcely toned in barely perceptible pastel shades and scarcely marked, a coin with flowing, frosty luster approaching perfection. After extensive perusal, we only see one tiny contact mark on Washington's upper neck, although it is far from overt. One of the finest graded at either leading service. Population: 21 in 68, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 244R, PCGS# 5808

1948-D Washington Quarter, MS68 Tied With One Other for Finest Known



- 3435 1948-D MS68 NGC.** This is one of just two 1948-D Washington quarters in this grade at NGC, the finest possible example of the issue available to Registry collectors. No comparable coins are listed on the PCGS *Population Report* (3/21). Sharply struck motifs complement frosty, radiant mint luster. Original sun-gold, amber, and olive-russet toning covers much of each side, with glimpses of pine-green and rose in the right obverse field. Visually stunning. NGC ID# 245M, PCGS# 5837

1949 Washington Quarter, MS67+ Vividly Toned



- 3436 1949 MS67+ PCGS.** Vivid crimson, gold, forest-green, and cherry toning engulfs the lustrous Superb Gem surfaces of this Registry coin. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal exudes from the fields and devices. The 1949 quarter dollar is scarce in MS67+ and very rare any finer. This piece, however, is uniquely appealing due to its incredible patina. Population: 31 in 67+, 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 245P, PCGS# 5839

1953-D Quarter Dollar, MS67+ CAC-Endorsed Registry Coin



- 3437 1953-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** This is a coin that will appeal to Registry collectors. Frosty luster glows beneath golden, russet, and multicolor toning on each side, with no distracting abrasions. The 1953-D Washington quarter is scarce certified at the MS67 level, and Plus-graded pieces in this grade are rare. PCGS and NGC each list only a single coin finer. This piece is tied for the finest with CAC endorsement. Population: 44 in 67 (9 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 20 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2465, PCGS# 5853

1956-D Washington Quarter, MS67+ Beautiful Toning, Tied for Finest Known



- 3438 1956-D MS67+ PCGS.** The 1956-D Washington quarter is occasionally seen in MS67, but only a handful of pieces in this grade achieve a Plus designation at PCGS, and none are known finer (3/21). The present coin boasts not only this top-quality distinction, it is also vividly toned in multicolor hues, with incredible eye appeal. Well struck and virtually flawless, ideal for the advanced Registry collector. Population: 57 in 67 (7 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 246C, PCGS# 5861

**1959 Quarter Dollar, MS67+
CAC-Endorsed Registry Candidate**



3439 1959 MS67+ NGC. CAC. This brilliant, frost-white example is one of just a few 1959 quarters that challenge NGC's Condition Census. The coin is amazingly well-struck considering the reverse die cracks threaten the eagle's left wing, beak, and PLURIBUS. Sharp mint luster adds to the superior eye appeal. Census: 11 in 67+, 2 in 67★, 2 in 67+★, 1 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 246H, PCGS# 5866

**1962 Washington Quarter, MS67+
Attractive, Toned Registry Coin
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



3440 1962 MS67+ PCGS. While many collectors overlook the 1962 Washington quarter (and other dates of this era) as common dates, Registry collectors understand the rarity of pieces in Superb Gem grades. This Plus-graded piece is tied for the finest certified at PCGS. Vibrant luster illuminates gold and rose toning on the obverse, while the reverse trends toward brilliant. The surfaces are devoid of mentionable abrasions. Only five other pieces in this grade at PCGS are Plus designated. Population: 42 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 246P, PCGS# 5872

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

**1794 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, Fine 12
Better O-104 Variety, Middle Die Stage**



3441 1794 O-104, T-11, R.5, Fine 12 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/3. A full cud exists at the border above E and R of AMERICA to confirm the late stage of the reverse die, partially satisfying the Overton diagnostic for O-104a. The heavy die break across the obverse has yet to form, so technically this is still an O-104 coin, despite the O-104a designation on the previous generation PCGS holder. Attractive olive-gray patina gains intensity at the margins. The date is sharp, as are the other devices on both sides. Some minimal adjustment marks remain among the lower-right stars. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 3843. PCGS# 39205 Base PCGS# 6051

**1794 O-105 Half Dollar, Good 6
Better Year Early Type Coin**



3442 1794 O-105, T-3, R.5, Good 6 NGC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. A better die variety from the first year of the half dollar denomination, given that perhaps a majority of 1794 halves are T-7. All 15 stars are clear on the present piece, as well is the date and the peripheral reverse legend. The reverse has full dentilation, and the portrait displays inner hair detail. The central reverse is well worn, but the silver-gray surfaces show few abrasions aside from reverse adjustment marks. NGC ID# 24E6, PCGS# 39206 Base PCGS# 6051

1795 O-109 Half Dollar, VF30
Pleasing for Type or Variety



- 3443** 1795 Two Leaves, O-109, T-16, R.4, VF30 NGC. Ex: Hilt Collection. The Overton-109 variety shares the same obverse with O-108, but without the die defect lines through star 1 to the curl. In fact, neither the obverse nor the reverse have any outstanding distinguishing features, making the O-109 variety tricky to identify. This example is thickly toned battleship-gray, with pleasing glimpses of golden luster in the hair strands and around the peripheral devices. The surfaces are virtually unmarked and high-end for the assigned grade.
From The Liberty USA Collection, Part 2 / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4344.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39227 Base PCGS# 6052

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30
O-116, Two Leaves



- 3444** 1795 Two Leaves, O-116, T-11, R.4, VF30 NGC. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/2. Letters from UNITED are clashed near the LIBE in LIBERTY. The obverse retains moderate adjustment marks from the strike, but no abrasions are remotely relevant. Rich steel-gray borders surround stone-white centers. An appealing midgrade example. Housed in a former generation holder.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39232 Base PCGS# 6052

1795 Half Dollar, Near-Mint
O-125, Two Leaves Reverse



- 3445** 1795 Two Leaves, O-125, T-13, R.4, AU58 NGC. Tompkins Die State 2/1 with clashed dies but no sign of the reverse crack at 6 o'clock. An exemplary Borderline Uncirculated example. The eagle's breast displays a hint of wear, but tan-gold luster accompanies the wreath, letters, stars, and curls. Open areas and high points are toned silver-gray. We note a thin diagonal line on Liberty's neck, and a couple of brief marks near the base of the 1 in the date, but no other detractors are of any consequence. The introductory Flowing Hair type was coined for only two years, and the typical survivor grades Fine. Near-mint representatives are hotly contested at auction.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39241 Base PCGS# 6052

**1795 Two Leaves Half Dollar, VF25
O-130, T-8, Berries 7x10**



- 3446** 1795 Two Leaves, O-130, T-8, Low R.5, VF25 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/3. Counting the berries is the only diagnostic needed for the O-130 (T-8) variety. Seven berries left and 10 berries right is unique among 1795 halves. This is a problem-free example with moderate circulation and scattered small marks on each side. Smooth, cream-gray color deepens slightly at the borders. All raised elements are well-defined despite honest wear. An ideal candidate for a circulated Overton variety set or for Flowing Hair type. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39242 Base PCGS# 6052

**1802 O-101 Half Dollar, AU Details
Strongly Defined Semikey**



- 3447** 1802 O-101, T-1, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Tompkins Die State 1/1, without the diagonal die crack that later forms through ED in UNITED. The 1802 Draped Bust half dollar is a low-mintage semikey with a reported production of 29,890 coins. Only one set of dies was used, and about 300 to 400 examples are believed extant. This AU Details representative is strongly defined. Subdued surfaces exhibit areas in the upper left and right obverse field that have been smoothed to remove scratches, and the coin has been darkly retoned.

- 3448** 1803 Large 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-103, T-3, R.3, XF40 ANACS. Tompkins Die State 2/2. The *Guide Book* presently lists Large 3 and Small 3 varieties for the 1803 half dollar but has yet to note the Large and Small varieties of reverse stars for the date, as they have done for the 1803 ten dollar. O-103 is the sole 1803 half dollar variety with both a Large Date and Large Reverse Stars. This problem-free XF example is mostly stone-gray though the borders display autumn-brown and ocean-blue toning. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39273 Base PCGS# 6066

**1807 Half Dollar, Choice AU
Draped Bust, Overton-110
Green Label Holder**



- 3449** 1807 Draped Bust, O-110, T-3, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2. Close to brilliant, with only a hint of lilac patina. This well-defined final-year Draped Bust half dollar shows luster throughout design elements. Marks are uncommonly few and minor, and the eye appeal will impress even the jaded specialist. The borders display light cracks, though less advanced than those seen on examples of O-110a. Clashed from the bust tip near cloud 7. Housed in a green label holder. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39351 Base PCGS# 6079

BUST HALF DOLLARS

**1808 O-102a Half Dollar, MS64
Exceptionally Smooth Surfaces**



- 3450** 1808 O-102a, R.2, MS64 PCGS. The vertical die crack through the 0 in the date confirms the O-102a subvariety. An originally, yet moderately, toned near-Gem with mahogany-brown shades that deepen near the rim. The strike is bold except on the final three stars. The lustrous surfaces are exceptionally devoid of contact. Although just outside the Condition Census, an important example whose eye appeal will prove difficult to surpass. NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 39363 Base PCGS# 6090

**1812/1 Half Dollar, Fine 15
O-101, Scarce Large 8 Overdate**



- 3451** 1812/1 Large 8, O-101, Low R.5, Fine 15 PCGS. The Large 8 overdate variety is significantly scarcer than the Small 8 counterpart. The remnant of the underlying 1 is mostly easily seen below the ball of the 2. This is a pleasing collector-grade example with problem-free olive-gray patina. Wear is even, leaving some major details in Liberty's hair and the eagle's plumage visible. An essential variety for a complete *Guide Book* collection. NGC ID# 24EX, PCGS# 39441 Base PCGS# 6102

1813 Half Dollar, VF30
O-109a, Single Leaf Die State



3452 1813 Single Leaf, O-109a, R.5, VF30 PCGS. The dies are severely eroded in this state of the O-109 dies. The border legends are drawn to the edge with distorted by metal flow. Lapping on the reverse effaces one of the upper olive leaves as well as weakening the eagle's left (facing) wing. Each side displays moderate wear with uniform olive-gray patina. A pleasing collector-grade example of the variety.
NGC ID# 24EZ, PCGS# 516341 Base PCGS# 6103

1814 O-104a Half Dollar, MS64
Extensive Reverse Die Cracks



3453 1814 O-104a, R.2, MS64 NGC. The late die state variant of Overton-104, showing extensive peripheral die cracks on the reverse. Original lilac-gray, gold, and russet toning covers each side, complementing satiny luster with minimal abrasions. Stars 4 through 7 are weak, but the obverse is otherwise sharp. The reverse shows slight weakness on the underside of the eagle's left (facing) wing.
NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39479 Base PCGS# 6105

1814 O-105 Half Dollar, MS64
Fully Toned, Well Preserved



3454 1814 O-105, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. Deep ocean-blue and magenta toning envelops this satiny Capped Bust half. The strike is precise aside from the right-side star centers and minor incompleteness on the eagle's right (facing) claw. The dies are boldly clashed, most notably near Liberty's ear, as usual for this Overton marriage. Ranked #5 in the Autumn 2020 Hermann auction census.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2007), lot 1476; FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2010), lot 3670.
NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39480 Base PCGS# 6105

1815/2 Half Dollar, AU58
O-101, Low Mintage Date Set Key



3455 1815/2 O-101, R.2, AU58 NGC. Overton-101 is the sole die marriage of 1815-dated half dollars, and is key to a date collection of the Capped Bust series. From the mintage of 47,150 pieces, most survivors are in XF or lower grades. This near-Mint example shows only a hint of wear on the curls and the top of the eagle's head. The strike is sharp except on star 13. The richly patinated lavender-gray and mahogany-brown surfaces are multiply clashed, but the only noticeable mark is a small oval dig on the field near Liberty's neck. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 28 in 58, 26 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108

1817 O-103a Half Dollar, MS63



- 3456 1817 O-103a, R.3, MS63 PCGS.** The defective base on the 1 in UNITED confirms the die marriage. A late die state with the peripheral stars and letters drawn to the edge. A highly lustrous piece with medium caramel-gold and ivory-gray toning. Remarkably unabraded, and housed in an old green label holder. In the Autumn 2020 Herrman report, the present piece is tied for second place with only one piece certified finer, the MS64 NGC coin from our March 2008 Phoenix ANA Signature. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 524; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 738; Americana Auction (Stack's Bowers, 2/2014), lot 1216. NGC ID# 24F6, PCGS# 39493 Base PCGS# 6109

1817 O-109 Half Dollar, MS62
Smooth Fields, Bold Strike



- 3457 1817 O-109, R.2, MS62 PCGS.** Ex: Link. Sky-blue and lavender toning embraces coruscating and pleasing surfaces. A tick on the bridge of Liberty's nose is all that precludes an even finer grade. Dr. Glenn Peterson states the O in OF is repunched, as is the C in AMERICA. The reverse die is shared with O-108, but the varieties can be distinguished at a glance by the position of stars 7, 8, and 13 relative to the bust. O-109 Population: 1 in 62, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24F6, PCGS# 39501 Base PCGS# 6109

1818 O-109 Half Dollar, MS64
Ex: 'Colonel' Green, Eric Newman
High Condition Census



- 3458 1818 O-109, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Green/Newman. Described as "finest" in the Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman auction roster. Fire-red, forest-green, and lemon-gold enliven the borders of this very flashy half dollar, clearly a long time album resident. The strike is crisp throughout. Marks are minor and limited to the cheek and the field near the 18 in the date. Pedigreed to famous collections, and a standout in any advanced holding. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33566. NGC ID# 24F9, PCGS# 39525 Base PCGS# 6113

1818 O-112 Half Dollar, MS63
Rare Early Die State



- 3459 1818 O-112, R.1, MS63 PCGS.** Ex: Link. Stephen J. Herrman lists a rare prime die state for this marriage, O-112', and estimates it as Rarity-6. The prime die state has no die cracks. The usual O-112 crack spans the reverse border between 6 and 9 o'clock, and is not apparent on the present Select example. As such, it may qualify as O-112', a subvariety not currently recognized by NGC or PCGS. Golden-brown, steel-blue, and magenta toning encompasses the smooth and satiny surfaces. The strike is good, and no detractors are evident. NGC ID# 24F9, PCGS# 39529 Base PCGS# 6113

1819/8 Half Dollar, MS62
Very Scarce O-104a
Large 9, Attractive Toning



- 3460 1819/8 Large 9, O-104a, High R.5?, MS62 PCGS.** Ex: Link. Overton-104 is a Rarity-1 variety, but its late die state successor, O-104a, is listed as High R.5? by Stephen J. Herrman. O-104a has three lengthy die cracks that encompass the entire reverse periphery. Herrman's Autumn 2020 revision ranks the present coin as #2, seven grading points ahead of the #3 example. This coruscating representative offers walnut-brown and lilac-gray borders. The strike is good except on a few stars. The reverse is well preserved, and the obverse show only minor contact. Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2010), lot 854. NGC ID# 24FC, PCGS# 39559 Base PCGS# 6119

1819 O-108 Half Dollar, MS62
Late Die State, Smooth Surfaces



- 3461 1819 O-108, R.3, MS62 PCGS.** Ex: Link. A late die state example with clash marks and lengthy spindly reverse die cracks. A well-struck example with minimally marked satin surfaces. Predominantly cream-gray, with blushes of autumn-gold, sea-green, and cobalt-blue along the margins. A trace of struck-in grease (as coined) is below star 7 and behind the shoulder curl. O-108 Population: 1 in 62, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24FB, PCGS# 39544 Base PCGS# 6117

**1819 O-109 Half Dollar, MS63
Well-Struck Early Die State**



- 3462** 1819 O-109, R.2, MS63 NGC. A plentiful Normal Date variety, ideal for date and type collectors. Satiny surfaces yield russet, gold, olive, and lavender-gray toning, with minimal abrasions seen under a loupe. The stars and Liberty portrait are sharp, and the reverse shows minor weakness only on the banner at the UR in PLURIBUS. Elusive in finer condition.
NGC ID# 24FB, PCGS# 39545 Base PCGS# 6117

**1819 O-111 Half Dollar, MS62
Condition Census Quality**



- 3463** 1819 O-111, R.2, MS62 PCGS. The obverse margin is ocean-blue, but most of this lustrous Capped Bust type coin displays light wheat-gold toning. The strike is good, and the surfaces are generally smooth with only minor marks noted on the lower reverse field. The pick-up point for Overton-111 is the low A and E in STATES. Liberty has a "beard" clash mark below her chin.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 1045; *Americana Auction* (Stack's Bowers, 2/2014), lot 1220.
NGC ID# 24FB, PCGS# 39549 Base PCGS# 6117

**1820 O-106 Half Dollar, MS62
No Knob, Large Date, Square Base 2**



- 3464** 1820 Square Base 2, Large Date, No Knob, O-106, R.1, MS62 PCGS. Peach-gold and cream-gray toning graces this satiny Capped Bust type coin. Smooth save for unobtrusive field marks near the eagle's left (facing) shield corner. Despite only eight die marriages, there are six different *Guide Book* varieties for 1820 half dollars, with No Knob opportunities limited to O-106 and O-108.
NGC ID# 24FD, PCGS# 39569 Base PCGS# 6123

**1821 O-101a Half Dollar, MS63
Rich Multicolor Toning, Ex: Heifetz**



- 3465** 1821 O-101a, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Silbermünzen. Designated on the holder as O-101, but the later Overton subvariety with a crack through most of UNITED STATES. Tied for fourth place as O-101a in the Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman auction roster. Golden-brown and sea-green bathe this shimmering and suitably struck Bust half. Marks are minimal for the grade, and the toning is aesthetically pleasing. Coined from clashed dies.
Ex: *Jascha Heifetz Collection* (Superior, 10/1989), lot 677; *Silbermünzen Collection* (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 532; *Philadelphia Signature* (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 3392.
NGC ID# 24FF, PCGS# 39576 Base PCGS# 6128

**1821 O-105a Half Dollar, MS64
Originally Toned, Condition Census**



- 3466** 1821 O-105a, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. his lustrous near-Gem has deep cream-gray toning on the fields and devices. The borders display golden-brown and apple-green patina. Well struck and void of marks aside from minor contact on the field beneath the scroll. Tied for fourth place in the Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman auction roster for O-105a.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 1623; *Philadelphia Signature* (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 3394.
NGC ID# 24FF, PCGS# 39583 Base PCGS# 6128

**1822 O-104 Half Dollar, MS63
Lustrous With Light Golden Toning**



- 3467** 1822 O-104, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Link. Light wheat-gold patina adorns the peripheries of this lustrous and well-preserved half dollar. A few stars are incompletely brought up, but the major devices are bold, and smooth surfaces ensure the eye appeal. A narrow vertical streak of struck-in grease (as coined) on the chest provides an identifier. Single finest certified as O-104 by PCGS (3/21), though just outside the O-104 Condition Census.
NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 39589 Base PCGS# 6129

**1822 O-106a Half Dollar, MS64
Among Finest Known**



- 3468** 1822 O-106a, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Apple-green, peach-gold, and steel-gray enrich this lustrous and boldly struck Choice half dollar. Lengthy left-side die cracks confirm the late state Overton variety. The strike is crisp throughout. A small spot west of the eagle's neck serves as an identifier. Only unimportant field grazes limit the third party grade. Listed second in the Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman auction roster. Population: 3 in 64, 1 finer (3/21).
Ex: *Chicago ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 4410.
NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 39592 Base PCGS# 6129

**1822 O-108 Half Dollar, MS64
Condition Census Quality**



- 3469** 1822 O-108, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. This attractively patinated Choice Bust half is ranked #1 in the Autumn 2020 Herrman auction census for the Overton-108 variety. It shows only a portion of the lower obverse crack associated with O-108a. Ruby-red, orange-gold, navy-blue, and gunmetal-blue peripheral toning. Close inspection reveals a few thin marks on the central obverse, while the remainder of the coin is exceptionally preserved.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2003), lot 7730.
NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 39594 Base PCGS# 6129

**1824/1 O-101 Half Dollar, AU55
Washington-Lafayette
Pictorial Counterstamps**



- 3470** 1824/1 O-101, R.2, GENERAL LAFAYETTE / Bust of Lafayette Right / 1824; GEORGE WASHINGTON / Bust of Washington Left, AU55 PCGS Host, AU Counterstamps. Baker-198E, GW-112-CI, Brunk L-46, Rulau Non 101B. Circular pictorial punches, Fuld.LA.1824.12. The references report just over two dozen examples known on various host coins; of which five are confirmed on Bust halves. Perhaps a few more than that exist, but there cannot be many more on a half dollar host coin. This example is exceptional for two reasons: It earns the PCGS Choice About Uncirculated grade, and for the fact that it is not holed for suspension. All but a few known examples of these countermarks on U.S. host coins are holed.

The Lafayette and Washington counterstamps were struck from dies made by Charles Cushing Wright. The bust motifs were originally used for small medals struck in gold, silver, and white metal, made to commemorate Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824. The countermarked versions are scarce on silver host coins. Most examples are known on large cents.

**1825 O-104 Half Dollar, MS65
Better Variety, Rich Blue Toning**



- 3471** 1825 O-104, High R.4, MS65 NGC. A small but conspicuous field die lump below the left scroll end is characteristic of this very scarce Overton variety. Although certified in a circa-2000 holder, the present half dollar is unlisted in the Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman auction report, where it would be tied for third place for O-104. The navy-blue and rose-red peripheries cede to pearl-gray fields and high points. Well struck and lustrous with outstanding preservation and eye appeal.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39650 Base PCGS# 6142

**1825 Half Dollar, O-112, MS65
Vibrantly Lustrous, Condition Census**



- 3472** 1825 O-112, R.3, MS65 PCGS. This sparkling Gem Uncirculated 1825 half is solidly within the Condition Census for the variety, slightly trailing two MS66 examples according to the Steve Herrman listing of die varieties (3/21). Faint golden patina does not diminish the vibrant mint luster that flashes from satin-smooth fields and sharply struck devices. The O-112 variety is of moderate scarcity among the 18 die marriages that struck over 2.9 million 1825 half dollars. Recutting on 2 in the date and a die lump near the top serif of C in AMERICA are notable markers for the variety.
NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39659 Base PCGS# 6142

**1826 O-112a Half Dollar, MS66
Single-Finest Certified**



- 3473** 1826 O-112a, R.2, MS66 NGC. Die chips in the upper loop of the first S in STATES, and above the diagonal of the N in UNITED, confirm the usual later Overton die stage. Rich sea-green and chestnut-brown toning encompasses this coruscating and well struck high-grade Capped Bust type coin. The reverse appears immaculate, and obverse contact is minimal, limited to a thin lines on the cheekbone and on the field above the date and west of star 12. Herrman's Summer 2020 Revision Condition Census for O-112a ranks this piece as the sole finest O-112a example certified.
NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 408532 Base PCGS# 6143

**1828 Curl Base 2 Half Dollar, MS65
Toned Overton-102 Example**



- 3474** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob, O-102, R.2, MS65 NGC. Minor repunching on the N in UNITED confirms the attribution of this piece. The satiny Gem surfaces display lovely amber-gold toning throughout the interiors, with violet and blue tinges around the outer peripheries. The strike is bold in the centers, while several of the border stars exhibit slight incompleteness. A pleasing coin with no major abrasions.
NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39755 Base PCGS# 6148

**1828 O-108 Half Dollar, MS64+
Square Base 2, Large 8s**



- 3475** 1828 Square Base 2, Large 8s, O-108, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. A Condition Census example of the moderately scarce 1828 Overton-108, noted for a Large 8 Over Small 8 for the first 8 in the date. Medium golden-brown toning accompanies the borders of this splendidly preserved near-Gem. A few stars are inexactly impressed, but the overall strike is good. Worthy of the finest Bust half dollar collection.
NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39762 Base PCGS# 6150

**1832 Half Dollar, MS64
Small Letters Reverse, O-118**



- 3476** 1832 Small Letters, O-118, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Dr. Glenn Peterson's "Straight Laced Lips" variety. Jade-green and lavender toning graces this satiny Choice Bust half dollar. The strike is good overall, though the curls and Liberty's forehead show minor incompleteness. Smooth except for a single hair-thin mark near the top of Liberty's neck. In the Autumn 2020 Herrman auction report, the present coin is surpassed by only an MS64+ NGC example and the MS65 NGC piece we auctioned in our March 2016 Dallas Signature.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3912.
NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39877 Base PCGS# 6160

1833 O-103 Half Dollar, MS63
Vibrantly Toned, Few Marks



- 3477** 1833 O-103, R.2, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Link. A small die defect in the left corner of the shield is the pick-up point for Overton-133. The present Select example rests just outside the Condition Census for the variety. The borders display lavish golden-brown, plum-red, and powder-blue patina. The fields and centers are minimally toned. Smooth save for a single thin diagonal mark on the horizontal shield lines. O-103 Population: 1 in 63, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39889 Base PCGS# 6163

1835 O-102 Half Dollar, MS64
Old Early Generation PCGS Holder



- 3478** 1835 O-102, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC. This near-Gem O-102 half is housed in an old "rattler" PCGS holder with CAC endorsement. Soft mint luster illuminates dappled lavender and lilac-gray toning throughout each side. This 1835 example features a scarce die pair among 11 varieties. The date's flat-top 5 and a recut 5 in the denomination help identify the die marriage. Tied at the low end of the Condition Census for the variety. NGC ID# 24FZ, PCGS# 39928 Base PCGS# 6168

1836 O-123 Half Dollar, MS65
Likely the Finest Known
Series-Ending Lettered Edge Variety



- 3479** 1836 Lettered Edge, O-123, R.4, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Several crossbars extend into the eagle's feather at right of the shield, and the top of the shield is unfinished where it comes to a point. The date is low and wide, while stars 4 and 5 are characteristically weak on this scarce Lettered Edge variety. Our latest Condition Census information suggests this is the finest-known O-123 example. The beautifully toned surfaces display original shades of blue, violet, and wheat-gold with a few deep-umber speckles. Marks are essentially nonexistent anywhere on the obverse or reverse. While high-point strike weakness is always seen on the O-123, its effects are minimal on this splendid Gem Uncirculated example. CAC endorsement confirms the high quality. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39954 Base PCGS# 6169

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

1837 GR-23 Half Dollar, MS64
Splendidly Toned, Ideal Type Coin



- 3480** 1837 GR-23, R.2, MS64 NGC. CAC. "Beard" clash marks below Liberty's chin are diagnostic for GR-23. A radial die crack from star 10 provides a second identifier. This lustrous and well-preserved Bust half displays splendid toning. The blue-green borders and golden-brown interiors are reminiscent of silver coins long stored in Wayne Raymond holders. Certified in a prior generation holder. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* PCGS# 531073 Base PCGS# 6176

1838 GR-9 Half Dollar, MS64+
Tied for Finest Known



- 3481** 1838 GR-9, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. A radial die line above star 7 and die lines through the ST in STATES confirm the GR-9 status of this lustrous near-Gem. The borders display a hint of wheat-gold toning, but many would regard the coin as brilliant. Both sides show only incidental contact. The Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman Condition Census is topped by two MS64+ PCGS CAC examples, with the other piece appearing as lot 4022 in the March 2017 Stack's Bowers Baltimore Auction. *Ex: Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 4384; Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5000.* PCGS# 531090 Base PCGS# 6177

1839 GR-8 Half Dollar, MS64
Large Letters, Booming Luster



- 3482** 1839 Large Letters, GR-8, R.3, MS64 NGC. Recut dentils near the bust tip are the pick-up points for the conditionally rare GR-8 die variety. The present near-Gem is one of the finest examples of the marriage. The lustrous surfaces are smooth and mostly brilliant, though wheat-gold toning visits the borders. The centers are crisply struck, though several stars are incompletely impressed. Encapsulated in a circa-2000 holder. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* PCGS# 531105 Base PCGS# 6179

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1839 Seated Half Dollar, AU55
No Drapery, Scarce Subtype



- 3483** 1839 No Drapery, WB-101, Die Pair 3, R.5, AU55 NGC. The radial die crack at 4 o'clock on the reverse is characteristic of Die Pair 3. The No Drapery Seated half was the introductory design subtype, but drapery was soon added to the obverse die, below the raised elbow. This is a lightly worn example that retains luster throughout the drapery. The lower half of the eagle shows inexactness of strike, but marks are few across the untuned silvery surfaces, and the eye appeal is attractive.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 801666 Base PCGS# 6230

1855/54 Arrows Half Dollar, MS62
WB-102, Scarce in Mint Condition



- 3484** 1855/54 Arrows, WB-102, FS-301, MS62 PCGS. An early die state with readily evident (under a loupe) repunching on the 8 and first 5 in the date, as well as remnants of the crossbar from a 4 within the upper loop of the final 5. Both sides display dominant pearl-gray toning with crescents of reddish-purple and russet color around the borders. Well struck overall with some scattered abrasions. A scarce variety in Mint State. Population: 4 in 62, 8 finer (2/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 3223.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 413720 Base PCGS# 6282

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

1861 Scott Restrike CSA Half, MS63
Breen-8002, Bertram-B8621-267



- 3485** 1861 Scott CSA Restrike, Breen-8002, Bertram-B861-267, MS63 NGC. The Confederate half dollar die was unknown until 1879, when an original coin and the die turned up in the possession of Chief Coiner Benjamin Taylor. Ebenezer Mason bought the die from Taylor and then sold it to J.W. Scott & Co. of New York. Scott's plan was to closely approximate the original CSA halves (of which only four are known). He bought 500 1861-O half dollars, planed off the reverse, stamped them with the CSA die, and sold the pieces as restrikes. These pieces have an enduring popularity with collectors since the four originals are so expensive. As a result of the stamping of the planed off reverse, the obverse details on these restrikes are always weak from the pressure required to fully bring up the reverse details. This piece displays mottled charcoal and rose colored toning on the obverse, while the reverse design details are outlined in the same charcoal patina. Listed on page 428 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2C4S, PCGS# 340402

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1866 Motto Half Dollar, MS65 First-Year Type Coin



- 3486** 1866 Motto, WB-101, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Normal Date, without the misplaced numerals seen on some obverses of this issue. The 1866 Seated half dollar is widely popular as a type coin, being the first issue of the Motto reverse design. Mint State examples are generally scarce, and those in Gem or better condition are rarely seen. This MS65 coin displays a bold strike and frosty bone-white luster beneath delicate champagne and russet toning accents. PCGS# 572171 Base PCGS# 6319

1870-CC Half Dollar, VG8 Elusive First-Year Carson City Issue



- 3487** 1870-CC VG8 PCGS. WB-101, Die Pair 2, R.5. The introductory half dollar issue at the Carson City Mint amounted to only 54,617 coins, most of which circulated extensively. Five die pairs are known, all of which are rare. This piece displays pale battleship-gray color overall, with pleasing detail remaining for the grade. No major abrasions are seen on either side, and the lack of drapery below Liberty's elbow is diagnostic of this variety. Examples of this issue are seldom encountered, regardless of numeric grade. Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 3495. PCGS# 800650 Base PCGS# 6328

1872-S Half Dollar, MS66 Ex: Green-Newman, None Finer



- 3488** 1872-S MS66 NGC. CAC. WB-101, Die Pair Unlisted. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. From a mintage of 580,000 pieces, the 1872-S Seated Liberty half dollar is a scarce date, particularly in high grade. This coin exhibits the Small Wide mintmark characteristic of the WB-101 variety, although the centered date does not match the position of either WB-101 die pair listed in Bill Bugert's specialized reference on San Francisco Seated halves. WB-101 is a Low R.8 issue in Mint State.

This is a magnificent Premium Gem with sharp definition in all areas except for a touch of flatness on some of the upper stars. Well-preserved surfaces display iridescent shades of cobalt-blue and champagne-gold toning, with prooflike reflectivity under the patina. Eye appeal is tremendous. Census: 3 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33478. NGC ID# 24K9, PCGS# 6335 Base PCGS# 6335

1873-CC Half Dollar, AU58
Arrows, Open 3, Large CC



- 3489 1873-CC Arrows, Open 3, Large CC, Repunched Date, WB-Unlisted, Die Pair 7, R.4, AU58 NGC.** The repunching is minor, but the many die lines within Liberty's gown are of interest. A scarce Arrows issue with only 122,500 pieces produced. High grade pieces are especially difficult to locate. Unlike the majority of CC halves from 1870-1874, this piece is sharply struck on the obverse. The reverse is equally well defined. The subdued surfaces show even gray toning with a light undertone of rose.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2007), lot 1562.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 800681 Base PCGS# 6344

1878-CC Half Dollar, AU Details
Challenging Final Carson City Issue



- 3490 1878-CC WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.4 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** The Bland-Allison act compelled large mintages of silver dollars to monetize the deposits of Western miners, and branch mint production of Seated coinage ended abruptly with the advent of the Morgan dollar. The 1878-S half is a famous rarity, and its Carson City cousin is far scarcer than the immediately preceding CC-mint issues. Just 62,000 pieces were coined, and the scarce survivors tend to have problems. This lightly hairlined pearl-gray example displays minor high-point wear and a small area of russet patina west of the C in AMERICA.

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1874 Arrows Half Dollar, PR64
Two-Year Proof Type Coin



- 3491 1874 Arrows PR64 PCGS.** Distinctly contrasted on each side, though the green-label PCGS label does not acknowledge this. Silver-blue frosted devices give way to blue and gold interiors, which in turn yield to green and champagne at the borders. A line of milky color crosses the left (facing) wing. Population: 60 in 64, 27 finer (2/21).
Ex: Stamford Coinfest Signature (Heritage, 10/2010), lot 3706.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 27UV, PCGS# 6435

1874 Arrows Half Dollar, PR65
Attractive Original Toning



- 3492 1874 Arrows PR65 NGC.** A beautiful Arrows type coin in proof format. Housed in an older generation NGC slab, this Gem proof displays glimmering fields shining through original olive, gold, lavender, and blue-green toning. Liberty's temple, foot, and the surrounding border stars are all sharp, adding to the appeal. Census: 14 in 65 (1 in 65★), 10 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 27UV, PCGS# 6435

1888 Seated Half
Colorfully Toned Premium Gem Proof



- 3493 1888 PR66 PCGS.** Original calico toning spreads over each side of this Premium Gem proof in shades of cobalt blue, deep-rose, burgundy, and pale pink. The even distribution of colors over sparkling mirrored fields and sharply struck devices provides outstanding eye appeal. The 1888 circulation strike mintage was small — just 12,001 pieces. A normal proof mintage of 832 coins served to fill out both proof and circulation strike sets. Population: 16 in 66 (3 in 66+), 3 finer, plus 7 in 66 Cameo — 2 in 66+, 1 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 27UP, PCGS# 6449

**1891 Seated Half, PR65 Cameo
Brilliant Final-Year Issue**



- 3494 1891 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** A low proof mintage of 600 examples, along with its status as the last year of issue of the Seated Liberty half dollar series, makes the 1891 a popular issue. While a fair number of proofs have survived, relatively few sport a Cameo finish. The untoned surfaces of this Gem display excellent field-device contrast and are sharply impressed. A few minor handling marks are undisturbing. Population: 11 in 65 Cameo, 5 finer (3/21). Ex: *New York Signature* (Heritage, 12/2011), lot 3651. NGC ID# 27UT, PCGS# 86452

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

**1894 Half Dollar, MS66+
Sharp and Frosty**



- 3495 1894 MS66+ PCGS.** If not for a blush of thin golden color above AMERICA, this high-end Premium Gem Barber half dollar could rightfully be called all-brilliant. The surfaces are clean and frosty, and the devices are strong, including the forecurls and right shield corner. Only the right (facing) talons show incompleteness. Population: 11 in 66 (3 in 66+), 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24LN, PCGS# 6468

**1897-S Barber Half Dollar, MS65
Conditionally Scarce**



- 3496 1897-S MS65 NGC.** The 1897-S Barber half dollar is scarce in Gem condition and rare finer. Most examples of this date grade VF or lower, and there are large numbers of pieces in the Poor to AG range. The present MS65 coin is brilliant and satiny, showing sharp devices for the issue. Only a few trivial signs of contact are evident beneath a loupe. Census: 7 in 65, 7 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24M2, PCGS# 6479

**1898-O Barber Half Dollar, MS65
Only Two Coins Finer at NGC**



- 3497 1898-O MS65 NGC.** Lavender and steel-blue toning appears around the borders of this Gem, leaving the interiors nearly brilliant. Satiny luster shows no detracting abrasions, and only some faint grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent an even finer grade. The 1898-O Barber half seldom comes as well struck as this piece is. Only slight softness is evident on the eagle's right (facing) shoulder. Census: 11 in 65, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24M4, PCGS# 6481

**1899-S Barber Half, MS66
Conditionally Rare**



- 3498 1899-S MS66 PCGS.** Although there are no regular issues in the Barber half dollar series that stand out as absolute keys, the series is replete with condition rarities. Among them is the 1899-S, a coin that is seldom seen finer than MS64 and is rare at the Premium Gem level. This piece is brilliant. The strike is sharp, and the fields are clean. Only a few faint grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent Superb Gem classification. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+), 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24M8, PCGS# 6485

**1901-O Half Dollar, MS65
Toned, Conditionally Rare**



- 3499 1901-O MS65 NGC.** This New Orleans issue is scarce in any Mint State grade, and most such coins rate only in the MS62 to MS64 range. The present Gem example is rare. Warm golden toning graces each side, ceding to amber and blue around the borders. Strike weakness on the eagle's right (facing) shoulder and talons and on select obverse stars is typical of the New Orleans production of this period. No major abrasions are seen. Census: 6 in 65 (1 in 65★), 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24MD, PCGS# 6490

1904-S Half Dollar, AU50
Challenging San Francisco Issue



3500 1904-S AU50 NGC. From a mintage of a little more than 553,000 pieces, the 1904-S Barber half dollar is a better date overall, commanding a premium even in low circulated grades. About Uncirculated pieces are scarce, and coins in Mint State are borderline rare in the context of the series. This AU example displays uniform ivory-gray patina with light wear, but retains elements of luster in the most protected areas. A pleasing collector coin. Census: 3 in 50, 37 finer (3/21).
 NGC ID# 24MP, PCGS# 6500

1911-S Half Dollar, MS66
Natural Toning, Sharp Strike



3501 1911-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. A layer of natural golden-olive patina covers this silvery, highly lustrous Premium Gem Barber half dollar. The forecurls, stars, and right shield corner exhibit full strike definition. Liberty's cheek and the fields on each side are exceptionally clean. Surely one of the finest 1911-S halves from a mintage of 1.2 million coins. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (2/21).
 NGC ID# 24NF, PCGS# 6523 Base PCGS# 6523

1913-S Barber Half Dollar, MS65
Rare Issue in High Grade



3502 1913-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Several S-mint issues command premiums within the various Barber series, and the 1913-S is no exception. While not nearly as scarce as the 1913-S quarter, the half dollar has a smallish mintage of just 604,000 pieces. It becomes truly scarce in Gem Mint State or finer. This CAC-endorsed example is brilliant and frosted throughout both sides. The strike is sharp for the issue, with only minimal weakness at the right shield top and talon. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 15 in 65 (1 in 65+), 8 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 3 finer (2/21).
 NGC ID# 24NM, PCGS# 6529

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1900 Barber Half, PR67 Cameo
Exceptional Contrast



3503 1900 PR67 Cameo NGC. A hint of reddish-gold toning visits the rims and secluded areas within the devices of this otherwise brilliant and boldly contrasted Superb Gem proof. The coin's technical quality combines with outstanding eye appeal to rank behind just a handful of finer Cameo proofs at NGC. Census: 14 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+), 4 finer (2/21).
 NGC ID# 24P4, PCGS# 86547

1906 Barber Quarter, PR66
Elusive CAC-Approved Example



3504 1906 PR66 NGC. CAC. Fully struck and nearly brilliant, showing the faintest trace of light champagne toning. The fields are devoid of noticeable hairlines, while the softly frosted devices are essentially pristine. The 1906 Barber quarter proof is elusive this fine. This is one of just seven pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement. Census: 36 in 66 (2 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 26 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 5 finer (3/21).
 NGC ID# 24PA, PCGS# 6553

1908 Half Dollar, Silver-White PR67 Cameo



3505 1908 PR67 Cameo PCGS. The surfaces largely present as untoned silver-white, showing much contrast and no more than a hint of pale golden color near the rims on both sides. A loupe reveals a couple of thin, straight marks near the top of Liberty's head, and a part of her cap also shows the effects of die lapping. The strike is sharp in most areas, save for the eagle's right claw and the usually seen weak spot, the right shield top. Still an extremely attractive coin. Population: 3 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).
 Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2015), lot 3165.
 NGC ID# 24PC, PCGS# 86555

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1917-D Walking Liberty Half, MS65+ Obverse Mintmark



- 3506 1917-D Obverse Mintmark MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Exceptionally lustrous and well-struck, with uncommonly clean surfaces even for the Gem grade level. Just a touch of softness is evident on Liberty's branch hand. Luster is blatantly original, yielding forest-green, gold, blue-gray, and russet toning across the obverse, with lighter russet on the reverse. Underlying ivory surfaces peer through here and there. The 1917-S Obverse Mintmark half dollar is scarce so fine, and higher-grade pieces are major rarities. This coin is one of only 15 pieces at the Gem level with CAC approval. Population: 82 in 65 (5 in 65+), 6 finer. CAC: 15 in 65, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570

1918 Half Dollar, MS65+ Elusive CAC Example



- 3507 1918 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Original, frosty mint luster is the hallmark of this high-end Gem, yielding pearl-silver surfaces with accents of russet in the margins. Detail is sharp, and there are no distracting abrasions. The 1918 Walker is elusive in MS65 and rare in this grade with a Plus designation. PCGS lists only a dozen finer examples. Population: 14 in 65+, 12 finer. CAC: 37 in 65, 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24PV, PCGS# 6574

1918-S Half Dollar, MS64+ Seldom Seen Finer



- 3508 1918-S MS64+ NGC.** The 1918-S is a better date in high grade, and examples finer than MS64 are especially scarce. This Plus-graded near-Gem displays satiny luster bathed in golden toning, which masks a few minor abrasions. Liberty's branch hand is slightly soft, but the strike is otherwise pleasing. Census: 16 in 64+, 39 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576

1919 Half Dollar, MS65 Rare With CAC Endorsement



- 3509 1919 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The sharpness is impressive on this Gem example. Liberty's branch hand has full thumb separation, and the head detail is well defined. The troublesome trailing leg of the eagle exhibits sharp feather detail. Luster is frosty and tinted with the faintest golden hue, and neither side has mentionable abrasions. The 1919 Walker is elusive so fine, and it is a rarity in this grade with CAC approval. Population: 64 in 65 (3 in 65+), 30 finer. CAC: 9 in 65, 14 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24PY, PCGS# 6577

1919-D Half Dollar, AU55 Better Denver Issue



- 3510 1919-D AU55 NGC.** Satiny luster remains in the fields, illuminating the ivory-gray surfaces of this Choice AU 1919-D Walker. Light wear is restricted to the high points of the devices. Slight strike softness in the centermost areas is hardly noticed at this grade level. The 1919-D is a better date in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. This piece is excellent for the quality-conscious collector, displaying original patina. NGC ID# 24PZ, PCGS# 6578

**1920-S Walking Liberty Half, MS66
Seldom-Offered, Registry Opportunity**



3511 1920-S MS66 PCGS. Although the 1920-D half dollar tends to command more attention than its San Francisco counterpart, the 1920-S is just as rare in this lofty grade. A comparison of the certified population at PCGS shows seven 1920-D examples in MS66 (one of which are Plus designated) and only nine S-mint representatives in the same grade (two of which are Plus coins). Neither issue claims a Superb Gem representative at that service (3/21).

The surfaces of this Premium Gem are essentially brilliant with intermittent whispers of faint golden-tan shading. Softly frosted luster coruscates over each side. Liberty's head displays good definition, while the branch hand, upper skirt lines, and the eagle's leg show a touch of typical softness. Pristine and eye-appealing. This Premium Gem example presents a seldom-offered opportunity for the advanced Walking Liberty Registry specialist. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 4137.
NGC ID# 24R5, PCGS# 6582

**1921 Walking Liberty Half, AU58
Challenging Low-Mintage Issue**



3512 1921 AU58 PCGS. CAC. The 1921 Walking Liberty half dollar claims the second-lowest mintage of the series, at 246,000 pieces, and collectors prize examples in all grades and conditions. This attractive near-Mint specimen offers well-detailed design elements with just a trace of wear and lustrous, minimally abraded surfaces.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 4552.
NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583

**1921-D Half Dollar, AU50
Smallest Mintage in the Series**



3513 1921-D AU50 ANACS. The lowest mintage in the Walking Liberty half dollar belongs to the 1921-D, with 208,000 coins. This also happens to be one of the most conditionally challenging and popular issues in the set. Speckled golden-russet patina appears around the borders, while most of this coin showcases muted silver-gray color. Lightly circulated but minimally abraded.
NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

**1921-D Walking Liberty Half, AU58
Scarce Low-Mintage Issue**



3514 1921-D AU58 PCGS. A low mintage of 208,000 pieces ensures the perennial scarcity of this Denver issue at all grade levels. This near-Mint example, with satiny silver-gray surfaces that are nearly mark-free, is only kept from a Mint State grade by subtle hints of high-point friction.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 3582.
NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

1921-S Half Dollar, AU55
Partially Lustrous Fields



- 3515 1921-S AU55 PCGS.** A pleasing, brilliant Choice AU example of the San Francisco key. Luster remains in the protected areas of the fields, and only light wear is evident over the high points of Liberty's figure and the eagle. A few light field marks are not bothersome at this grade level. From a mintage of only 548,000 pieces. Although the 1921-D has a lower mintage, the 1921-S Walker is the scarcest date in the series in high grade. NGC ID# 24R8, PCGS# 6585

1923-S Half Dollar, AU58
Attractive Near-Mint Example



- 3516 1923-S AU58 PCGS.** The 1923-S is a better date in high grade. Attractive Mint State pieces are elusive, and coins in AU58 are scarce. This piece displays pearl-gray surfaces with remnants of luster in the protected areas. Strike weakness in the centers should not be mistaken for wear — the 1923-S never comes fully struck. NGC ID# 24R9, PCGS# 6586

1933-S Half Dollar, MS65
Scarce CAC Endorsement



- 3517 1933-S MS65 NGC. CAC.** A fully struck Gem example, showing sharp definition of Liberty's branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg feathers. Satiny luster displays russet-gold toning and is largely unmarked. The 1933-S Walker is occasionally available in MS65, but CAC-approved pieces such as this are decidedly scarce. CAC: 41 in 65, 47 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591

1941-S Half Dollar, MS66+
Luminous Original Mint Luster



- 3518 1941-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Satiny pearl-white luster shimmers across the largely pristine surfaces of this high-end Premium Gem. Liberty's branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg exhibit the expected strike softness, but the margins are better brought up. Elements of russet toning appear around the outer peripheries. PCGS lists only 10 Superb Gems finer (2/21). NGC ID# 24S5, PCGS# 6613 Base PCGS# 6613

1945 Half Dollar, MS67
Missing Designer's Initials, FS-901



- 3519 1945 No AW, FS-901, MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The *Cherrypickers' Guide* describes this variety with the designer's initials missing as "very underrated." This splendid Superb Gem ranks among the finest certified FS-901 halves (3/21). A few tiny scattered areas of light toning appear over largely brilliant, highly lustrous surfaces. Population for the variety: 2 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 4299. NGC ID# 24SF, PCGS# 145800 Base PCGS# 6624

**1947 Half Dollar, Impeccable MS67+
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



- 3520 1947 MS67+ PCGS.** Collectors recognize the 1947 Walker half dollar for its widespread availability, but the issue is practically unknown in better grades than this MS67+. The present Superb Gem is tied for finest at PCGS, and only a single coin is better at NGC (3/21). Teal, magenta, and golden-orange toning at the rims progresses to flawless, untuned centers. Impeccable in every regard.
NGC ID# 24SM, PCGS# 6630

**1947-D Half Dollar, MS67+
Satiny and Brilliant**



- 3521 1947-D MS67+ NGC. CAC.** This satiny Denver half dollar is entirely brilliant, lacking even the slightest suggesting of toning and giving the coin the impression of having been freshly minted. A bit of central softness is typical, but preservation is extraordinary. Census: 81 in 67 (11 in 67+, 3 in 67 ★, 1 in 67+ ★), 0 finer. CAC: 37 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 24SN, PCGS# 6631

**PROOF WALKING LIBERTY
HALF DOLLARS**

**1936 Half Dollar, PR66+
Elusive With a Plus Designation**



- 3522 1936 PR66+ NGC.** The 1936 is the first proof issue in the Walking Liberty half dollar series and also the most difficult to acquire in high grade. This Premium Gem is one of just 11 pieces in this grade at NGC with a Plus designation. The coin is sharp and brilliant, showcasing dramatically deep mirroring in the fields and exceptional preservation. The devices are satiny and equally pristine. Census: 11 in 66+, 11 in 66★, 89 finer (3/21).
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

**1938 Half Dollar, PR68
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3523 1938 PR68 NGC.** Beautifully struck and virtually flawless, showing brilliant surfaces characterized by satiny devices and liquidlike fields. Slight softness on Liberty's branch hand is the only arguable imperfection on this piece. The 1938 proof Walker is plentiful overall, but in PR68 it is conditionally rare. This coin is among the finest certified. Census: 57 in 68 (8 in 68★), 0 finer (3/21).
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 27V6, PCGS# 6638

**1939 Half Dollar, PR68
Among the Finest at PCGS**



- 3524 1939 PR68 PCGS.** Beautifully struck and almost flawlessly preserved, showing pristine mirrors and satiny devices. The faintest touch of champagne color accents the otherwise brilliant surfaces. The 1939 proof Walker is scarce in this grade, and no coins are listed numerically finer at PCGS. Population: 54 in 68 (2 in 68+), 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 27V7, PCGS# 6639

**1941 Half Dollar, PR68
Spectacular Color and Quality**



- 3525 1941 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** Other 1941 Walking Liberty half dollar proofs exist in this high grade, but we doubt many of them could rival the eye appeal of this colorfully toned, CAC-approved example. Rose, violet, orange, blue, and green tones yield to partially brilliant centers. Spectacular all-around quality. Population: 44 in 68 (4 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 30 in 68, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 24SP, PCGS# 6641

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

1948 Half Dollar, MS67 CAC-Approved Full Bell Lines Example Among the Finest at PCGS and CAC



- 3526** 1948 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. The first-year Franklin half dollar is scarce in Superb Gem Full Bell Lines condition, and such coins are equally sought-after by Registry collectors and type specialists. This piece is among the finest examples at PCGS and CAC. Beautifully preserved, frosty surfaces yield ivory brilliance across much of the obverse with a russet crescent along the left hand border. The reverse is most olive-gold and russet. Well struck and attractive. Population: 33 in 67 (3 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24SR, PCGS# 86651

1949-D Franklin Half, MS66+ Full Bell Lines None Certified Finer



- 3527** 1949-D MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. A Plus-graded Premium Gem Franklin half dollar, with razor-sharp design elements, including Full Bell Lines definition. The impeccably preserved surfaces are blanketed in pleasing shades of sea-green and lavender toning, with vibrant mint luster underneath. Rare so fine, particularly with CAC approval. CAC: 24 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 3183. From *The Estate of Richard Kay*. NGC ID# 24SU, PCGS# 86654

1952-S Franklin Half, MS67+ CAC Approved With Attractive Toning



- 3528** 1952-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1952-S is scarce in MS67, and only eight pieces in this grade are Plus designated at PCGS. The current coin is frosty and well struck, just missing a Full Bell Lines designation. Pristine surfaces are toned light golden across the reverse, while the obverse displays deeper amber, gold, and olive hues, with rose accents. Population: 46 in 67 (8 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 21 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24T5, PCGS# 6663

1953 Franklin, MS66+ Full Bell Lines Original Toning, CAC Sticker



- 3529** 1953 MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. Mottled blue-green toning in the centers allows slivers of silver luster to shine through, all the while ceding to amber and russet toning around the borders. This high-end Full Bell Lines coin is indeed sharp, and the CAC endorsement confirms the quality. Frosty luster glistens attractively throughout each side. Among the finest Full Bell Lines examples certified. Population: 71 in 66 (14 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 16 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24T6, PCGS# 86664

1959-D Half Dollar, MS67 Full Bell Lines Toned Top-Grade Registry Coin



- 3530** 1959-D MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. Full Bell Lines examples of the 1959-D Franklin half dollar are plentiful in MS64 and MS65, but the availability drops off significantly in MS66. Superb Gem coins with Full Bell Lines are rare. This piece is among the finest certified. Mottle gold, amber, and russet toning covers each side, with vibrant luster shining through. The strike is sharp, and neither side has bothersome abrasions. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24TK, PCGS# 86677

1959-D Franklin, MS67 Full Bell Lines Finest PCGS Coin We Have Handled



- 3531** 1959-D MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. Autumn-gold, amber, and olive-green hues cover most of this Superb Gem Full Bell Lines example, complementing frosted underlying mint luster. The strike is sharp, and no distracting abrasions are seen. This is among the finest Full Bell Lines examples certified, and it is rare as such. We have previously handled only one different example in this grade, certified by NGC. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24TK, PCGS# 86677

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

1950 Franklin Half, CAC'd PR67
Brilliant Registry Candidate



3532 1950 PR67 PCGS. CAC. A razor-sharp Superb Gem proof, brilliant and beautifully preserved, with CAC endorsement. The 1950 is the earliest proof issue in the Franklin half dollar series. It is the scarcest proof in Superb Gem condition, and examples such as the present are widely sought after for Registry Sets. This piece displays a balance of reflectivity and cartwheel luster rather than the deep mirroring common to later dates. CAC: 99 in 67, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691

1950 Half Dollar, PR65★ Ultra Cameo
Rare in Ultra Cameo Quality



3533 1950 PR65★ Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. By far the rarest regular issue proof Franklin half dollar in the Ultra or Deep Cameo category is the first-year 1950. NGC lists just 28 Ultra Cameo pieces and PCGS eight Deep Cameo coins. The present example is one of just two Star-designated Ultra Cameos in any grade at NGC. The 1950 proof is often seen with subpar field mirroring compared to later proof issues, making Ultra Cameo pieces as rare as they are. We have seen an Ultra or Deep Cameo example in our auctions fewer than 20 times. The present piece gives Registry collectors a rare opportunity to acquire a 1950 proof Franklin with stunning white-on-black contrast. The coin is also fully struck, brilliant, and devoid of bothersome marks or hairlines. Census: 15 in 65 Ultra Cameo (2 in 65★), 7 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 96691

1951 Franklin, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Dramatic Field-Device Contrast



- 3534** 1951 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1951 proof typically shows deeper mirroring in the fields than the 1950 proof, as showcased by the present Premium Gem. Liquidlike fields contrast with the soft frost of the devices, producing the coveted cameo effect. The strike is sharp. Brilliant aside from a blush of iridescence through TRUST. Census: 31 in 66 Ultra Cameo (6 in 66+), 13 finer (3/21). NGC ID# C2BF, PCGS# 96692

1951 Franklin, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Conditionally Elusive Second-Year Proof Issue



- 3535** 1951 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1951 Franklin half dollar proof is among the scarcer issues in the series with Ultra Cameo surfaces. This Premium Gem example is sharp and brilliant. The mirrors appear largely flawless, complementing the softly frosted silver-white devices. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 31 in 66 Ultra Cameo (6 in 66+), 13 finer (3/21). NGC ID# C2BF, PCGS# 96692

1951 Half Dollar, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Rare CAC-Approved Example



- 3536** 1951 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. CAC endorsement sets this piece apart from many of its peers. The 1951 proof Franklin half is challenging to acquire in high Ultra Cameo grades, with Registry collectors actively bidding on pieces that occasionally show up in major auctions. This piece is brilliant and well struck. Stark white-on-black contrast on each side delivers the strong eye appeal that advanced collectors demand. Census: 31 in 66 Ultra Cameo (6 in 66+), 13 finer. CAC: 23 in 66, 7 finer (3/21). NGC ID# C2BF, PCGS# 96692

1951 Franklin Half, PR66
CAC-Approved Ultra Cameo



- 3537** 1951 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. A visually stunning white-on-black Premium Gem proof, showing Ultra Cameo contrast on each side. The 1951 proof is scarce in the Ultra Cameo grade range, and pieces are rarely found finer than the present. This coin is also CAC endorsed, being one of less than two dozen Ultra Cameos in this grade so distinguished. The strike is sharp, complementing the exceptionally clean and attractive fields. Census: 31 in 66 Ultra Cameo (6 in 66+), 13 finer. CAC: 23 in 66, 7 finer (3/21). *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# C2BF, PCGS# 96692

1951 Half Dollar, PR66+ Ultra Cameo
Rare Plus-Graded Registry Coin



- 3538** 1951 PR66+ Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. A scarce Ultra Cameo example of this second-year proof Franklin issue, CAC endorsed with exceptional eye appeal. Stark contrast is produced by the liquidlike fields and frosty, luminous devices. Neither side has discernible flaws. Only five other PR66 Ultra Cameo pieces at NGC are Plus graded. Census: 31 in 66 Ultra Cameo (6 in 66+), 13 finer. CAC: 23 in 66, 7 finer (3/21). NGC ID# C2BF, PCGS# 96692

1951 Franklin, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Rare, Among the Finest Certified



- 3539** 1951 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. The second-year proof in the Franklin half dollar series is scarce in Ultra Cameo grades, and such pieces are rare at the Superb Gem level. We have seen a coin in this grade on only 10 prior occasions, making the 1951 proof an incredible challenge for advanced Registry collectors. This piece is among the finest certified. Brilliant, watery fields provide stark contrast against the frost-white luster of the devices. The strike is sharp, and neither side has a single mentionable imperfection. Census: 13 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# C2BF, PCGS# 96692

1952 Franklin, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Rare So Well Contrasted



- 3540** 1952 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. A tinge of golden toning graces the extreme out peripheries, but the majority of this piece is brilliant, showing stark white-on-black contrast. The strike is sharp, and in PR66 the surfaces are beautifully preserved. The 1952 Franklin half is a rarity in the Ultra Cameo category, with only 33 pieces so graded at NGC. Only a few are finer than this piece. Census: 8 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66+), 7 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# C2AR, PCGS# 96693

1953 Franklin Half Dollar, PR68
Scarce Cameo Example



- 3541** 1953 PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC. The Mint increased production of proof sets in 1953 to 128,800 sets. Overall quality increased as well, but many proof half dollars were struck from worn dies, which decreased reflectivity in the fields and limited field/device contrast. This magnificent PR68 specimen exhibits sharply detailed, frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields. The lightly toned surfaces are impeccably preserved. Census: 69 in 68 Cameo (4 in 68+, 2 in 68★), 0 finer. CAC: 51 in 68, 0 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 6L9P, PCGS# 86694

1953 Half Dollar, PR68 Cameo
CAC-Approved Registry Candidate



- 3542** 1953 PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC. This piece is among the finest Cameo examples of the 1953 proof half dollar certified, and it is scarce as such. A few Ultra Cameo pieces are reported in this grade, but such coins are far out of reach for more collectors. This CAC-endorsed Cameo displays virtual perfection from a preservation perspective, with sharp detail and pleasing white-on-black contrast. Census: 70 in 68 Cameo (5 in 68+, 2 in 68★), 0 finer. CAC: 50 in 68, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 6L9P, PCGS# 86694

1954 Half Dollar, PR68 Ultra Cameo
Among the Finest Certified



- 3543** 1954 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. A rare, high-end Superb Gem example with Ultra Cameo contrast. This is among the finest 1954 proof Franklins certified. This issue is challenging to acquire in any Ultra or Deep Cameo grade, and high-end examples pose a challenge for Registry collectors. Brilliant, mirrored fields complement the frosty, sharp devices. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 18 in 68 Ultra Cameo (1 in 68+, 1 in 68★), 0 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPEN, PCGS# 96695

1956 Type One Franklin Half Dollar
PR68 Ultra Cameo



3544 1956 Type One PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. Sharp, brilliant, and fully contrasted. The devices showcase frost-white luster and seemingly float atop the watery fields. The preservation is virtually perfect. The Type One 1956 proof shows the small reverse eagle in low relief. The *Cherrypickers'* reference suggests that as little as 5% of the 1956 proof mintage was of this variety, although certified population figures suggest a slightly tighter spread between the two issues. Type One coins are elusive in PR68 Ultra Cameo.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 27VG, PCGS# 96686

1957 Half Dollar, PR69 Ultra Cameo
Finest Grade Possible for a Proof Franklin



3545 1957 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. The proof 1957 Franklin half dollar is the type collector's dream coin, as examples as fine as PR69 can be had with little searching. Where this issue becomes rare is in PR69 Ultra Cameo. NGC lists only a dozen coins this fine and PCGS just four (3/21). This example is brilliant and starkly contrasted. The fields display liquidlike mirroring throughout the essentially flawless surfaces. Census: 12 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPER, PCGS# 96698

1959 Franklin Half, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Registry Set Quality



3546 1959 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. The 1959 proof Franklin half dollar is a rarity with Ultra Cameo contrast, regardless of numeric grade. NGC lists only 15 submissions in the category overall. The present Superb Gem yields brilliant, deeply mirrored fields and sharp, frosty devices. Contrast and eye appeal are outstanding. A pristine and beautiful Registry coin. Census: 9 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPER, PCGS# 96700

1960 Half Dollar, PR69 Ultra Cameo
Rare So Fine



3547 1960 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. The 1960 Franklin half dollar proof is usually collectible in Ultra Cameo grades as fine as PR68, but Registry collectors strive for the few known PR69 coins. These pieces are rare. Since our Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled an Ultra Cameo in this grade on only 12 previous occasions. These offerings occurred intermittently from 2003 to 2020, with recent times seeing the appearance of a piece about once a year. The population is indeed tiny compared to the number of collectors who pursue proof Franklins. This piece is brilliant and flawless, showing stark contrast and deep mirrors. The preservation is essentially perfect. Census: 9 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPES, PCGS# 96701

1961 Franklin Half, PR69 Ultra Cameo
Rare in This Top Grade



3548 1961 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. By the 1960s, proof sets were being issued in significant numbers, and their recipients were better schooled on how to properly store proofs to preserve their condition. The 1961 Franklin half dollar proof is rare in PR69 Ultra Cameo, but the fact that such coins exist at all says something about the way these coins were preserved over the last several decades. This example is sharp and brilliant, displaying all of the beauty of an essentially flawless Ultra Cameo proof. Census: 17 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPES, PCGS# 96702

1962 Half Dollar, PR69 Ultra Cameo
Virtually Flawless Registry Coin



3549 1962 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. The incredible depth of mirroring on this piece is equaled in its merit only by the essentially flawless preserved of the fields. This Ultra Cameo proof 1962 Franklin is essentially flawless, earning the highest grade ever awarded to a Franklin proof. Each side is brilliant and sharp, showing stark white-on-black contrast. Scarce this fine. Census: 51 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPET, PCGS# 96703

SMS KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR

1967 SMS Half Dollar, MS68 Ultra Cameo
Stunning Contrast and Quality



3550 1967 SMS MS68 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1967 was the most well-made of the Special Mint Set half dollars struck from 1965 to 1967. Ultra Cameo examples of this date routinely show deep cameo contrast reminiscent of the proofs they were struck in place of. This nearly flawless example especially showcases stark contrast, with glimmering fields and luminous, frosty devices. The coin is brilliant and entirely eye-catching. Census: 30 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 24WJ, PCGS# 96847

EARLY PROOF SETS

1880 Eight-Piece Proof Set, PR Details to PR65 All NGC Certified



3551 1880 Eight-Piece Proof Set, PR Details to PR65 NGC. This is an eight-piece proof set (with one coin, the quarter, a business strike), all NGC certified, and sequentially numbered. Included are:

Cent — Altered Color — Proof Details. The coin appears to net grade PR62. The surfaces are somewhat dulled with green and red color present.

Three Cent Nickel PR64. The moderately reflective fields are covered on each side with a hazy lilac patina.

Nickel PR65. The brightness of the nickel composition enhances the pale accents of color seen on each side.

Dime PR64. Rich cherry-red, blue, and yellow-gold colors cover each side with strong mirrors that flash in the fields beneath the patina.

Quarter MS63. Labeled a Mint Error and explained on the insert as Reverse Struck Thru. This is not what we would call an error, but it does tell the viewer why QUAR. DOL. has a granular texture: evidently something came between the die and planchet that created this effect. Brilliant throughout. **Note this coin is a strike for circulation** even though the fields are semiprooflike.

Half PR63. Nicely reflective fields give the viewer a no-questions assurance of its proof status. The centers on each side are brilliant with a thin ring of deep golden that encircles the margin on each side.

Trade Dollar PR62. Brilliant throughout, the devices are moderately frosted and show contrast against the depth of the mirrored fields.

Morgan Dollar PR65 Cameo. Light reddish patina increases in intensity toward the rims on each side. The devices are significantly frosted and cast a strong contrast against the depth of mirroring seen in the fields. An attractive example of this early proof Morgan.

From The Stirling Family Collection. (Total: 8 coins)

1890 Six-Piece Proof Set, PR63-PR64
All NGC Certified



3552 1890 Six-Piece Proof Set, PR63-PR64 NGC. This six-piece proof set is certified by NGC with sequential certification numbers. Included are:

Cent PR64 Red and Brown. Mostly red but each side displays diagonal streaks of brown. Fully struck.

Nickel PR63 Cameo. A few light contact marks are seen on each side, but the coin is brilliant throughout the contrast is significant on each side.

Dime PR64. Each side is hazy yet mostly brilliant in the interiors with light golden toning around the margins.

Quarter PR63 Cameo. Lightly hairlined and hazy on each side with light peripheral color. Strong cameo contrast.

Half PR64 Cameo. Also lightly hairlined and hazy, the obverse is mostly brilliant but the reverse displays significant golden-brown toning, especially around the rims. Well contrasted.

Dollar PR64 Cameo. Hazy, lightly hairlined surfaces. Again, the centers are most free from color while the margins show light golden patina.

From The Stirling Family Collection. (Total: 6 coins)

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SETS

1936 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR63 to PR67 All NGC Certified



3553 1936 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR63 to PR67 NGC. This first year of modern proofs varies widely in grades, but the set has sequential NGC numbers. Included are:

Cent — Brilliant Finish — PR63 Red. The mint red is uniform across each side, but there are a couple of unfortunate scratches in the center of the reverse.

Nickel — Satin Finish — PR67. An exception Satin Finish proof nickel that appears flawless. Each side displays light lilac and golden toning.

Dime PR66. A problem-free coin that shows mostly brilliant surfaces with slight toning on each side.

Quarter PR65. The obviously original surfaces display hazy lilac patina with the margins encircled by pale golden.

Half PR64. Hazy speckled golden and lilac toning is seen over each side, with just a couple of contact marks that limit the grade.
From The Stirling Family Collection. (Total: 5 coins)

1936 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR62 to PR65 All NGC Certified, Sequentially Numbered



3554 1936 Five-Piece Proof Set PR62 to PR65 NGC. All five coins are NGC certified and sequentially numbered. Included are:

Cent PR63 Red and Brown. Attractive streaks of brown are seen on each side with significant underlying mint red still evident.

Nickel PR65. Light grayish-rose toning is seen over each side with a few tiny flyspecks of carbon noted on the obverse.

Dime PR62. Lightly toned and bright throughout.

Quarter PR62. Golden-brown toning is seen over each side with subdued mirroring.

Half PR62. Mostly brilliant with just a hint of toning present.
(Total: 5 coins)

**1937 Five-Piece Proof Set
All NGC Certified, PR65+ to PR67**



3555 1937 Five-Piece Proof Set PR65+ to PR67 NGC. This attractive, high-grade proof set has all the coins sequentially numbered. Included are:

Cent PR65 Red. An attractive, all Red proof with no apparent surface defects.

Nickel PR67+. An exceptional, deeply reflective proof that shows just the slightest accent of golden toning.

Dime PR66+. Obviously original, the surfaces display hazy multicolored patina around the margins.

Quarter PR66. Toned similarly to the dime with hazy patina around the peripheries.

Half PR67. Subtly toned, the surfaces are nearly perfectly preserved. An outstanding type coin.

From The Stirling Family Collection. (Total: 5 coins)

**1937 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR65 to PR66
All NGC Certified**



3556 1937 Five-Piece Proof Set PR65 to PR66 NGC. All the coins in this set have been certified by NGC and are Gem or finer in grade. Included are:

Cent PR65 Red. CAC. Deep cherry-red color with one noticeable spot in the right obverse field.

Nickel PR65. CAC. Lightly toned on each side with dazzling mirrored fields.

Dime PR65. CAC. Just a hint of pale golden toning is seen on each side of this deeply reflective proof.

Quarter PR66. CAC. Like the dime, each side displays just a trace of pale golden color, certainly not enough to inhibit the depth of mirroring in the fields.

Half PR65. As with the two coins above, each side shows a light layer of reddish-golden toning. Traces of heavy die polish can be seen, resulting in the depth of reflectivity in the fields. Solid Gem quality. (Total: 5 coins)

**1950 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR67
Uniformly Graded**



3557 1950 Five-Piece Proof Set PR67 PCGS. A uniformly graded proof set, all NGC certified, except for the cent that is in a PCGS holder. Included are:

Cent PR67 Red PCGS. Exceptional color, uniformly red throughout with deeply mirrored fields.

Nickel PR67 NGC. Even, light golden patina covers each side of this deeply mirrored proof.

Dime PR67 NGC. Brilliant throughout with no evidence of contact marks. The fields show evidence of heavy die polishing, which yields the strong reflectivity.

Quarter PR67 NGC. Another brilliant Superb Gem. Again, deeply mirrored fields.

Half PR67 NGC. For a 1950 proof half the fields are surprisingly deep in their reflectivity. Brilliant throughout.

From The Estate of Richard Kay. (Total: 5 coins)

**1964 Five-Piece Proof Set
All PR69 Ultra Cameo**



3558 1964 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. This is a five-piece proof set that is uniformly graded PR69 Ultra Cameo by NGC. Included are:

Cent PR69 Red Ultra Cameo. Bright, even reddish-yellow color. Well-balanced from side to side.

Nickel PR69 Ultra Cameo. Mostly brilliant with just a hint of pale golden patina present.

Dime PR69 Ultra Cameo. Brilliant throughout with deeply reflective fields on each side.

Quarter PR69 Ultra Cameo. Brilliant on each side with impressively mirrored fields and frosted devices.

Half PR69 Ultra Cameo. Deeply mirrored fields establish a "black" background for the frosted devices. A rarely seen high-grade, starkly contrasted example of this first year of issue.

From The Estate of Richard Kay. (Total: 5 coins)

End of Session Two

SESSION FIVE

EARLY DOLLARS

**1795 B-4, BB-14 Dollar, VF25
Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, Silver Plug**



- 4320 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, Silver Plug, B-4, BB-14, R.3, VF25 NGC.** A fairly large silver plug is apparent at both centers. The plug was placed on top of the planchet prior to the strike, to bring a lower-weight planchet up to standard. As of (3/21), NGC has certified just three dollars as BB-14 with a silver plug. This gunmetal-gray, wheat-gold, and cream-gray example is well-defined for the designated grade. An absence of consequential marks further ensures the eye appeal. The story goes that silver plugs on occasional early dollars were undiscovered until a coin dealer, while heating a Flowing Hair specimen on a stove, saw its center pop out of the coin.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39992 Base PCGS# 6854

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF40
B-7, BB-18, Three Leaves**



- 4321 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-7, BB-18, R.3, XF40 NGC.** Bowers Die State I. A better Flowing Hair die pairing, Bolender-7 is often attributed by the die lump near the left ribbon end. Most B-7 dollars are in Very Finer or lesser grades. The present XF example is primarily cream-gray but displays chestnut toning in protected regions. Contact is minimal, with a brief horizontal line on the eagle's left (facing) leg mentioned strictly as an identifier.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39973 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30
B-1, BB-21, Two Leaves Reverse**



- 4322 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2, VF30 PCGS.** Bowers Die State I. A midgrade silver-gray Flowing Hair type coin that shows uncommonly smooth surfaces for the grade. All dentils are present, and the wings and tail show partial plumage definition. Bolender-1 is the most available Two Leaves Flowing Hair die variety, but examples without detrimental marks or hairlines can prove difficult to find.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39986 Base PCGS# 6853

**1795 B-1, BB-21 Dollar, XF Details
Flowing Hair, Two Leaves**



- 4323 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details.** Bowers Die State I. A moderately hairlined but richly detailed example of the introductory Flowing Hair type. Light tan-brown toning visits the borders, though a majority of the coin is slate-gray. The cheek, bust tip, and eagle's breast confirm brief circulation, but luster is noticeable throughout design elements. Marks are surprisingly few, with a reed impression on Liberty's shoulder mentioned strictly as an identifier.

1795 Three Leaves Flowing Hair Dollar, VF25
B-5, BB-27



- 4324** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, VF25 NGC. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. This charming Flowing Hair dollar is richly defined for the grade, particularly on the eagle's left (facing) wing. The obverse rim has minor nicks at 2 and 7 o'clock, and the lilac-gray surfaces are faintly hairlined.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 909; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 15790.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 B-5, BB-27 Flowing Hair Dollar
AU Details, Originally Toned



- 4325** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1 — Graffiti — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. A lightly pinscratched letter X is entered on the right obverse field, on the reverse at 1 o'clock, below the eagle's beak, below the wreath knot, and below the right (facing) wing. Otherwise, this an attractive example of the initial half dollar design. Chestnut-brown toning enriches the margins, while the centers are pearl-gray and olive-green. The narrow die line behind the highest neck curl is diagnostic for B-5, a variety familiar to the veteran specialist. Although an example of B-5 can be obtained at any large coin show, most such pieces are in Fine through XF grades.

1795 B-5, BB-27 Dollar, AU53
Apparent Late Die State



- 4326** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, AU53 PCGS. The plentiful variety with the bar behind Liberty's upper hair curl, the B-5, BB-27 dollar represents about one-third of all known 1795 Flowing Hair silver dollars. The B-1, BB-21 Blundered Date variety is the second most common, and the two varieties might encompass half of all known 1795 Flowing Hairs. The other half includes 17 different die marriages. This example has the upper reverse die crack more prominently visible, suggesting a late die state. However, the obverse and reverse die rust is less evident. The conclusion is lapped dies. Natural light gray surfaces exhibit delicate steel-blue and gold toning on the obverse, and stronger gold and teal patina on the reverse.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4002.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Draped Bust Dollar, VF25
Off-Center Bust, B-14, BB-51**



- 4327** 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center, B-14, BB-51, R.2, VF25 PCGS. This is a late die state with double reverse clash marks. Rich steel-gray toning in the fields accompanies lighter tan on the devices of this distinctive silver dollar that has a few splashes of gold toning on the reverse. Minimal marks are noted, although one short diagonal mark on Liberty's neck may prove beneficial for those who track the provenance of the early silver dollars.
NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39996 Base PCGS# 96858

**1795 Draped Bust Dollar, VF35
B-14, BB-51, Off-Center Bust**



- 4328** 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center, B-14, BB-51, R.2, VF35 PCGS. "Bowers Die State II" with a clash mark from the bust truncation above the wreath. BB-51 is considered to be the first Draped Bust die marriage of any denomination. The bust punch was entered too far northeast (relative to the obverse die) and as a result, the right border has a crowded appearance on struck examples. The lesson of misplacement was learned, and not repeated for subsequent Draped Bust obverse dies. This stone-gray Choice VF silver dollar has faint obverse adjustment marks, as made. Post-strike contact is minimal, limited to a few thin ticks on the central reverse.
NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39996 Base PCGS# 96858

**1795 Silver Dollar, Choice VF
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52**



- 4329** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, VF35 NGC. Bowers Die State V. The Draped Bust design is credited to Chief Engraver Robert Scot, and is reportedly based upon a portrait of Philadelphia socialite Ann Willing Bingham by noted painter Gilbert Stuart. The design was introduced on the dollar denomination in 1795, and placed on the half dollar, quarter, dime, and half dime beginning the next year. This is an attractive example with blushes of golden-brown and ocean-blue across otherwise lavender-gray surfaces. The toning moderately deepens near the rims. The lower reverse exhibits adjustment marks, as issued, but post-strike blemishes are limited to a pair of diagonal lines on Liberty's chest. Encapsulated in a former generation holder.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39995 Base PCGS# 6858

**1795 Draped Bust Dollar, AU50
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52
Smooth Surfaces, Green Label Holder**



- 4330 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, AU50 PCGS.** Bowers Die State IV with a vertical extension of the break within the hair. BB-52 is believed to be the second Draped Bust die marriage. Both dies differ from BB-51, but the better placement of the bust punch suggests learning from experience. A majority of BB-52 survivors are in Very Fine or lower grades. AU examples are very scarce, and desirable. This representative shows light wear on the eagle's breast and belly, but luster accompanies design elements, and the surfaces are exceptionally void of abrasions. Lightly toned wheat-gold and steel-blue with moderately deeper shades near 9 o'clock on the reverse. Certified in a green label holder. *From The Gibney Family Collection.*
NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39995 Base PCGS# 6858

**1796 B-4, BB-61 Silver Dollar, VF30
Small Date, Large Letters**



- 4331 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3, VF30 NGC.** This is an early die state with strong forehead curls below the Y of LIBERTY. Both sides have pewter-gray surfaces and no evidence of toning. Trivial surface marks on the obverse and the reverse are consistent with the grade that NGC has assigned to this important early dollar. The Draped Bust, Small Eagle design was minted from late 1795 to early 1798, and is one of the three major design types of the early silver dollars.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40000 Base PCGS# 6860

**1796 B-4, BB-61 Dollar, Choice XF
Small Date, Large Letters**



- 4332 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3, XF45 NGC.** Bowers Die State I, as usual a disconnected forehead curl due to die lapping. Lavender-gray fields accompany tan-brown high points. Marks are minimal, and the eye appeal is attractive. The eagle's body shows wear but the wings exhibit substantial plumage. The sole collectible Small Date, Large Letters variety, since B-6 is a great rarity due to early reverse die failure.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40000 Base PCGS# 6860

**1797 Silver Dollar, XF Details
B-3, BB-71, 10x6 Stars**



- 4333 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters, B-3, BB-71, R.2 — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. XF Details.** A single 1797-dated obverse has the 10x6 Stars layout, always with the Large Letters reverse. The other two varieties have 9x7 Stars on the obverse, paired with reverse dies having either Large Letters or Small Letters. All three varieties are listed individually in the *Guide Book*. Despite the rim filing and other surface anomalies, this is a nicely detailed pewter-gray example with splashes of gold and deep violet toning.

1797 B-1, BB-73 Dollar, VF20
9x7 Stars, Large Letters, Original Surfaces



- 4334** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, VF20 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. The dies were lapped, removing the diagnostic pellet beneath star 9 that is visible on the earliest die state. A thick mantle of gray toning is vaguely pearlescent beneath the attractive, evenly dispersed patina. The coin is well-defined for the grade except at LIB of LIBERTY and on the opposing lower wreath elements. Some light, horizontal abrasions between star 10 and Liberty's mouth are minimized by the rich-gray toning. The natural surfaces and lack of any serious flaws make this an ideal example of the 9x7 Stars, Large Letters type.
 NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1798 Small Eagle Dollar, VF20
B-1, BB-82, 13 Stars Obverse



- 4335** 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars, B-1, BB-82, R.3, VF20 NGC. Bowers Die State II. The lowest curl left of the 1 is incomplete. There are two 1798 Small Eagle dollar varieties. This one with 13 stars on the obverse is the slightly more collectible die pair, often found in sets assembled according to *Guide Book* variety. Deep stone-gray surfaces exhibit golden accents that are lighter on the reverse. Blending appears over the central elements, while the border motifs are stronger. Thin adjustment marks occur at the rims above UNIT and MERICA.
 NGC ID# 24X5, PCGS# 40006 Base PCGS# 6867

1798 Large Eagle Dollar, AU53
B-15, BB-112, Wide Date, Pointed 9



- 4336** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date, B-15, BB-112, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. Liberty's lowest curl is lapped. Diagnostics for the BB-112 variety include star 7 very close the L, the E in STATES almost centered over the space between two clouds, and the leaf tip between RI in AMERICA. Both sides of this minimally circulated Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle dollar are bright silver, though dark patina appears within the reverse shield lines and motto. The stars, portrait, and wing feathers retain strong definition.
 NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40029 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar, XF40
B-27, BB-113, Well Defined



- 4337** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-27, BB-113, R.2, XF40 PCGS. Bowers Die State II with a crack through the F in OF. The 8 is out of alignment with the other date digits, entered high and upright. This Draped Bust type coin has pleasing sharpness and shows only a single mentionable mark, a diagonal field line from obverse star 1 to the hair. The stone-gray and butter-gold surfaces exhibit a hint of granularity on the obverse field near 9 o'clock.
 NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40030 Base PCGS# 40018

1799/8 15 Stars Reverse Dollar, XF40
B-3, BB-141, Famous Mint Blunder



- 4338** 1799/8 15 Stars Reverse, B-3, BB-141, R.3, XF40 NGC. Bowers Die State III. A distinctive *Guide Book* variety. On the obverse, an underdigit 8 is obvious near the lower loop of the second 9. On the reverse, there appears at first glance to be only 13 stars, but points from two additional stars peer through enlarged clouds above the eagle's wings. Apparently, the die engraver noticed the incorrect star count and attempted to conceal the error. This gunmetal-gray representative is refreshingly unabraded and exhibits bold letters within E PLURIBUS UNUM. The left obverse field is lightly granular.
 NGC ID# 24X8, PCGS# 40064 Base PCGS# 6883

**1799 B-5, BB-157 Dollar, VF25
7x6 Stars, Attractive Patina**



- 4339** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-5, BB-157, R.2, VF25 PCGS. Bowers Die State II, with die cracks through UNITED STATES. BB-157 is one of the most plentiful varieties for the year. This pleasing, collector-grade example would serve as an excellent 18th century silver type coin. It features richly toned surfaces in gunmetal patina and lighter shades of lavender-gray over the high points, where blending occurs. Design detail remains strong, and there are no major marks. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40049 Base PCGS# 6878

**1799 Silver Dollar, VF35
Early State B-17, BB-164**



- 4340** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-17, BB-164, R.2, VF35 PCGS. There are no reverse die cracks evident on this early die state 1799 B-17, BB-164 silver dollar. Both sides have highly attractive surfaces with fantastic gold, blue, and iridescent toning. Areas of light tan illustrate the wear that this piece has earned during its time in commerce. An important and attractive 1799 dollar. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40055 Base PCGS# 6878

**1799 B-9, BB-166 Silver Dollar, AU55
7x6 Stars Design**



- 4341** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-9, BB-166, R.1, AU55 NGC. Bowers Die State IV. A die crack from the rim passes through the center of Star 10 on its way to Liberty's chin and neck. Slight wear is evident on the high points of this lovely Choice AU 1799 silver dollar that exhibits nearly full satin luster with pleasing gold and iridescent toning. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40057 Base PCGS# 6878

**1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, VF30
B-21, BB-169, Ideal for Grade**



- 4342** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-21, BB-169, R.3, VF30 PCGS. CAC. Bowers Die State IV with a vertical crack through the 7 in the date. A midgrade representative with pleasing surfaces and good eye appeal. All letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are clear, and the shield lines are fully separated. The wings and curls are nicely defined. The borders are toned russet-brown, while the fields are powder-blue and the high points are cream-gray. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40060 Base PCGS# 6878

**1800 Silver Dollar, AU53
Rare B-1, BB-181 Variety**



- 4343** 1800 B-1, BB-181, R.5, AU53 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. A Condition Census example of a rare die variety. Just three pieces are certified finer, as AU55 PCGS, AU55 NGC, and AU58 NGC. The first T in STATES is boldly repunched, a characteristic shared with BB-182. Die lumps near obverse star 11 confirm the marriage. Light wear on Liberty's shoulder and the eagle's head is consistent with a momentary stint in turn-of-the-century antebellum commerce. The strike is sharp, and marks are confined to a few hair-thin lines on the portrait. *Ex: Cardinal Collection; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 6709.* NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40067 Base PCGS# 6887

**1802/1 Silver Dollar, AU Details
B-2, BB-233**



- 4344** 1802/1 Wide Date, B-2, BB-233, R.4 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Perfect dies as always for this marriage. This is the only use of the obverse die while the reverse is a multi-use die employed for early dollars dated 1801, 1802, and 1803. A pleasing piece with light gray surfaces and delicate golden-brown toning. Lightly cleaned as indicated, this piece has trivial hairlines and a few minor circulation marks.

1802 B-6, BB-241 Dollar, Choice AU
Narrow Date, Colorful Toning



- 4345 1802 Narrow Date, B-6, BB-241, R.1, AU55 NGC. Bowers Die State III. Rich, original forest-green, golden-brown, and steel-gray toning encompasses this sharply defined and partly lustrous Heraldic Eagle type coin. Marks are surprisingly few, with a tick on the obverse rim at 9 o'clock noted strictly as an identifier. Early dollars of the present quality will always be eagerly pursued by collectors. NGC ID# 24XB, PCGS# 40088 Base PCGS# 6895

1803 Small 3 Dollar, XF45
Rare B-3, BB-256 Variety



- 4346 1803 Small 3, B-3, BB-256, R.6, XF45 PCGS. BB-256 is the rarest collectible 1803 silver dollar variety. The present lot ranks among the sharpest survivors, with all stars above the eagle well struck. Liberty's shoulder and cheek confirm service in the early American economy, but thorough evaluation fails to locate any consequential abrasions. The shield displays unobtrusive parallel adjustment marks, as made. Silver-white high points contrast with deep gunmetal-gray fields. NGC ID# 24XD, PCGS# 40100 Base PCGS# 6900

GOBRECHT DOLLAR

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, AU Details
Judd-60, Die Alignment I



- 4347 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Proof, AU. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State B. This early die state dollar lacks the usually prominent straight, angling die clash mark above the eagle's wing. Only slight handling is seen over the high points on each side. Close examination reveals hairlines, which have been muted by layers of deep blue and rose toning. The open fields of the design show remarkably few contact marks.

SEATED DOLLARS

1845 Seated Dollar, MS60
Scarce in Mint Condition



- 4348 1845 MS60 PCGS. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State c/a. One of just 24,500 examples coined, the 1845 is significantly more elusive than most issues in strict Mint State. This lustrous and well-struck representative is one such coin, largely untuned with traces of pale blue in the fields, which display a sufficient number of moderate and smaller abrasions to justify the grade. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 5190. From The Gibney Family Collection. NGC ID# 24YE, PCGS# 6931

1859-S OC-1 Silver Dollar, MS61
Low-Mintage Branch Issue



- 4349 1859-S MS61 NGC. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State c/d. The 1859-O is readily available in Mint State, but its San Francisco counterpart is rare as such. Only 20,000 pieces were struck, and none were saved by numismatists until decades later. This is a nicely struck representative with peripheral russet-brown toning. The satiny surfaces show only unimportant contact. Certified in a prior generation holder. Census: 8 in 61, 9 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24YZ, PCGS# 6948

**1859-S Seated Dollar, MS62 Prooflike
Seldom Found in Mint State**



- 4350 1859-S MS62 Prooflike NGC. OC-1, R.2.** Osburn-Cushing Die State b/d. The 1859-S Seated Liberty dollar is an elusive date in all grades, by virtue of its tiny mintage of only 20,000 pieces. Silver dollars were used extensively in the China trade during the 1850s, and few pieces were saved by collectors. Mint State coins are rare today, with barely over 10% of the surviving examples grading Mint State, according to Osburn and Cushing.

The present coin is well struck and untoned, with nicely preserved silver-gray surfaces that display noteworthy prooflike quality in the fields. A few small handling marks and wispy hairlines in the fields limit the numerical grade. This is the only Prooflike piece at NGC. Census for non-Prooflike coins: 3 in 62, 6 finer (2/21).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2578.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24YZ, PCGS# 6948

**1860-O Silver Dollar, MS64
OC-3, Exemplary Eye Appeal**



- 4351 1860-O MS64 NGC. OC-3, Low R.3.** A scarcer die pairing identified by vertical stripe 1 of the reverse shield, whose middle line extends to the fourth horizontal line. The 1860-O is available in Mint State courtesy of a small number of sealed bags released during the early 1960s, a century after they were first stored in Treasury vaults. Those coins are typically heavily abraded. We suspect that the present well preserved and beautifully toned Choice example is from a different source. Golden-brown, powder-blue, and lilac toning graces lustrous and smooth surfaces. Certified in a former generation holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950

**1861 Silver Dollar, Mint State Details
Rare OC-1 Die Pairing**



- 4352 1861 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. OC-1, High R.5.** A rare die pairing distinguished by its high, level date. The 1861 has a mintage of only 77,500 pieces, and is very scarce in Mint State. This unworn example shows minor incompleteness of strike on the eagle's left (facing) ankle. The luminous fields display delicate rose-red and ice-blue patina. Marks are relatively few, and the eye appeal is nicer than its designation implies.

**1871 Seated Dollar, MS64
Repunched Date, Green CAC Sticker**



- 4353 1871 MS64 PCGS. CAC. OC-6, Low R.3.** The date is repunched and a die line connects the D in GOD to the eagle's head. This collectible Philadelphia Seated dollar issue was struck to the extent of just over 1 million coins. While an average survivor grades about XF40 to XF45, this near-Gem is on the cusp of conditional rarity. The clean surfaces are frosty and brilliant with a single spot of toning at 4 o'clock on the obverse border. Population: 52 in 64 (6 in 64+), 9 finer. CAC: 17 in 64, 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24ZG, PCGS# 6966

**1872 OC-3 Silver Dollar, MS64
Misplaced Date, Doubled Die Reverse**



- 4354 1872 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Breen-5491, OC-3, R.1.** A Top 30 Variety. Misplaced date digits are in Liberty's rock. IN GOD WE TRUST is nicely die doubled. A prominent raised lint mark (caused by a lint mark on the working hub) is not mentioned at the Osburn-Cushing website. The 1872 has a high mintage but is very scarce in the present quality. This lustrous ice-blue near-Gem has a solid strike, and is smooth save for a pair of field marks west of star 13. Population: 40 in 64 (7 in 64+), 4 finer. CAC: 9 in 64, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 3758.

NGC ID# 24ZJ, PCGS# 6968

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

1845 Seated Dollar, PR61
Only 30 Proofs Are Believed Extant



4355 1845 PR61 PCGS. OC-P1, High R.6. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Only 30 or so proofs are believed extant today, according to the research efforts by Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing. Recent population data reveals PCGS has graded only this specimen in PR61, with eight finer, while NGC has certified no coins in this grade, with nine finer (2/21).

The present piece is a lovely PR61 example, with sharp strike details throughout and mottled blue and gray toning. The brightly reflective fields shine through the toning when the coin is angled in the light. Only minor handling marks are evident, all consistent with the grade.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2011), lot 4262.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24ZV, PCGS# 6986

1857 Seated Dollar, PR63+
Attractively Toned



4356 1857 PR63+ NGC. CAC. OC-P1, R.5. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. An estimated 75 proofs were struck in the year before the Mint expanded its marketing of proofs to the general public. This is a gleaming Select smoke-gray proof with contrasting silver devices and smooth, minimally hairlined fields. The high-end surfaces are sharply struck except for the high point of the eagle's left (facing) wing. Wide, square rims surround the attractive, medium-toned fields. This is the sole Plus-graded proof at the MS63 level. Census: 2 in 63 (1 in 63+), 17 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 8 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 252B, PCGS# 7000

1860 Seated Dollar, PR65
Richly Toned and Fully Struck



4357 1860 PR65 NGC. OC-P1, R.2 Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Struck from the only 1860 proof dies, which were later used for circulation strikes, too (the OC-6 variety). This is an attractive Gem proof, with colorfully toned mirrored fields, bold squared rims, and a pinpoint-sharp strike throughout both sides. A series-high 1,330-piece proof mintage yields only a few examples that are sharply struck on all the stars and at the eagle's wings — both areas are fully brought up here. Census: 17 in 65, 9 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 252E, PCGS# 7003

1860 Seated Dollar, PR64+ Cameo
Lightly to Moderately Toned



4358 1860 PR64+ Cameo NGC. CAC. OC-P1, R.2. The Guide Book reports an 1860 proof mintage of 1,330 pieces, but that figure does not take into account the number of unsold proof sets melted by the Mint. According to Walter Breen, only 527 sets were distributed. This nicely struck specimen displays medium orange-gold and plum-red toning. No detractions are readily evident. Census: 4 in 64 Cameo (2 in 64+), 12 finer. CAC: 18 in 64, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 252E, PCGS# 87003

**1863 OC-P2 Silver Dollar, PR62
Scarce Civil War Proof Date**



- 4359** 1863 PR62 PCGS. OC-P2, Low R.4. Proof set mintages declined during the Civil War, and the proof 1863 silver dollar has a production of only 460 pieces. This fully struck specimen is predominantly peach-gold, though powder-blue patina fills the margins. Minor hairlines emerge upon thorough evaluation, but the eye appeal surpasses the numerical grade. NGC ID# 252H, PCGS# 7006

**1863 Seated Dollar, Select Proof
OC-P2, Low-Mintage Date**



- 4360** 1863 PR63 NGC. OC-P2, Low R.4. A better proof date, struck during the Civil War with a meager mintage of 460 pieces. Two proof die pairs are known, with OC-P1 identified by the third line in the first vertical stripe of the reverse shield. That line rises to horizontal line 5. This needle-sharp Select specimen has light russet toning across slightly mattelike surfaces. The right obverse field shows an unobtrusive mark, but no other detractors are noticeable. NGC ID# 252H, PCGS# 7006

**1865 Seated Dollar, Gem Proof
Richly Toned**



- 4361** 1865 PR65 NGC. OC-P2, R.3. The 1865 Seated dollar proofs were the last official issue of the No Motto design, as the famous 1866 No Motto Seated dollars were struck clandestinely. Only 500 of the proofs were struck and high-grade representatives are conditionally challenging. This Gem proof has elegant patina, largely blue on the obverse with a more even blend of peach-silver and sea shades on the reverse. Both sides also offer touches of rose. A crisply detailed and captivating coin well-suited to a variety of date and type sets. Census: 29 in 65, 12 finer (3/21). Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4073. NGC ID# 252K, PCGS# 7008

**1866 Motto Silver Dollar, PR64
White-on-Black Contrast**



- 4362** 1866 Motto PR64 NGC. OC-P2, R.3. Three proof die marriages are known for 1866 Seated dollars, but since OC-P3 is the prohibitively rare No Motto variety, collectors must settle for either OC-P1 or OC-P2. They are readily distinguished due to different date positions. The present specimen displays blatant white-on-black contrast, though it is undesignated as Cameo due to the age of the circa-2000 holder. The powder-blue fields and frosty devices provide exceptional eye appeal. The borders show hints of russet toning. An outstanding addition to an advanced holding. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 252M, PCGS# 7014
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**1870 Seated Dollar, PR66
Few Certified Finer**



4363 1870 PR66 PCGS. OC-P3, R.5. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/b. Three die pairs were used to strike 1,000 Seated dollar proofs in 1870, with this die marriage the scarcest of the three. A short, curving die line off the ribbon end onto the rock identifies the obverse (shared by all three varieties), while the reverse was previously used to strike proofs in each of the previous four years. Die polishing has removed unfinished areas around the olive leaves, also seen on some 1869 proofs.

This is a sharply struck Premium Gem, with variegated grayish-blue and amber-gold patina that surrounds faintly toned, lightly frosted central motifs. The fields are deeply mirrored despite the toning, with glassy-smooth surfaces that show no distracting marks or hairlines beneath the attractive, original toning. The eye appeal is strong. Population (all varieties combined): 5 in 66, 1 finer; 1 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer; 2 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 7018

**1870 Silver Dollar, PR62 Cameo
Sharp Strike, Light Golden Toning**



4364 1870 PR62 Cameo NGC. OC-P1, Low R.3. Minor reverse left-side die doubling identifies OC-P1, one of three proof die pairings for the date. The present specimen is intricately struck and is lightly toned with only hints of rose-gold patina. Frosty motifs rise above darkly reflective fields. No contact is detected, though we note a pair of minute spots near the ST in TRUST. NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 87018

**1873 Silver Dollar, PR63 Cameo
Vibrant Multicolor Toning**



4365 1873 PR63 Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, R.3. A Top 30 Variety, due to conspicuous die doubling on IN GOD WE TRUST. Only 600 proofs were coined in the final year of Seated dollar series, and Select survivors are always in demand, particularly if they display the dramatic toning of the present piece. Orange-gold, ocean-blue, and plum-red patina alternates across glassy fields and nicely struck devices. Population: 22 in 63 (2 in 63+) Cameo, 42 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 252V, PCGS# 87021

TRADE DOLLAR

**1875-CC Trade Dollar, MS64+
Bright Cartwheel Luster**



4366 1875-CC MS64+ PCGS. Type One Reverse. Generally brilliant, although freckles of golden-tan patina endow the reverse. This Choice Carson City Trade dollar gains instant appeal with its bright cartwheel sheen and strong strike. A few minor field marks discount the possibility of Gem status, but fail to diminish the coin's admirable appearance.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 6674; Summer FUN (Heritage, 7/2012), lot 3881.
NGC ID# 2535, PCGS# 7038

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

1876 Trade Dollar, PR66 Toned and Conditionally Rare



- 4367 1876 PR66 NGC.** Type One Obverse. Type Two Reverse. The proof 1876 Trade dollar is scarce in Gem condition and rare finer, regardless of the degree of cameo contrast. NGC lists only a handful of pieces in PR66 and PR66 Cameo, with none in PR66 Ultra Cameo. The present coin displays deep original toning, with ribbons of rainbow color around the borders, framed in ocean-blue rims. The fields are deeply reflective and yield no bothersome abrasions, while each side is sharply struck throughout. Eye appeal is outstanding. An attractive, high-end proof type coin. Census: 6 in 66, 1 finer; 7 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 7056

1879 Trade Dollar, PR64 Only 1,541 Pieces Struck



- 4368 1879 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** After passage of the Bland-Allison Act in 1878 that authorized the new Morgan dollar, Trade dollars were discontinued in business strike format. However, proofs continued officially until 1883 and unofficially until 1885. In 1879 there were 1,541 proofs struck with PR64 being the optimal grade for collectors. This is a brightly reflective example whose mirrors shine through the cobalt-blue and rose toning on the obverse and peripheral golden-rose color on the reverse. NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059

1880 Trade Dollar, PR65+ Richly Toned, Brightly Mirrored



- 4369 1880 PR65+ PCGS.** Continuing the proof-only production of Trade dollars, only 1,987 pieces were struck in 1880. This Plus-graded Gem displays brightly mirrored fields on each side that enliven and enhance the depth of the blue and violet toning seen on each side. As expected, the strike details are complete on both obverse and reverse. Population: 62 in 65 (4 in 65+), 36 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 7060

**1881 Trade Dollar, PR66+
Attractively Toned**



- 4370 1881 PR66+ PCGS. CAC.** This is an impressive, sharply struck specimen with unusual and interesting color. The basic effect is that of antique silver; however, most of the obverse fields and areas near the left reverse lettering are covered in an iridescent melange of blue, violet, sea-green, deep yellow, and burgundy, all of which are simultaneously visible when turned under a light just so. A bit of reflectivity remains, as well. A mark behind Liberty's head appears to define the grade. Population: 11 in 66 (2 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 27YT, PCGS# 7061

**1882 Trade Dollar, PR64
Strong Eye Appeal**



- 4371 1882 PR64 NGC. CAC.** Trade dollars are a highly collectible series as both circulation strikes and proofs. An impressive collection of proofs could be assembled (except for the 1884 and 1885, but if you insist we do have an 1884 in this auction). This near-Gem has a lot of pop for the grade, as reinforced by the CAC sticker. The surfaces are light in color with just a hint of pinkish-lavender patina. The depth of reflectivity in the fields also makes cameo contrast evident, but apparently not enough to qualify for Cameo designation by NGC.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 7062

**1882 Trade Dollar, PR65
CAC-Endorsed Quality**



- 4372 1882 PR65 NGC. CAC.** This Gem proof was produced toward the end of the series and surprisingly few high-grad proofs are available in spite of it being struck as a collector-only coin. The surfaces are remarkably bright and vibrant with a subtle interplay of light colors on the obverse, while the reverse display deeper shades of red and blue around the margins with less color in the center. Fully struck and problem-free.
NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 7062

MORGAN DOLLARS

**1878 7/8 Tailfeather Morgan Dollar
VAM-36, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 4373 1878 7/8TF Strong, VAM-36, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Ice-white motifs contrast with glassy fields. This crisply struck first-year Morgan dollar has exceptional eye appeal and strongly "doubled" tailfeathers. The lightly toned surfaces show only scattered minor marks. VAM-36 has too many pick-up points for a brief description, but they are all documented at VAMWorld.com.
PCGS# 40216 Base PCGS# 97079

**1878 Morgan Dollar, MS65 Prooflike
Reverse of 1878, Seven Tailfeathers**



- 4374** 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65 Prooflike NGC. This inaugural-year Morgan dollar is distinctly Prooflike with impressive contrast between the frosty devices and flashy fields. Rings of cobalt-blue and golden-orange toning surround each side. Housed in a former generation holder showing the typical damage to the fragile hologram on the reverse. Census: 25 in 65 (2 in 65+) Prooflike, 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 253K, PCGS# 7075

**1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Inaugural Carson City Morgan Issue**



- 4375** 1878-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The Carson City Mint struck more than 2.2 million Morgan dollars in 1878, the first year of production for the Bland-Allison Act dollars. This Plus-graded Premium Gem displays brilliant cartwheel luster and a sharp strike, with a clean cheek on Liberty. Finer examples of this issue are rarely seen, and such coins are out of reach for most collectors. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

**1879 Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Brilliant Cartwheel Luster, CAC**



- 4376** 1879 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A brilliant, high-end Premium Gem, showing softly frosted luster and a pristine cheek on Liberty. The faintest grazes in the left obverse field are all that deny Superb Gem classification, although the eye appeal for the MS66 grade level easily earns CAC endorsement. Finer 1879 Morgan dollars are rare. Population: 61 in 66+, 9 finer. CAC: 54 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 253S, PCGS# 7084

**1879-CC Dollar, MS64+
Frosted Normal Mintmark Coin
CAC Endorsed**



- 4377** 1879-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Silver bullion was in short supply and limited the Carson City Mint to a low mintage of just 756,000 Morgan dollars in 1879. Silver producers had plenty of bullion available, but politics and greed sent the silver to the San Francisco Mint instead of Carson City's branch mint location. Silver dollar production ceased after just two months at the Nevada facility. Most of that coinage circulated locally. The GSA sales offered 4,100 Uncirculated pieces, providing a majority of the Mint State 1879-CC coins known today.

This example may or may not trace to one of the GSA hoard sales. It shows a minimum of bagmarks from storage or transport, with brilliant and frosted surfaces save for a touch of gold at the rims. Liberty's cheek is remarkably smooth and snow-white, while the reverse features the normal Large CC mintmark. Without question, this 1879-CC is a borderline Gem coin. Both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement speak to its high quality, making it an obviously important upgrade for many Morgan dollar sets and Carson City specialized collections.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 7086

**1879-CC Dollar, MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Brilliant With Stark Contrast**



- 4378 1879-CC MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike ANACS.** Although the CC mintmark immediately identifies this Morgan dollar as a circulation strike, it could easily be mistaken for a proof. Both sides feature Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast enhanced by total brilliance. Peppered bagmarks limit the grade to MS63, but eye appeal remains impressive.
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 97087

**1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Reverse of 1878**



- 4379 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS has certified well over 100,000 1879-S Morgan dollars in all grades, although only about 5% of those pieces represent the Reverse of 1878 subtype. This near-Gem example is among the finest pieces typically available, as higher-grade coins are rare and out of reach for most collectors. The design elements are well struck. Frosty, brilliant luster forms cartwheel bands around each side, while grade-limiting abrasions are light.
NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094

**1879-S Dollar, MS68
Near Perfection**



- 4380 1879-S MS68 NGC.** This magnificent silver type coin has an essentially pristine reverse, and the obverse is also impressively close to as made. Even the cheek and obverse field are bereft of contact. A whisper of gold toning denies full brilliance. The 1879-S is plentiful in Mint State, but only example out of thousands can compare with the present exemplary Superb Gem.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 1107.
NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092

**1880 Morgan Dollar, MS66+
None Numerically Finer at PCGS**



- 4381 1880 MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS has not certified any 1880 Morgan dollars at the Superb Gem grade level. A handful of Prooflike and Deep Mirror Prooflike pieces are known in MS66, but for most collectors non-Prooflike Premium Gems are the finest 1880 Morgans available. This Plus-designated piece displays brilliant luster and sharp motifs. Only a few faint grazes in the obverse field prevent full MS67 classification. Population: 39 in 66+, 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 7096

**1880/79-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65 Prooflike
Reverse of 1878, VAM-4**



- 4382 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Ex: GSA Hoard. A Top 100 Variety. The remnant 79 beneath 80 is bold. This is a sharp Gem Prooflike example in its original GSA holder, now band-certified by NGC. The Gem Prooflike grade is certainly apropos, with blatant contrast between heavily frosted devices and reflective fields. Numerous luster grazes from bag storage and transport exist, although they are accentuated by the extra-rich mint frost. Few examples are finer.
NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 41131 Base PCGS# 7109

**1880-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66+
VAM-7, Reverse of 1878**



- 4383 1880-CC 8/7, Reverse of 1878, VAM-7, MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** A Hit List 40 Variety. A double set of clash marks appears on the obverse of this Clashed n variety. This piece is frosty and brilliant, showing a sharp strike and a mostly pristine cheek on Liberty. CAC endorsement adds to the appeal. This Reverse of 1878 VAM is scarce so fine.
NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 134049 Base PCGS# 7110

**1880-CC Silver Dollar, MS66+
VAM-3A, Few Certified Finer**



- 4384 1880-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. VAM-3A.** The lower mintage and popular 1880-CC is available in quality Mint State due to the GSA auctions of the 1970s. This brilliant and lustrous Premium Gem has a good strike and exceptionally smooth surfaces. Minor contact on the cheekbone precludes an even higher grade. Die crumbling near the mintmark is characteristic of VAM-3, but this is the clashed subvariety, VAM-3A. PCGS has certified only 38 examples finer. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100

**1880/79-O Morgan Dollar, MS64 Prooflike
Popular VAM-4**



- 4385 1880/79-O 80/79 Crossbar, VAM-4, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** A Top 100 Variety. The remnants of an underlying 7 are visible in the top loop of the 8 and the reverse features the small O mintmark. This attractive Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and reflective prooflike fields. The well-preserved surfaces show a few parallel diagonal die striations in the reverse field. Population: 26 in 64 (10 in 64+) Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 14 in 64, 1 finer (3/21). PCGS# 7117

**1880-O Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Important CAC Representative**



- 4386 1880-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1880-O Morgan dollar is plentiful in MS64, but Gem examples are scarce. The present coin is among the finest pieces typically accessible for the average collector. Plus graded and CAC endorsed, it displays smooth, satiny mint luster with remarkably clean surfaces for the grade. The faintest trace of delicate champagne toning graces each side, and central strike sharpness is above average for the issue. NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114

**1880-O Silver Dollar, MS64
Top-Grade Deep Mirror Prooflike Example**



- 4387 1880-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** The 1880-O Morgan is a known scarce date in Deep Mirror Prooflike, and this Choice example is among the finest seen in that category by either leading service. The strike is bold, and grade-limiting marks are minor. Frosty devices provide ample contrast with the liquidlike mirroring of the fields. Population: 49 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (3/21).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 3218.
NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 97115

**1880-O Morgan Dollar, MS64
Elusive Deep Mirror Prooflike Example**



- 4388 1880-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The New Orleans Mint struck a large production of more than 9.7 million Morgan dollars in 1884. The issue is readily available in high grade today, but MS64-graded examples with Deep Mirror Prooflike surfaces are elusive. This delightful Choice specimen features sharply detailed, frosty design elements and deeply reflective prooflike fields. The brilliant surfaces show only minor signs of contact. Population: 49 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 64, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 97115

**1880-O Morgan, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Among the Finest DMPL Coins Certified**



- 4389 1880-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1880-O is elusive with Deep Mirror Prooflike surfaces, and this CAC-endorsed near-Gem is among the finest such pieces certified. The coin is brilliant and well struck, with minimal marks in the fields. Both sides have a distinctive cameo effect, producing great eye appeal. Ideal for a DMPL Registry Set. Population: 49 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 64, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 97115

**1880-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Vivid Obverse Rainbow Toning**



- 4390 1880-S MS68 PCGS. CAC.** A quintessential type coin: sharply struck, almost perfectly preserved, and undeniably eye-appealing. This high-end Superb Gem 1880-S Morgan dollar displays vivid rainbow toning across the obverse, while the reverse is brilliant. The strike is razor-sharp, and neither side exhibits a single discernible abrasions of worth. CAC endorsement only completes the appeal of this piece.
NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

**1880-S Dollar, MS68 Prooflike
Exceptional Quality**



- 4391 1880-S MS68 Prooflike PCGS.** The 1880-S Morgan dollar, with a mintage approaching 9 million pieces, is in plentiful supply in the marketplace. Indeed, David Bowers writes in *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars* that: "... among Morgan dollars of the early (1878-1904) years, the 1880-S is second only to the 1881-S in terms of availability."

The PCGS/NGC population figures corroborate Bowers' assertion. The two services have graded tens of thousands of 1880-S specimens through the Superb Gem level. Even prooflike coins are plentiful through MS65. Higher grade prooflike examples are much more elusive, especially in MS68, the numerical grade of the present offering.

Both sides of this coin yield relatively strong contrast between fields and devices. The only toning present is occasional wisps of reddish tan color at the margins. Sharply struck throughout, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Immaculately preserved surfaces reveal just a few minor reverse ticks. Population: 22 in 68 (2 in 68+) Prooflike, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4952.
NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7119

**1881-CC Dollar, MS67
Only Five Coins Finer at PCGS**



- 4392 1881-CC MS67 PCGS. VAM-2.** Artifacts inside the upper loops of both 8s confirm the variety. The CC mintmark is tilted slightly left. This Carson City issue claims a low mintage of 296,000 coins, but GSA distributions account for the availability of high-grade survivors. Frosty mint luster cartwheels over totally brilliant surfaces. The curls over Liberty's ear are strongly delineated. PCGS has seen five numerically finer submissions (3/21).
NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126

**1881-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67+
Frosty, Brilliant, and Attractive**



- 4393 1881-CC MS67+ PCGS.** The 1881-CC Morgan dollar is collectible in MS67 because of the coins distributed through the GSA sales of the 1970s. Nonetheless, Plus-graded pieces in this grade are scarce. The present coin is brilliant and frosty, with well-struck devices. The coin is largely pristine, including Liberty's cheek — only a thin graze in the left obverse field prevent virtual perfection and an even higher numeric grade. As it stands, PCGS has certified just five finer non-Prooflike coins, NGC only three. PCGS lists two Prooflike and two Deep Mirror Prooflike coins in MS67, but none are Plus graded and none are finer. Population: 33 in 67+, 5 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126

1881-S Dollar, MS68
Only One Coin Finer at NGC



- 4394 1881-S MS68 NGC.** This amazing Superb Gem is the ultimate type coin to represent George Morgan's famous design. This piece has satiny silver luster with brilliant surfaces and a thin sliver of gold toning limited to the obverse. Only one coin has been certified finer at NGC (two at PCGS) — given the quality of this coin we would really like to see those pieces!
Ex: Sacramento Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 3904.
NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

1881-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Stunning Type Coin



- 4395 1881-S MS68 NGC.** The 1881-S is widely collected as a type coin in Superb Gem condition. The date is known for its vibrant luster and sharp strike, and it is one of the few issues in the series that is readily available as fine as MS67. This piece, however, graded MS68, is in the stratosphere of technical condition, and it has the eye appeal to match. Vibrant, frosty luster is virtually untouched, producing rich satin texture across each side. The right hand side of the reverse is toned in multicolor hues, while the remainder of the coin is mostly brilliant.
NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

1881-S Dollar, MS68+
Pristine All-Brilliant Example



- 4396 1881-S MS68+ PCGS. CAC.** Both sides of this MS68+ dollar are as clean as they are brilliant. Neither a mark nor a hint of color appears on either side. Cartwheel mint frost and a full strike complete the appeal. Locating a finer example is a near-impossibility. There are two finer submissions at PCGS (3/21).
NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

1882 Silver Dollar, MS67
Underrated Condition Rarity



- 4397 1882 MS67 NGC.** Although few quarters and half dollars were struck, Morgan dollar production perked right along at the Philadelphia Mint. More than 11 million pieces were struck. Only a few of those qualify for Superb Gem status such as this originally toned, well-preserved MS67. Reddish-gold toning yields to traces of blue at the borders. Neither NGC or PCGS report a numerically finer certification. Census: 13 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 7132

1882-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66
Exceptional Branch Mint Type Coin



- 4398 1882-CC MS66 PCGS.** From a mintage of more than 1.1 million pieces, the 1882-CC Morgan dollar was well-represented at the GSA sales of the 1970s, making the issue relatively available today and a favorite choice of branch mint type collectors. This sharply detailed Premium Gem exhibits virtually flawless lustrous surfaces, under shades of cobalt-blue and golden-brown toning, with most of the color on the obverse.
NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 7134

-
- 4399 No Lot.**
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**1882-CC Dollar, Brilliant MS67
Only One Finer Submission at PCGS**



- 4400 1882-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This probable GSA Hoard survivor is completely brilliant with each side showing the thick mint frost for which high-grade Carson City dollars are known. Similarly unsurprising is the razor-sharp strike. PCGS lists a single numerically finer 1882-CC submission in its *Population Report* (3/21). NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 7134

**1882-S Dollar, MS68
Flawless Type Coin**



- 4401 1882-S MS68 PCGS.** A mintage of 9.2 million coins and widespread availability through MS67 and even this high grade makes the 1882-S ideal for type purposes. This flawless Superb Gem is fully struck and mostly brilliant with bands of delicate multicolor toning at the lower right obverse border and the corresponding area on the other side. Housed in old green label holder. Population: 88 in 68 (11 in 68+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254E, PCGS# 7140

**1882-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Scarce So Well Preserved**



- 4402 1882-S MS68 PCGS. CAC.** The 1882-S Morgan dollar has all of the type coin attributes for which the 1880-S and 1881-S are famous: sharp strike, radiant luster, and availability in high grade. The only measurable difference in the 1882-S is that this issue is much scarcer in the lofty MS68 grade, particularly with CAC endorsement. The present coin displays a full strike and pristine, dazzling surfaces. Brilliant centers cede to russet-gold toning around the borders. No numerically finer pieces are reported. Population: 88 in 68 (11 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 60 in 68, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7140

**1883 Morgan Dollar, MS67+
Conditionally Rare in Finer Grades**



- 4403 1883 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The provisions of the Bland-Allison Act caused the Philadelphia Mint to strike more than 12.2 million Morgan dollars in 1883, making the issue readily available in high grade and a favorite choice of type collectors. This magnificent Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits impeccably preserved surfaces and sharply detailed design elements, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has certified five numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7142

**1883-CC Dollar, MS67
Cartwheel Mint Frost**



- 4404 1883-CC MS67 NGC.** Cartwheel mint frost radiates over wholly brilliant and nearly flawlessly preserved surfaces. This near-Gem is almost fully struck, showing a trace of central softness. The collectible 1883-CC becomes much more challenging above the MS67 level. Only six coins are numerically finer at PCGS (3/21). NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7144

**1883-CC Dollar, MS67
Ideal Carson City Type Coin**



- 4405 1883-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC. VAM-5B.** Dynamic luster sweeps this thoroughly lustrous Carson City type coin. The strike is solid, and the brilliant surfaces are free from remotely mentionable contact. Remarkable quality for issue, which emerged in quantity from the GSA sales but is seldom seen in such exquisite preservation. CAC: 88 in 67, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7144

**1883-O Morgan, Vibrant MS67+
One Coin Certified Finer, CAC**



- 4406 1883-O MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** By 1883, the question was not which mint could strike the most Morgan dollars, it was which mint had the most storage room to put them. The New Orleans Mint increased production to more than 8.7 million silver dollars; predictably, most of the mintage was distributed until the 1960s. This high-end Superb Gem is one of the finest examples known, and displays the PCGS Plus designation as well as CAC endorsement. Brilliant, frost-white surfaces feature a sharp strike, while strong mint luster blazes from both sides. Population: 20 in 67+, 1 finer. CAC: 26 in 67, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7146

**1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS63+
Attractive Better Date**



- 4407 1883-S MS63+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1883-S Morgan dollar is a better date in the series, significantly more difficult to locate in high grade than its S-mint counterparts from this era. This high-end Select specimen displays sharply detailed design elements, with vibrant mint luster and only minor signs of contact. Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5540. From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Brilliant, Lustrous, CAC Approved**



- 4408 1883-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1883-S is demonstrably rare in full Gem condition, making near-Gem coins the target of perceptive collectors. This high-end MS64 displays both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. It is a white coin with partially reflective fields and well-frosted devices for strong eye appeal. The San Francisco Mint strike is strong throughout both obverse and reverse. PCGS reports just 26 numerically finer examples. Population: 59 in 64+, 26 finer. CAC: 85 in 64, 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1884 Morgan Dollar, MS67
Elusive This Fine**



- 4409 1884 MS67 PCGS.** A sharp, brilliant Superb Gem example of this Philadelphia issue. The fields are largely untouched, and only a couple of faint grazes are discernible on Liberty's cheek. The 1884 Morgan dollar is scarce in MS67, and only a handful of finer non-Prooflike coins are known. Population: 86 in 67 (18 in 67+), 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254L, PCGS# 7150

**1884-CC VAM-2 Dollar, MS67
Popular Carson City Issue**



- 4410 1884-CC MS67 PCGS. VAM-2.** The 18 in the date is nicely repunched, as is the first C in the mintmark. The borders exhibit several bold cracks. A sharply struck and essentially brilliant Superb Gem. Lustrous and lovely with only infrequent unimportant contact. Most of the mintage of the 1884-CC dollar emerged from the GSA holdings, but those coins are predominantly in MS62 to MS65 grades. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 7152

**1884-O Dollar, MS67
Uncollectible in Better Condition**



- 4411 1884-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The 1884-O is a plentiful New Orleans Morgan dollar issue that remains collectible in this high grade. However, each service has only seen one numerically finer example (3/21). Brilliant surfaces glisten with satin mint luster. Typically struck at the centers but remarkably well-preserved. Essentially void of chatter or bagmarks. NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS62
Elusive at This Level



4412 1884-S MS62 PCGS. VAM-3, Far Date, S/S Left. No one really knows what happened to the 3.2 million silver dollars struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1884. Some of the mintage actually circulated, while much of the remainder was either melted for bullion or possibly exported, only to be made into rupees for India. Whatever their fate, few Mint State 1884-S dollars survive in the context of the series. The issue becomes truly scarce just one peg up the grading ladder, and rare thereafter.

A dusting of pale-russet toning exists across the obverse of this MS62 coin. The reverse is mostly brilliant and frosted in comparison. The central strike weakens as often seen for the 1884-S — soft over the ear, and at the eagle's breast feathers and talons. Variety specialists will recognize the date is placed far right of the bust tip (three full dentils), with the mintmark doubled. Mint luster remains strong throughout both sides. PCGS reports just 74 numerically finer examples, plus six MS62+ coins (2/21).

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

1884-S Morgan Dollar, Toned MS62
A Key Condition Rarity in the Series



4413 1884-S MS62 PCGS. The 1884-S Morgan dollar saw a mintage of 3.2 million pieces. Unlike most other contemporary issues where large quantities were bagged and relegated to storage until the great Treasury releases of the 1960s, most 1884-S Morgans went into circulation in the 19th century. Others were probably melted under terms of the 1918 Pittman Act. The 1884-S is therefore very difficult to locate in Mint State grades, all levels of which are considered keys in the series.

The present MS62 example displays a melange of medium-intensity gray, reddish-brown, light russet, and beige toning, interspersed with whispers of sea-green. The surfaces are characteristically satiny. While the eagle's breast feathers exhibit the typical weakness, the design elements are somewhat better struck than usually seen on surviving examples, including a fair amount of detail in the hair over Liberty's ear.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 4651.

NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1885-CC Dollar, VAM-3
MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 4414 1885-CC MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. VAM-3.** The 1885-CC is the lowest mintage Carson City Morgan dollar issue, likely because coinage ceased at the facility shortly after the inauguration of Grover Cleveland. High grade '85-CC dollars with mirrored fields and icy devices are in demand from Old West collectors, due to their immense eye appeal. This well struck and smooth Premium Gem is brilliant and beautiful. The cheek is smooth, and careful inspection is required to locate the few inconsequential marks. Population: 54 in 66 (9 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 97161

**1886 Dollar, MS67+
Vibrant Multicolor Obverse**



- 4415 1886 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Although the 1886 Morgan dollar serves as one of the most plentiful issues in the series, this Plus-graded and CAC-approved Superb Gem features unusually vibrant multicolor toning across the entire obverse and pale hues around the reverse border. Ice-blue dominates, with additional shades of gold, lavender, green, and orange. Eye appeal is fantastic. Only 16 submissions graded higher at PCGS (3/21). NGC ID# 254V, PCGS# 7166

**1886-O Morgan Dollar, MS64
Prohibitively Rare Any Finer**



- 4416 1886-O MS64 PCGS.** Despite a mintage of more than 10 million coins, the 1886-O Morgan dollar is a condition key at the Gem grade level. PCGS has certified only three pieces in that grade (all non-Prooflike), and none finer. This near-Gem example represents the finest that this issue is usually available. Luster is brilliant and satiny, and a pleasing cartwheel effect rolls across devices that have above-average sharpness for the issue. Only trivial marks are seen. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1886-O Dollar, Toned MS64
Major Condition Rarity**



- 4417 1886-O MS64 NGC.** The 1886-O is a famous condition rarity. The issue transitions from scarce but obtainable in MS64 (and collectible in lower grades) to essentially impossible to locate in Gem Uncirculated. This is an exquisitely toned near-Gem with rich shades of antique golden patina that appears deeper on the obverse than the reverse. Satiny luster shines through, and ticks are minimal. Worth a premium bid. Census: 83 in 64 (2 in 64+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1886-O Silver Dollar, MS64
Uncommonly Frosty Luster**



- 4418 1886-O MS64 PCGS.** The 1886-O Morgan is much scarcer in Mint State than its mintage of more than 10.7 million pieces would suggest. This near-Gem is frosty and brilliant, and it displays above-average strike sharpness for the issue. A few marks on the cheek and in the field limit the grade. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1888 Morgan Dollar, MS67
Green CAC Approval Sticker**



- 4419 1888 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Total brilliance and radiant cartwheel frost provide this Superb Gem dollar with mint-fresh appeal. A single graze in the left obverse field and microscopic chatter on Liberty's portrait are the only apparent imperfections. Population: 68 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2555, PCGS# 7182

1889 Dollar, Frosty MS66+



- 4420 1889 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The surfaces are wholly untuned with coruscating frost, and the effect delivers terrific mint-fresh eye appeal. This Premium Gem dollar is high-end for the assigned grade and proudly (and appropriately) boasts an added Plus designation and CAC approval sticker. Only nine submissions are graded finer at PCGS (3/21). NGC ID# 2558, PCGS# 7188

**1889-CC Dollar, AU50
Brilliant, Noticeable Traces of Luster**



- 4421 1889-CC AU50 PCGS.** Rarely is this key Carson City date seen with this degree of visual appeal, especially with 10 points of wear. Both sides are brilliant, and there are noticeable amounts of mint luster around the devices. Other than the inevitable small handling marks, the only abrasion of note is over Liberty's temple. From a small mintage of 350,000 pieces. Ex: *Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011)*, lot 4087. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-CC Dollar, AU53
Partial Mint Luster**



- 4422 1889-CC AU53 PCGS.** Mint luster remains on both sides, serving as one of the attributes that place this 1889-CC well above the pack. The coin is strongly struck with minimal apparent friction. A bit of dusky golden patina appears over otherwise brilliant silver surfaces. Lightly marked and hairlined. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-CC Dollar, AU55
Sharp, With Choice Surfaces**



- 4423 1889-CC AU55 NGC.** A tinge of pale, reddish-gold toning surrounds Choice About Uncirculated fields and Liberty's smooth cheek stands out on this minimally abraded 1889-CC. The low 350,000-piece mintage was essentially absent from the GSA sales, making this Carson City issue the single most challenging Morgan dollar issue from the Nevada mint. Few examples are finer at the AU55 level. The coin retains ample mint luster and bold eye appeal on both sides.
From The Stirling Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-S Morgan Dollar, MS66
Low-Mintage San Francisco Issue**



- 4424 1889-S MS66 PCGS.** A mintage of only 700,000 pieces highlights the 1889-S in the Morgan dollar series. Examples are plentiful as fine as MS65, but Premium Gems are scarce, and only one coin is reported finer at PCGS (3/21). This piece displays vibrant cartwheel luster and is mainly brilliant, accented by tinges of gold color around the peripheries. The strike is sharp, and only the most minor of surface grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent an even finer grade. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194

**1890-CC Silver Dollar, MS65+
Impressive Eye Appeal**



- 4425 1890-CC MS65+ PCGS.** The 1890-CC is among the more conditionally scarce Morgan dollars from the Carson City Mint, poorly represented in the GSA sales of the 1970s. This high-end Gem example displays frosty, brilliant luster and outstanding visual appeal. The strike is sharp throughout. Population: 72 in 65+, 20 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

**1890-CC Morgan Dollar
MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
White-on-Black Contrast**



- 4426 1890-CC MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** For those who prefer their Carson City dollars with icy motifs and reflective fields, the present lot provides an important opportunity. The surfaces are brilliant, the strike is strong, and the sole reportable imperfection is a small strike-through northeast of the first A in AMERICA. As of (3/21), PCGS has graded a mere 13 pieces as MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike, along with only 32 coins finer. CAC: 43 in 64, 6 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 97199

**1890-S Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Exceptional Branch Mint Type Coin**



- 4427 1890-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1890-S Morgan dollar claims a large mintage of more than 8.2 million pieces and the issue turned up in the Redfield Hoard, making the 1890-S readily collectible in grades up to the MS66 level, but finer coins are prime condition rarities. This Plus-graded Premium Gem offers needle-sharp definition on all design elements and the virtually pristine surfaces are awash in vibrant mint luster. Eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7202

**1891-CC Morgan, MS65
Luminous, Frosty Luster**



- 4428 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** The 1891-CC is known as one of the Carson City hoard coins, its availability greatly increased by both the GSA sales and the dispersal of LaVere Redfield's massive silver dollar hoard. Few of those coins can hold a candle to this attractive Gem Uncirculated example, which displays vivid cartwheel luster that illuminates frosted, brilliant-white surfaces. A few diagonal striations are seen at the chin from a slightly weak central strike. A pair of short reeding marks exist on the neck. All else is frost-smooth and vibrant, with great eye appeal. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

**1891-S Morgan, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Elusive CAC Example, Stark Contrast**



- 4429 1891-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Frosty luster glistens on the devices, while the fields showcase incredible depth of mirroring. The stark cameo contrast is unhindered by any amount of toning, and grade-limiting abrasions are minor. The 1891-S is scarce this fine in the Deep Mirror Prooflike category, and finer DMPL coins are decidedly rare. CAC coins are rarer still. Population: 39 in 64 (2 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 6 finer. CAC: 13 in 64, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 255K, PCGS# 97211

1892-CC Dollar, MS64+
Well-Above Average for the Issue



4430 1892-CC MS64+ NGC. The 1892-CC did not benefit from the GSA sales of the 1970s, offsetting its substantial mintage of 1.3 million coins. The issue has an average certified grade of AU53 and is considerably scarcer in upper Mint State levels than many of its CC counterparts. Both sides of this Plus-designated near-Gem are frosty and brilliant. The centers are soft, but detail is strong elsewhere. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

1892-S Dollar, AU55
Surprisingly Lustrous



4431 1892-S AU55 NGC. This coin retains nearly all of its mint luster, although some light field chatter attests to this piece's short spate in circulation. The surfaces are silver, with a tinge of gold at the rims. Under a loupe, a few light scrapes appear on Liberty's cheek and on the eagle's breast, but this piece is still quite appealing. A single small, dark toning spot is noted on the eagle's left (facing) wing. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 5659. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

1892-S Morgan Dollar, AU58
Conditional Key Issue



4432 1892-S AU58 PCGS. The 1892-S Morgan dollar is plentiful enough in lower circulated grades from a mintage of 1.2 million coins. However, those pieces that grade AU or Mint State are elusive, and demand for such pieces is at a high level. There were no quantities of this issue that appeared in the early 1960s U.S. Treasury dispersal. Afterward, demand for high-grade circulated examples escalated. This impressive near-Mint example would feel right at home in a Mint State collection of Morgan dollars, while saving the collector significant funds to be used for other components of the collection. Both sides are untoned with brilliant silver surfaces and nearly full luster. The fields are slightly reflective, imparting light contrast on this eye appealing example. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

1892-S Morgan, Unc Details
Second-Rarest Date in Mint State



4433 1892-S — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. After the 1893-S, the 1892-S is the rarest Morgan dollar in Uncirculated condition. These two dates often represent the only coins in an otherwise high-grade collection that are not acquired in Mint State, simply due to the rarity of such pieces. Any Uncirculated 1892-S dollar draws significant attention at auction, and such coins are the mark of what tends to be a stunning collection of Morgan dollars.

This piece is unworn and deeply prooflike, with modest field-device contrast. Mottled amber-gold toning covers the obverse, while the reverse displays a light golden hue. PCGS has determined a questionable origin for the toning, although the visual appeal of this 1892-S dollar is unaffected by the Details grade.

**1893 Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Popular Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4434 1893 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The Panic of 1893 and the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act resulted in a small mintage of 389,000 Morgan dollars at the Philadelphia Mint that year. This Plus-graded Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with fine definition on the hair above the ear. The lustrous surfaces are well-preserved and overall eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893 VAM-3 Dollar, MS65
Scarce Philadelphia Issue**



- 4435 1893 MS65 PCGS. VAM-3.** The peak of the 3 is repunched, and the reverse is lightly die doubled near UNITED. The 1893 is one of the scarcest Philadelphia issues, and lustrous Gems are prized acquisitions. This well struck example is close to brilliant, though the lower left obverse shows hints of golden toning. Moderate contact on Liberty's neck and chin denies a higher grade. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893-CC Dollar, AU55
Distinctively Toned, Sharp Strike**



- 4436 1893-CC AU55 NGC.** Dappled reddish-gold toning covers the reverse, while the obverse displays glints of the same color plus a cobalt-blue exclamation above UNUM and along the rims. Scattered, light marks are well-disguised by the toning. Both sides are sharply struck — a Choice About Uncirculated example of the Carson City Mint's final Morgan dollar issue. Just 300,000 pieces were struck.
From The Stirling Family Collection.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62+
Final Carson City Issue**



- 4437 1893-CC MS62+ PCGS. CAC.** The Carson City Mint struck a small mintage of 677,000 Morgan dollars before suspending coinage operations for the last time in 1893. This Plus-graded MS62 example offers well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the hair above Liberty's ear. The brilliant surfaces are lustrous and appropriately marked for the grade..The quality and eye appeal are attested by the CAC sticker. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, Brilliant MS64
Well-Frosted Final-Year Example**



- 4438 1893-CC MS64 PCGS.** Although the famous Carson City Mint closed its doors for coinage operations on June 1, 1893, it managed a meaningful production of 677,000 silver dollars. The Redfield hoard had at least two bags of 1893-CC dollars, but most of those were of lesser quality than this splendid, Choice Uncirculated coin. Virtually no 1893-CC dollars made their way into the GSA sales. From a practical standpoint, MS64 is the finest grade available to collectors. This brilliant near-Gem coin shows only a few minor abrasions and features an above-average strike. Frost-white cartwheel luster rolls across both sides. PCGS has certified just 15 numerically finer coins, plus 48 examples in 64+ (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-O Morgan, MS63
Low-Mintage Semikey



4439 1893-O MS63 NGC. From a low mintage of only 300,000 coins, the 1893-O dollar stands as a sought-after semikey in pleasing Mint State condition. It is elusive finer than MS63, and very rare in Gem grades.

This survivor displays mainly brilliant surfaces, with a thin ribbon of gold, violet, and ocean-blue surrounding the peripheries. The luster is uncharacteristically frosty, with well-defined details, delivering a high degree of eye appeal. Some surface abrasions are present, as the grade suggests, but none are overly detracting.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 4917.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

1893-S Morgan Dollar, VG10
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Key
Ideal for the Grade, CAC Endorsed



4440 1893-S VG10 PCGS. CAC. Smoothly worn and richly toned, this 1893-S will highlight any well-circulated Morgan dollar set, where original coins with problem-free surfaces are infinitely more challenging to assemble than many Morgan collections with higher-grade coins. Smooth wear is the sole grade-determining factor, since there are no untoward marks visible on the naturally appealing fields and devices. We seldom come across a coin more perfect for its assigned grade than this splendid VG 1893-S, the universally acknowledged series key.

NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Dollar, VF30
Eminently Collectible Midgrade Coin



4441 1893-S VF30 NGC. The mintage was a paltry 100,000 pieces, many of which circulated among a public unaware of the issue's true rarity. The 1893-S is highly sought by collectors now, with perhaps as few as 12,000 gradable examples that remain across the entire grading spectrum. Each original example has eager buyers, regardless of grade. This is an especially solid VF coin, with smooth wear on silver-gray surfaces and a touch of orange at the margins. There are no heavy marks.

From The Stirling Family Collection.

NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Dollar, XF Details
Good Definition Remains



4442 1893-S — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Cleaning has subdued the surfaces of this silver-gray Morgan dollar, resulting in a Details grade. However, it should have minimal effect on the collectibility of this famous San Francisco key date. The surfaces are minimally abraded with good definition remaining. One of only 100,000 pieces struck.

1893-S Dollar, XF45
Remarkably Few Abrasions



4443 1893-S XF45 PCGS. The 1893-S provides collectors with one of the most formidable challenges in the entire Morgan dollar series. It claims the lowest mintage in the set with just 100,000 circulation strikes. Most of those saw extensive use, and relatively few survive in high grades. This XF representative is choice for the grade. Rich patina surrounds the devices, leaving the exposed areas silver-gray. Remarkably few abrasions.

NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1894 Silver Dollar, MS64
Lowest-Mintage Philadelphia Morgan



4444 1894 MS64 PCGS. If the unsubstantiated mintage of 12,000 1895 circulation strikes is ignored, the 1894 Morgan dollar takes the award for the lowest-mintage Morgan circulation strike from the Philadelphia Mint. A meager 110,000 pieces were struck. This is a near-Gem survivor, with lustrous silver surfaces and a pleasingly bold strike. PCGS reports just 37 numerically finer examples, plus 27 pieces in 64+ (3/21).

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

1894 Morgan Dollar, MS64
Philadelphia Semikey



4445 1894 MS64 PCGS. The 1894 stakes its claim to semikey status by nature of its low 110,000-coin mintage. No other Philadelphia issue in the series has a lower total. This near-Gem is almost fully brilliant with a hint of golden patina around the reverse border. Some obverse marks on the cheek and in the left field are minor. PCGS reports 37 numerically finer submissions (3/21). NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

1894-O Dollar, MS63
Bright, Satiny Surfaces



4446 1894-O MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1894-O dollar is one of the scarcest dollars in mint condition. Bowers termed it, "one of the prime landmarks in the Morgan series." For the issue, this is a very attractive coin. The mint luster is bright and satiny, the obverse is mostly brilliant with golden around the margin. The reverse is more uniformly toned. A bit softly struck over the ear of Liberty, as almost always seen.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5733.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

1894-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Attractive CAC-Endorsed Example



4447 1894-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex. Star City. The 1894-S Morgan dollar claims a smallish mintage of 1.2 million pieces, but the issue was well-produced and examples can be found without difficulty up to the MS64 grade level. Gems are scarce and finer coins are rare. This attractive Choice specimen is sharply detailed and well-preserved, with brilliant lustrous surfaces.

NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS61
Vivid Dappled Toning



4448 1895-S MS61 NGC. The 1895-S Morgan dollar claims a small mintage of just 400,000 pieces, making the issue difficult to locate in high grade. This impressive Mint State specimen displays the sharp strike that is typical of this issue. The surfaces are blanketed in mottled shades of sea-green and jade=gray toning, with the expected number of contact marks underneath.

NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

1895-S Dollar, MS63
Strong Mint Luster



4449 1895-S MS63 PCGS. The strong cartwheel luster is suggestive of a higher grade, but a few too many bagmarks define this Select Uncirculated designation. To the coin's credit, the marks stand out against the semireflective surfaces and crisply frosted central devices perhaps more than they would on a coin of lesser Mint freshness. Just 400,000 pieces were struck, making this a desirable semikey issue (and the most available representative of the year for date collectors).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4131.

NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS63
Ideal for a High-Grade Date Set



- 4450 1895-S MS63 PCGS.** Date collectors prefer the 1895-S as the less-scarce 1895 Morgan dollar issue, since the Philadelphia Mint yielded no circulation strikes for the year and the New Orleans Mint output — although slightly larger — survived in far smaller numbers. Still, the 1895-S is challenging in Select Uncirculated or finer grades. A faint hint of golden toning settles at the rims of this pleasing, minimally marked example. The strike is a bit soft over the ear but sharp elsewhere, and abrasions are far fewer than expected. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.*
NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

1896-S Dollar, MS63
Better Date S-Mint Issue



- 4451 1896-S MS63 PCGS. VAM-2.** Housed in a previous generation blue-label holder, this Select Uncirculated 1896-S is sharply lustrous and only minimally bagmarked for a San Francisco Morgan. Frosted fields and devices invite a few luster grazes, plus some light marks on the cheek and neck that determine the grade. Variety specialists will note the repunched date (visible at 6), the VAM-2 dies. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.*
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Green Label Holder, CAC Approval



- 4452 1896-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** A frosty, brilliant near-Gem with radiant cartwheel luster and above-average strike sharpness. Light marks on Liberty's cheek and in the adjacent field limit the grade but pose little visual distraction. The CAC endorsement is appropriate. This better San Francisco issue is scarce in finer grades. Housed in a green label holder.
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

1897 Dollar, MS67
None Numerically Finer



- 4453 1897 MS67 PCGS.** Dave Bowers writes: "Once considered rare, Morgan dollars of 1897 were later released in large quantities, and by the 1950s mint bags were common in eastern banks." The issue remains available through MS65, but coins this nice are scarcely seen. Total brilliance and rolling luster are hallmarks of this Philadelphia Superb Gem. Destined for a top Registry Set. Population: 64 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7246

1897-O Dollar, MS63
Surprisingly Sharp and Lustrous



- 4454 1897-O MS63 PCGS.** With the massive increase in numismatic knowledge over the past 40 years it has become more and more difficult to "sneak up" on atypically nice coins for a particular issue. And that is what we expect from this 1897-O dollar. Examples are usually found softly struck and lackluster. This piece, however, is strongly struck in the centers and displays uncommonly vivid mint frost. Yes, there are a few abrasions present, but those are all that account for the MS63 grade.
NGC ID# 2566, PCGS# 7248

- 4455 No Lot.**

1897-O Dollar, MS64
Refreshingly Lustrous and Sharp



- 4456 1897-O MS64 NGC.** While the 1897-O is not an overwhelming rarity in near-Gem Uncirculated condition, it is clearly a formidable scarcity. One grade finer, and it is indeed rare. This is a brilliant MS64 coin with lively mint luster throughout both sides. The surprise is the strike, which is remarkably sharp for the issue above the ear and throughout the eagle's plumage. Marks are simply not an issue, with only a few minor nicks of little consequence on the cheek. The overall quality suggests an even finer grade. Census: 27 in 64, 8 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2566, PCGS# 7248

1898 Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Conditionally Rare



- 4457 1898 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Deep Mirror Prooflike examples from this date are extremely elusive, especially at the upper Mint State levels. The fields are flashy and brightly reflective on this Premium Gem representative and exhibit a sharp strike. A bit of haziness is present in the fields. Population: 22 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (3/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6659.
 NGC ID# 2568, PCGS# 97253

1898-O Morgan Dollar, MS67★
Registry Grade Example



- 4458 1898-O MS67★ NGC.** The 1898-O Morgan dollar claims a large mintage of 4.4 million pieces and the issue is readily available in grades up to the MS67 level, but finer coins are extremely rare. This well-detailed Superb Gem displays vivid shades of cobalt-blue and golden-brown toning on the obverse, while the reverse remains essentially brilliant. NGC has graded two numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254

1899-O Morgan, MS67
Among the Finest at CAC



- 4459 1899-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A record New Orleans' mintage of almost 12.3 million pieces makes the 1899-O one of the most available O-mint issues in the series. Enough coins were struck with fresh dies to yield many Premium Gems and a fair amount of Superb Gems, although only a single example numerically exceeds the MS67 grade. This is a stout MS67 coin — a silver-white blazer — with a smooth cheek on Liberty and a satisfyingly sharp strike. Eye appeal is terrific. CAC: 83 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7260

1900 Dollar, MS67
None Numerically Finer



- 4460 1900 MS67 PCGS.** Daubs of ocean-blue and golden-russet patina around the borders complement the otherwise frosty and brilliant surfaces of this Philadelphia Superb Gem. Strike definition is razor-sharp at the centers, and the fields are exceptionally clean. None graded numerically finer (3/21). NGC ID# 256E, PCGS# 7264

1901 Morgan Dollar, Brilliant MS63
20th Century Melt Rarity



- 4461 1901 MS63 PCGS.** While not impossible to find in Mint State, any 1901 is a challenge in any Uncirculated condition. Nearly the entire 6.9 million-piece mintage was melted under terms of the 1918 Pittman Act. This example is fully brilliant and frosty, with soft silver luster that glows from its white surfaces that lack any sign of toning. The MS63 grade represents the final Mint State level that balances an ideal combination of grade and price. PCGS has certified just 36 pieces in a numerically finer grade, plus 13 examples in MS63+ (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
 NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1902-O Morgan, Splendid MS67
Among the Finest Certified



4462 1902-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. Although not rare in an absolute sense, the 1902-O received indifferent attention at the New Orleans Mint when more than 8.6 million pieces were struck. Today, Superb Gem examples are rare, especially those with CAC endorsement. While flat strikes are and heavily marked surfaces are the rule, this magnificent MS67 is fully struck and meticulously well-preserved. Lustrous, satin-smooth surfaces include a nearly flawless portrait and a sharply defined eagle, and no sign of bagmarks that typify this O-mint date. The eye appeal increases dramatically with a flourish of obverse color that encompasses the left field — a palette of blue, tan, orange, and gold in an amazing combination of colors, arranged as if from the finest artist's hand. The reverse is technically equal to the obverse, albeit less colorfully toned. High quality emanates from every niche of the near-perfect fields and devices. Population: 60 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 256N, PCGS# 7280

1902-O Dollar, MS67
Beautiful, All-Brilliant Example
Tied for Finest at Both Services



4463 1902-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Wurt. The Treasury release of the early 1960s vastly improved the supply of 1902-O dollars. According to Dave Bowers, writing in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*: "Earlier, the 1902-O was considered to be a rarity in Mint State, and for a period of years it was priced higher than, for example, the 1884-S." Today, the 1902-O claims an average certified grade that falls between MS63 and MS64. The issue only becomes challenging in MS67. This Superb Gem enjoys completely brilliant surfaces that radiate lively satin mint luster. The green CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade is well-deserved. Population: 60 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 256N, PCGS# 7280

1903 Dollar, MS67
A Top-Graded Example



- 4464 1903 MS67 PCGS.** The 1903 saw widespread distribution during the mid-20th century, explaining its high-grade accessibility today. Coruscating mint luster washes over clean, well-detailed surfaces that show little more than a few faint wisps of golden color. The coin is overwhelmingly brilliant. None numerically finer at PCGS (3/21).
NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

1903 Morgan Dollar, MS67+
None Certified Finer at PCGS



- 4465 1903 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1903 Morgan dollar was a well-produced issue and examples in MS67 condition can only be called scarce today, but PCGS has graded no coins in higher numeric grades (3/21). This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the virtually flawless surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides.
NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

1903-O Morgan Dollar, MS67
Swirling Satin Luster



- 4466 1903-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This virtually brilliant late-date New Orleans Morgan dollar is well-detailed at the centers despite the outer elements showing obvious incompleteness. Where this Superb Gem shines is preservation and eye appeal. Bands of thin golden color occur along the left borders, while the rest of the coin is untuned. Satiny luster swirls over unmarked surfaces.
NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286

1903-S Dollar, Brilliant MS63
Always a Better Branch Mint Issue



- 4467 1903-S MS63 PCGS.** With most of the mintage either circulated or melted, the 1903-S has remained a semikey in the Morgan series for its entire existence. In fact, it was once thought to rank among the rarest issues, declining only when greater rarities were revealed. Perhaps as few as 1,500 Mint State examples survive. This Select Uncirculated coin displays unbroken cartwheel luster across its brilliant, frosted surfaces. A few light abrasions are grade consistent but unassuming, while the strike lacks sharpness on just a few strands over the ear.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

1904-S Morgan, Lightly Toned MS64
Challenging San Francisco Issue



- 4468 1904-S MS64 PCGS.** A thin veil of golden-tan toning occupies each side, deepening slightly near the borders. Although the San Francisco Mint struck just over 2.3 million silver dollars in what was thought to be the series' last hurrah, there was no upswell of collectibility. Most of the coins struck were summarily melted in the next decade. The soft central strike was not one of the San Francisco facility's better efforts, although this attractive near-Gem is nearly entirely free of significant marks or abrasions. Soft luster smoothly glows throughout both sides.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1904-S Dollar, MS64
Strong Eye Appeal**



4469 1904-S MS64 NGC. Challenging in high Mint State grades and often with lackluster eye appeal, the 1904-S is seldom seen with pleasingly toned and minimally marked fields such as those on this near-Gem Uncirculated example. A thin skin of attractive, peach-gold toning decorates lustrous, smooth surfaces. The coin is well-struck for the issue, with just a touch of central softness that did not fully eliminate some faint planchet striations on both sides. NGC reports just 41 numerically finer examples, plus 11 coins in 64+ (3/21).

From The Stirling Family Collection.
NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1904-S Dollar, MS64
Frosty and Brilliant**



4470 1904-S MS64 PCGS. A mintage of 2.3 million coins belies the scarcity of the 1904-S in Choice Uncirculated condition or better. The average certified grade for the issue is XF45. This near-Gem Morgan dollar is frosty and brilliant with a few light field marks. Strike definition is a touch soft at the centers. NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1904-S Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Toned CAC Example**



4471 1904-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1904-S is a better date in high grade, and examples are scarce in Gem or better condition. This Plus-graded, CAC-endorsed Choice example is boldly struck and satiny, with russet-gold toning overall that blends into lavender around the borders. No distracting abrasions are present. CAC: 82 in 64, 25 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1904-S Morgan Dollar, MS66
Conditionally Rare Registry Coin**



4472 1904-S MS66 NGC. The 1904-S is a conditionally scarce in MS65 and rare finer. Prooflike pieces are rare overall, and the highest graded at NGC are in MS65. This Premium Gem non-Prooflike piece is finer — one of just six pieces in this grade at NGC. We handle a piece in this grade at a frequency of only about once every two or three years. The present example displays brilliant, radiant mint luster and is devoid of bothersome abrasions. The usual strike weakness affects the hair above Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast, but the overall eye appeal of the coin is outstanding, as is expected of the MS66 grade. Only two pieces are graded finer at NGC. Census: 6 in 66, 2 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

1878 Morgan Dollar, Colorful PR66 Introductory Eight Tailfeathers Reverse



- 4473** 1878 8TF Spiked Eye, VAM-14.8, PR66 PCGS. The initial design for the Morgan dollar featured an eagle with eight distinctly visible tailfeathers. A subsequent revision brought the number of tailfeathers down to seven, creating a one-year subtype restricted to Philadelphia coins. This Premium Gem specimen is one of the 500 proofs believed to have been struck with an Eight Tailfeathers reverse. It displays boldly mirrored fields on both sides, with a narrow green-gold border around deep blue and violet toning, plus a peach blush on the obverse. The reverse sports electric-blue border toning that mellows through lavender, amethyst, and pink, with a pale apricot core left-of-center. Variety specialists will appreciate the huge eye spike, which is really a doubled eyelid, diagnostic of VAM-14.8. The dies were also used for circulation strikes, with all formats of this VAM variety considered rare.

Ex: *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7352.

From *The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars*.

PCGS# 399358 Base PCGS# 7311

1878 7TF Morgan, PR64 Reverse of 1878



- 4474** 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 PR64 PCGS. Most 1878 proof Morgans are of the 8 Tailfeather variant. 7 Tailfeather coins are divided between Reverse of 1878 and Reverse of 1879. The Reverse of '78 coins, such as the present, are more accessible for collectors. This Choice example is well struck and lightly toned russet-gold, with deeply mirrored fields. No major contact marks are seen. Population: 13 in 64, 11 finer; 12 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 8 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2573, PCGS# 7312

1879 Morgan Dollar, PR64 Attractively Toned, CAC Endorsed



- 4475** 1879 PR64 PCGS. CAC. Rich shades of golden-rose, violet, blue, and gunmetal-gray envelop both sides of this Choice 1879 proof. Deeply mirrored fields lay undisturbed beneath the toning, their reflectivity visible when viewed at advantageous angles. Both the surface quality and eye appeal are excellent, while a soft strike above the ear does little to diminish the effect — a fact recognized by the coin's CAC endorsement.

From *The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars*.

NGC ID# 2722, PCGS# 7314

1880 Morgan Dollar, PR66 Sharply Struck; Rich, Complex Toning



- 4476** 1880 PR66 PCGS. From a series-high proof mintage of 1,355 pieces, the 1880 proof Morgan dollar is scarce at the Premium Gem level. The present coin is colorfully toned in intermingled shades of lavender, fuchsia-pink, blue, and heather-green. The strike is first-rate, while the fields harbor brightly reflective mirrors beneath the toning. Those who seek toned proofs will find this coin an eye-ful, housed in an early generation PCGS pale-blue label holder with barcode on the back. Population: 30 in 66 (3 in 66+), 27 finer (2/21).

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 4741.

From *The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars*.

NGC ID# 2724, PCGS# 7315

1880 Dollar, PR67
Brilliant and Contact-Free



- 4477 1880 PR67 NGC.** The 1880 claims the highest proof mintage in the Morgan dollar series — 1,355 coins. This is a lovely Superb Gem with undesignated cameo contrast on the obverse. The reverse is slightly less stark but no less appealing. Both sides are brilliant and contact-free. Census: 30 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67+ ★), 9 finer in this category (3/21).
NGC ID# 2724, PCGS# 7315

1880 Morgan Dollar, PR63+ Cameo
Starkly Contrasted



- 4478 1880 PR63+ Cameo NGC.** The 1880 proof Morgan had a high mintage of 1,355 proofs, undoubtedly enhanced by those speculating in Trade dollars this year. Even though it would be 14 years until proofs were struck on a hydraulic press, an unusually large number of proof dollars of this year show cameo contrast. The problem is, as seen with this piece, with more age comes more chances of mishandling. This is a brilliant coin whose grade is only limited by light hairlining. Still, an impressive early Morgan proof.
NGC ID# 2724, PCGS# 87315

1881 Morgan Dollar, PR66
Intensely Brilliant, Pinpoint Sharp



- 4479 1881 PR66 NGC.** Although demand for proofs declined in 1881 compared to 1880, the Mint stepped up its quality. Nearly all 1881 proofs are well-produced, with sharp strikes and gleaming mirrors. This Premium Gem is vibrantly brilliant and razor-sharp. Every strand stands out on Liberty's hair, while the eagle's plumage is fully struck. A tiny lintmark near the bridge of Liberty's nose is inconsequential, the only hint of interruption on the nearly flawless fields. Eye appeal is exceptional. Census: 24 in 66 (2 in 66★), 16 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2725, PCGS# 7316

1882 Morgan Dollar, Toned PR65 Cameo
Well-Preserved and Well-Contrasted



- 4480 1882 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Two-sided porthole toning suggests original proof set color surrounds the ivory-gold centers of this near-Gem Cameo proof. Certification data shows 1882 proofs are usually sharply struck and attractive, sporting a high percentage of those with strong cameo contrast. This example is especially well-preserved, with a rich and colorful patina, needle-sharp definition, plus magnificent eye appeal. The *Guide Book* reports a proof mintage of 1,100 pieces. Census: 24 in 64 Cameo, 50 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2726, PCGS# 87317

1883 Morgan Dollar, PR64
Underlying Cameo Contrast



- 4481 1883 PR64 NGC. CAC.** This Choice proof has obvious cameo contrast beneath the deep gold and iridescent toning. Steel-blue splashes appear on the design high points. There is no Cameo designation on the NGC holder due to the depth of toning, but the underlying contrast is unmistakable.
Ex: World's Fair of Money Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 5036.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2727, PCGS# 7318

1884 Morgan Dollar, PR65
Deeply Toned, Still With Some Contrast



- 4482 1884 PR65 PCGS.** Deep cobalt-blue and gray patination blankets both sides of this Gem proof, joined by a blush of scarlet on the reverse. A good amount of semi-brilliance peeks through the toning, which in turn yields mild field-motif contrast when the coin is rotated under a light source — somewhat more so on the reverse. A needle-sharp strike imparts full definition to the design features, and close examination reveals no marks worthy of note. Population: 29 in 65, 13 finer (2/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 1181.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
 NGC ID# 27ZB, PCGS# 7319

1885 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Warmly Toned, Sharp Contrast



- 4483 1885 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Glassy-mirrored fields contrast boldly against the smooth, frosted devices of this Gem Cameo proof dollar. Peach-gold toning is framed by electric-blue rims. Among Morgan proofs, the 1885 is nearly always well-produced with vibrant eye appeal. This attractive example ranks highly among the most beautiful survivors. Census: 18 in 65 Cameo (1 in 65+, 1 in 65★), 22 finer (3/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
 NGC ID# 27ZE, PCGS# 87320

1886 Dollar, PR65
Untoned With Reflective Fields



- 4484 1886 PR65 NGC.** Only slightly more than half of the 1886 silver dollar proofs struck survive today from a reported mintage of 886 pieces. Although the late 1880s saw a slight decline in proof quality as well as a significant reduction in field/device contrast, this sharp Gem surprises on both counts. Brilliant, chromelike fields surround lightly frosted central elements. The strike is razor-sharp. Census: 45 in 65 (1 in 65+), 29 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
 NGC ID# 27ZF, PCGS# 7321

1887 Morgan Dollar, PR64
Sharply Detailed and Well-Preserved



- 4485 1887 PR64 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint struck a smallish mintage of 710 proof Morgan dollars in 1887, with the coins delivered in quarterly batches of 380, 90, 40, and 200 pieces. This attractive Choice proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The well-preserved, lightly toned surfaces include deeply mirrored fields. Census: 54 in 64, 78 finer (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
 NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 7322

1887 Dollar, Lightly Toned PR65
Substantial Eye Appeal



- 4486 1887 PR65 PCGS.** Just 710 proof sets were struck in 1887, a significant decrease from the surrounding years. This is a lightly toned Gem dollar, with considerable cameo contrast between the central elements and the surrounding mirrored fields (although undesignated as such on the previous generation PCGS holder). A scattering of natural, reddish-tan patina decorates the silver-mirrored fields and smoothly pleasing central elements. 1887 proof silver dollars are scarce this nice. Population: 32 in 65, 19 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
 NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 7322

1887 Morgan, PR66 Cameo
Modestly Contrasted



- 4487** 1887 PR66 Cameo NGC. The fields are deeply mirrored, providing modest contrast with the soft frost of the devices. This Premium Gem proof is sharp throughout, and it is brilliant aside from the delicate champagne hue over each side. Cameo examples are rarely seen this fine. Census: 11 in 66 Cameo, 9 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 87322

1887 Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Brilliant and Starkly Contrasted



- 4488** 1887 PR66 Cameo NGC. This is an atypical proof for the year in two regards. First, the strike is complete in all areas, certainly not a given for proofs of this date. Second, the cameo contrast is especially strong, when most contrasted 1887 dollars show only medium to low contrast. Each side is brilliant, allowing the mirrored fields to shine brightly across both obverse and reverse. The only flaw worthy of mention is a shallow planchet void that runs along the jawline of Liberty, but this is barely noticeable and certainly did not prevent a PR66 grade. NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 87322

1888 Morgan Dollar, PR64
Rich, Original Toning



- 4489** 1888 PR64 PCGS. The 1888 proof is scarcer than many other proofs in the Morgan series, with perhaps only 50 to 60% of the 832-piece mintage surviving. This is a sharp, originally toned near-Gem, with dappled grayish-blue shades surrounding golden-rose centers that come to life under strong light. Reflective mirrors flicker around the toned motifs. The strike shows only minimal weakness above the ear, while the reverse strike is far sharper than normal for an 1888 proof dollar. Population: 40 in 64, 25 finer (2/21). *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 27ZH, PCGS# 7323

1889 Morgan Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Border-Toned, Strongly Contrasted



- 4490** 1889 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The borders are distinctly toned on this specimen, largely apricot-to-peach with an arc of plum-to-blue gracing the top of the reverse. On the interiors the color fades, leaving a silver-on-silver contrast between the frosted devices — the eagle holds the advantage — and quality mirrors that persist even through toning. Detail is excellent on the eagle, though the hair over Liberty's ear is a trifle soft as usual. While the 1889 proof Morgan dollars enjoy a reasonable mintage of 811 specimens, PCGS has graded few better-than-Gem Cameo pieces. Population: 12 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 2 finer (1/21). *Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5781.*

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 27ZJ, PCGS# 87324

1890 Morgan Dollar, PR63 Deep Cameo
Impressively Strong Contrast



- 4491** 1890 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS. Just 590 silver proof sets were sold in 1890, the lowest-mintage proof date of the series. Among the survivors, PCGS has seen just a dozen Deep Cameo proofs that grade PR63 or finer, with this coin the sole PR63 Deep Cameo among those twelve coins. It offers stunning contrast and eye appeal, with lightly abraded fields surrounded by a thin ring of reddish-gold toning. Liberty's portrait is frosted and exceptionally smooth for the grade. Strike, contrast, and eye appeal are top notch. Population: 1 in 63 Deep Cameo, 11 finer (2/21).

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 27ZK, PCGS# 97325

1891 Morgan Dollar, Choice Proof
Rich Two-Sided Toning



- 4492 1891 PR64 PCGS.** A medley of reddish-tan, jade, and bluish-brown toning blankets both sides of this Choice proof. The central devices display ivory-silver hues for excellent visual impact. Smooth, highly reflective mirrors lurk beneath the toning and resonate under light in an earthy spectrum of colors. While more than half of the original proof mintage (650 coins) survives, few examples possess the eye appeal of this naturally toned near-Gem. A sharp strike weakens only slightly over the ear. Population: 54 in 64 (1 in 64+), 42 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 7326

1892 Morgan Dollar, PR64
Distinctively Toned



- 4493 1892 PR64 PCGS.** The introduction of Barber coinage inspired a generous proof mintage of 1,245 pieces, with the Morgan silver dollar coming along for the ride. The Mint's quality control fluctuated throughout the proof run, with a few sharp strikes mixed in with many mediocre efforts. The present Choice example is clearly one of the sharp proofs. Colorful toning displays an interesting pattern of ice-blue, circular voids — somewhat like stars speckling the sky, surrounded by gemstone shades of turquoise, red-gold, and midnight-blue. This near-Gem proof offers memorable eye appeal.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 27ZM, PCGS# 7327

1893 Silver Dollar, PR63
Low-Mintage Year



- 4494 1893 PR63 PCGS.** Despite a new hydraulic proofing press, most 1893 proofs were not up to Mint expectations. Just 792 proof silver dollars were struck for the year. Weak strikes are the rule, with Liberty's over-ear hair strands lacking definition, as well as softness at the eagle's breast feathers, legs, and talons. This Select proof shows an average strike, yet it displays pleasing gold accents that frame attractive, lightly toned fields and central devices. Eye appeal remains strong. Population: 39 in 63, 81 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 27ZN, PCGS# 7328

1894 Morgan Dollar, PR62 Cameo
Lightly Toned



- 4495 1894 PR62 Cameo PCGS.** The 1894 proof dollar has always been a premium date because of the scarcity of high-grade business strikes. In spite of the PR62 grade, this coin is more attractive than one would think. It is only when magnification is used that several small imperfections can be observed that explain the grade. The fields are deeply mirrored and significant contrasting mint frost is seen across the devices on each side. Light golden toning is present on both sides, deepening slightly around the margins.
Ex: Teich Family Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 6380.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 87329

1894 Dollar, PR63 Cameo
Scarce and In Demand as a Proof



- 4496 1894 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** The 1894 has always been one of the most highly respected dates in the proof series of Morgan dollars. Like the 1901, the 1894 is a difficult issue to obtain in high-grade Uncirculated condition, and as a result, there has always been significant date pressure on proofs of both issues. This is a brilliant coin that is deeply mirrored and shows distinct mint frost over the devices. Well detailed also with no loss of detail on the eagle's breast; however, the hair over Liberty's ear is not quite full.
Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005)*, lot 10004.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 87329

1896 Morgan Dollar, PR63
Attractive, Lightly Toned



- 4497 1896 PR63 NGC.** A smallish mintage of 762 proofs followed in the footsteps of the more-famous 1895 issue — 118 fewer proof sets were issued than the previous year. Enough 1896 circulation strikes existed to temper the demand for proofs. This Select proof is lightly toned, sharp, and pleasing. The reverse is especially sharp, with generously frosted motifs and beautiful mirrors. The obverse is less frosted on Liberty's portrait, but equally well defined. A few light hairlines fail to significantly diminish the eye appeal.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 272T, PCGS# 7331

1897 Silver Dollar, Toned PR66



- 4498 1897 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Portions of the centers remain bright, however deep apple-green, teal, powder-blue, and gold patina envelops the remainder of this nicely struck and flashy Premium Gem. The reverse is particularly appealing. A scant 731 proofs were struck. Population: 21 in 66 (1 in 66+), 11 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 2 finer (1/21).
Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013)*, lot 5044.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 272V, PCGS# 7332

1898 Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Extraordinary Quality



- 4499 1898 PR67 Cameo NGC.** This is an elegant Superb Gem Cameo specimen of one of the best-produced silver proof issues of the 19th century. After many trials and misguided attempts to improve proof quality, the Mint finally got things right in both 1897 and 1898. An amazing percentage of 1898 proofs are Cameos or Deep Cameos, and virtually all examples display razor-sharp strikes.
This 1898 example offers generous contrast on both sides, carefully preserved under a sheer veil of translucent, golden-gray patina. The mirrors are uniformly exceptional, with a liquid-like quality. The portrait reveals some wispy die polish lines, yet the frosted devices more than compensate and showcase how even a toned coin can approach the epitome of cameo contrast. A single, tiny spot of bluish-gray patina hallmarks this Superb Gem, located at the peripheral reverse near OF. Census: 3 in 67 Cameo, 5 finer (2/21).
Ex: *U.S. Coins Signature — Rosemont (Heritage, 8/2013)*, lot 5789.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 272W, PCGS# 87333

1899 Silver Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Bold Contrast, Undeniable Eye Appeal



- 4500 1899 PR64 Cameo PCGS. An ephemeral veneer of pale-gold and light-blue patina decorates this near-Gem Cameo proof. The central devices share wisps of the attractive toning, but stand out from the surrounding mirrored fields thanks to a thick blanket of mint frost. A few faint die polish lines and a tiny, dimple-like depression on Liberty's cheek are of little concern given the all-around quality and natural eye appeal of this boldly struck Cameo proof. Population: 23 in 64 (3 in 64+) Cameo, 27 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 27ZX, PCGS# 87334

1901 Morgan Dollar, PR65
Noticeable Contrast, Few Are Finer



- 4501 1901 PR65 NGC. Although proofs and circulation strikes are seldom collected interchangeably as they were long ago, the 1901 Morgan dollar is an exception. The scarcity of high-grade Uncirculated business strikes adds a degree of demand for Gem or finer proofs. This is a brilliant and well-preserved Gem, with discernible contrast between the lightly frosted central motifs and the smooth, reflective fields. Always a better date despite the 813-piece proof mintage. Census: 39 in 65, 46 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 27ZZ, PCGS# 7336

1902 Morgan Dollar, PR66
Rarely Found Finer



- 4502 1902 PR66 NGC. Although subpar strikes are the rule for 1902 proofs, this Premium Gem is well-struck for the issue. The vibrant silver fields dazzle the eye, while each side maintains its brilliant display despite a few inconspicuous, tiny milk spots. A touch of softness over the ear is offset by the high quality surfaces and mirrorlike fields. Census: 37 in 66 (1 in 66★), 16 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2822, PCGS# 7337

1903 Silver Dollar, Brilliant PR66



- 4503 1903 PR66 NGC. Proof mintages continued to decline toward the end of the Morgan dollar series. Just 755 proofs were made in 1903. Unpopular as a date then and often overlooked now, the 1903 is scarce in high proof grades. Most examples offer little contrast and lack standout eye appeal. This brilliant coin is an exception, with plentiful technical quality and significant visual allure. A golden tinge at the rims surrounds nearly faultless silver fields and sharply struck devices. Census: 34 in 66, 31 finer (2/21).
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2823, PCGS# 7338

1904 Dollar, PR64
Final Year of the Regular Morgan Proofs



- 4504 1904 PR64 PCGS. Pleasing reddish-gold toning graces the rims and extends along the margins before making intermittent incursions into the obverse and reverse fields. A few wispy obverse lines accompany the toning and encircle the portrait, yet the mirrored fields maintain strong reflectivity. The central motifs are needle-sharp and smoothly frosted to provide nominal contrast with the attractively toned fields. Just 650 proofs were struck in the final year of regular Morgan proofs. This near-Gem is sharper than most, and offers great eye appeal.
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2824, PCGS# 7339

**1921 Zerbe Proof Morgan Dollar, PR65★
Wonderfully Preserved, Special Mint Issue**



4505 1921 Zerbe PR65★ NGC. VAM-1AG. A delay in Peace dollar production prompted Farran Zerbe — who was instrumental in the development of the Peace dollar design — to seek some kind of compensation when the Peace dollars were not available for his promotional needs. The Mint responded by striking between 20 and 200 1921 Morgan dollars with special care, demonstrated by prooflike fields (struck from polished dies, although not full “proof” quality) and razor-sharp strikes. These pieces became known as Zerbe proofs.

Confirmed specimens are struck from a distinctive die pair, with various scribbling die polish lines in various directions on and around the tailfeathers, as well as a heavy horizontal die scratch above the right bow ribbon near the wreath bow. Other diagnostic die polish lines may exist at PLURIBUS and Liberty’s eye. This Gem Zerbe proof earns the NGC Star designation for outstanding visual appeal. The pinpoint sharp strike and highly reflective fields add to its confirmed status as one of the premier specimens of this enigmatic and in-demand special strike. Census: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+, 1 in 65★, 1 in 65+★), 8 finer (2/21).

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 257A, PCGS# 7341

PEACE DOLLARS

**1921 Peace Dollar, MS66
One-Year High Relief Type**



4506 1921 MS66 PCGS. The 1921 High Relief is an attractive type coin prospect for many collectors, particularly in Premium Gem and finer condition. This piece is brilliant and satiny with ivory-white surfaces and no major abrasions. Central strike sharpness is above average for the issue. PCGS lists only seven finer pieces (3/21). NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

**1922 Peace Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



4507 1922 MS67 PCGS. This is an utterly brilliant type coin in gorgeous Superb Gem condition. Liberty’s portrait is razor-sharp, and there are only a few well-hidden ticks within the eagle’s feathers. The 1922 Peace dollar is impressively scarce in this high grade considering a mintage in excess of 51 million coins. Population: 40 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 257C, PCGS# 7357

**1925-S Peace Dollar, MS64+
Challenging With CAC Endorsement**



4508 1925-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1925-S is one of the condition keys of the Peace dollar series, seldom seen in Gem condition. This Plus-graded near-Gem is more accessible, but it still surpasses most of its peers in technical quality. The coin is well struck and satiny, with ivory-gold and iridescent surfaces that produce various patches of amber and russet overtones. No major abrasions are seen. NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366

**1927-D Peace Dollar, MS65+
Rarely Available in Finer Grades**



- 4509 1927-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1927-D emerges as a better date in Gem condition, and examples are rarely seen finer. CAC-approved coins in this grade are scarce. The present Plus-graded example displays a sharp strike and attractively frosted luster. Traces of light champagne toning grace each side, producing pleasant visual appeal. PCGS has seen 20 finer submissions (3/21).
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Scarce Semikey**



- 4510 1927-S MS65 PCGS.** Hundreds of parallel die polish lines combined with a soft champagne patina give the obverse of this Gem survivor an almost iridescent look, while the reverse is bathed in satin and russet hues. The low-mintage 1927-S has been considered a semikey almost from the day it was struck. Gems are few and far between, with most survivors in the circulated and MS60-62 grade range. This is a sharply defined example that is virtually uninterrupted by coin-to-coin contact, save for a hidden contact mark camouflaged amid the eagle's feathers. Population: 98 in 65 (7 in 65+), 2 finer (3/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 7541.
NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372

**1928 Peace Dollar, MS65+
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Key**



- 4511 1928 MS65+ PCGS.** The 1928 is the overall key date in the Peace dollar series, coming from a limited mintage of 360,649 pieces. Nonetheless, it is usually accessible in MS65 for a price. This Plus-graded Gem, however, is scarce, and finer examples are rare. Satiny luster exhibits russet-gold toning over well-struck devices and clean fields. A small mark at Liberty's nostril is the only notable pedigree marker. Population: 40 in 65+, 25 finer (1/21).
NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373

**1934 Peace Dollar, MS66+
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 4512 1934 MS66+ PCGS.** The 1934 Peace dollar is one of just four issues in the series with a mintage of less than 1 million coins (954,057 pieces). Examples are plentiful in most grades, but high-end Premium Gems such as this are scarce, and finer pieces are great rarities. Luster is satiny and unabraded, yielding silver-gray and golden hues across each side. Population: 53 in 66+, 8 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 257X, PCGS# 7375

**1934 Peace Dollar, Untoned MS66+
Eight Finer Submissions at PCGS**



- 4513 1934 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** This Premium Gem ranks among the select few Premium Gems that PCGS has deemed worthy of a Plus designation, and only eight submissions are graded higher at that service (3/29). Utterly brilliant, thickly frosted surfaces display remarkable preservation. We can find nothing more than a few small flecks within the eagle's plumage and a reeding mark within the rays above LL.
NGC ID# 257X, PCGS# 7375

**1934-S Peace Dollar, MS63
Scarcest Issue in Mint State**



- 4514 1934-S MS63 PCGS.** The 1934-S is the scarcest Peace dollar in Uncirculated condition. The population mainly occupies the MS62 to MS65 grade range, and finer pieces are conditionally scarce. This Select coin will appeal to many collectors seeking a balance between cost and preservation. The strike is sharp, and frosty luster shows minimal abrasions. The faintest trace of light champagne color warms each side.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS63
Low Mintage Among Peace Dollars



4515 1934-S MS63 PCGS. A pleasing example for the grade, showing light champagne toning over satiny surfaces. No major abrasions are seen despite the grade, and only light handling marks appear to prevent a finer designation. The 1934-S comes from a mintage of little more than 1 million coins and is the scarcest issue overall in Mint State.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS65+
CAC Approved, Scarce Finer



4516 1934-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1934-S is renowned for being the scarcest Peace dollar in Uncirculated condition, although examples only become inherently challenging to locate at the Gem grade level. Finer than this the 1934-S is borderline rare. The present CAC coin displays soft, satiny luster and traces of light golden toning. The strike is sharp, and no major abrasions are seen.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1935 Peace Dollar, MS66+
Appealing Natural Surfaces



4517 1935 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. This final-year issue claims a mintage of 1.5 million coins and is scarcely found in MS66, let alone MS66+ with CAC endorsement. Only four examples are graded finer at PCGS (3/21). Mostly brilliant surfaces show splashes of pale, natural toning on each side. Well-struck and eminently appealing. NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

EISENHOWER DOLLAR

1974 Eisenhower Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified



4518 1974 MS67 NGC. Although one can still go to some banks in small towns and buy loose Eisenhower dollars over the counter, such coins are heavily abraded and show signs of circulation. The time for saving high-grade pieces out of rolls and bags has passed, and the Superb Gem population of certified pieces is starting to take shape. This 1974 coin is a great rarity so fine. NGC lists only two pieces in MS67 and PCGS one, with none finer (3/21). Satiny luster is brilliant and shows only trivial signs of contact beneath a loupe. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is outstanding. An incredible opportunity for the Registry collector. NGC ID# 258D, PCGS# 7415

GOLD DOLLARS

1849 No L Gold Dollar, MS65
Popular First-Year Type Coin



4519 1849 No L MS65 NGC. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth estimate about 1,000 gold dollars were struck without designer Longacre's initial in 1849, the first year of the denomination. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Census: 25 in 65 (1 in 65+★), 20 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# DWRE, PCGS# 7501

1851-C Gold Dollar, MS61
Popular Branch Mint Type Issue



- 4520 1851-C MS61 PCGS. Variety 1.** The Charlotte Mint struck a respectable mintage of 41,267 gold dollars in 1851. As might be expected, the 1851 is a relatively available issue in high grade and a popular choice of branch mint type collectors. This impressive Mint State specimen offers well-detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that are lightly marked for the grade. Population: 24 in 61, 58 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

1852-O Gold Dollar, MS63
Scarce This Well Preserved



- 4521 1852-O MS63 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1852-O gold dollar is scarce in attractive Uncirculated condition, although examples are still collectible. Most New Orleans gold coinage is rare in Mint State. This Select example displays a sharp strike and satiny green-gold luster. Only a few trivial contact marks are seen. Census: 20 in 63 (1 in 63+), 11 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25BT, PCGS# 7520

1855-D Gold Dollar, AU Details
Sole Type Two D-Mint Issue



- 4522 1855-D — Devices Engraved — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Variety 7-I.** Struck from clashed dies with the usual weakness on the 8 in the date. The 1855-D is the only Type Two gold dollar from the Dahlonega Mint. Only 1,811 pieces were struck, making this issue scarce in all grades. The date also seldom comes well detailed, a characteristic that some unfortunate individual found displeasing about the present coin and attempted to “correct” by tooling the devices to add sharpness, particularly the hair curls that cross Liberty’s temple. The coin is otherwise pleasing with bright yellow-gold surfaces.

1856-S Gold Dollar, MS61+
Final Type Two Issue



- 4523 1856-S Type Two MS61+ NGC.** The 1856-S has the distinction of being the only Type Two design struck in this year. Only 24,600 pieces were minted, and it appears most of them entered the channels of commerce and stayed there as Uncirculated examples are seldom seen. This medium golden-yellow example shows the expected softness in the centers, common to the Type Two design. A few wispy marks in the center of the reverse are undistracting. Census: 16 in 61 (1 in 61+), 11 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 7536

1856-S/S Gold Dollar, Bold AU58
FS-501, Repunched Mintmark



- 4524 1856-S/S FS-501 AU58 PCGS.** Boldly repunched mintmark. The final Type Two gold dollar issue and the only one coined at the San Francisco Mint is always popular with collectors, and for good reason. Merely 24,600 coins were struck. Strike definition is outstanding for the type, and the devices show hardly a brush of friction. Orange-gold color and partial mint frost grace each side. Population (all varieties): 35 in 58, 21 finer (3/21). *From The Gibney Family Collection.* PCGS# 145703 Base PCGS# 7536

1856 Gold Dollar, MS66
CAC-Approved Slanted 5 Coin



- 4525 1856 Slanted 5 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The Slanted 5 1856 gold dollar is the more plentiful of the two date logotypes, and examples grading as fine as MS64 are available for type collectors. Nonetheless, Gem representatives are rare, and finer pieces are exceedingly so. This Premium Gem is high-end and CAC endorsed. Frosty wheat-gold luster glistens without abrasion on each side, and the strike is sharp. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 14 in 66 (2 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 25C9, PCGS# 7540

**1856-D Gold Dollar, AU58
Low-Mintage Dahlonega Rarity**



- 4526 1856-D AU58 NGC. Variety 8-K.** The Dahlonega Mint struck only 1,460 gold dollars in 1856, marking one of the lowest mintages of the series for the Georgia branch mint. Doug Winter estimates that only 75 to 100 pieces survive in all grades, which makes this date among the top three or four most elusive D-mint gold dollars overall. Only a handful of pieces are known in Mint State. This near-Mint example is a rarity itself, but it is more accessible than a strictly Uncirculated piece. Luster remains untouched in the protected portions of the fields, illuminating rich orange-gold patina overall. The 5 in the date shows slight strike softness, but the coin is otherwise well defined for the issue. Only minimal abrasions are evident on each side. Census: 15 in 58, 4 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 25CC, PCGS# 7543

**1862 Gold Dollar, MS66
Scarce in High Grade**



- 4527 1862 MS66 PCGS.** Gold dollars from the 1880s are common as fine as MS66, but issues from the Civil War era are seldom seen so well preserved. The 1862 is plentiful grades through MS64 but becomes scarce by MS66, and finer pieces are rare. This coin is well struck and frosty, showing wheat-gold luster that is free of major abrasions. Quite attractive. Population: 41 in 66 (5 in 66+), 10 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25CW, PCGS# 7560

**1880 Gold Dollar, MS67 ★
Only 1,600 Pieces Struck**



- 4528 1880 MS67 ★ NGC.** A full strike, thick mint frost, and smooth orange-gold surfaces deliver the exemplary eye appeal for which NGC has awarded a Star designation. Both the visual quality and technical preservation are terrific. This is one of only 1,600 gold dollars struck in 1880. Census: 64 in 67 (3 in 67+, 6 in 67 ★, 1 in 67+ ★), 28 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

1880 Gold Dollar, MS68
Top-Tier Type Coin



4529 1880 MS68 PCGS. CAC. The 1880 gold dollar had a remarkably low mintage of only 1,600 coins, the second-lowest production figure in the series from the Philadelphia Mint. However, numerous examples were retained by dealers and speculators, with the result that this issue is one of the more easily obtainable dates from this period and is highly popular among type collectors. Almost all known examples are in Mint State, and the majority of these grade in the MS65 to MS67 range. In MS68, this issue finally becomes a condition rarity, and finer pieces are nearly unknown.

This piece is boldly struck, with seemingly flawless preservation. Heavily frosted devices beautifully accent semiprooflike fields, while warm sun-gold patina blankets each side. Population: 30 in 68 (3 in 68+), 1 finer. CAC: 23 in 68, 1 finer (2/21).

Ex: FUN Signature ((Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6830).
NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

1884 Gold Dollar, MS68
Superlative Type Coin



4530 1884 MS68 PCGS. CAC. The 1884 gold dollar, with a mintage of 5,230 business strikes, is relatively easy to locate in Mint State due to the distribution of alleged hoards. Specimens in the lofty grade of MS68, however, are rare. This example displays peach-gold surfaces that are imbued with traces of mint-green. The strike is strong throughout and the frosty design elements are highlighted by partially prooflike fields. Both sides are almost perfectly preserved. Population: 7 in 68 (1 in 68+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 1 finer (2/21).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 3588.
NGC ID# 25DN, PCGS# 7585

1885 Gold Dollar, MS67
Frosty Yellow-Gold Surfaces



4531 1885 MS67 NGC. Brilliant yellow-gold surfaces are frosty and well-preserved with die polish lines visible in the fields. Minor softness occurs on the tip of the headdress and the lower part of the wreath, but the rest of this Superb Gem is well-defined. One of only 11,156 gold dollar circulation strikes produced in 1885. Census: 29 in 67 (4 in 67+, 2 in 67 ★), 7 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25DP, PCGS# 7586

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR

1887 Gold Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Popular Type Coin



4532 1887 PR66 Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. A generous mintage of 1,043 proof gold dollars was accomplished in 1887, with the increased demand for the issue coming from jewelers, rather than collectors. Two die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the JD-1 variety, with a die lump behind Liberty's eye and the 7 in the date centered under the A in DOLLAR. The JD-1 dies were only used to strike proofs, but the JD-2 dies were also used to strike the 7,500 business-strike gold dollars that year. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of JD-1 at 125-200 examples in all grades.

This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp design elements and deeply mirrored fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. The lemon-yellow surfaces are virtually flawless and eye appeal is terrific. Census: 12 in 66 Cameo, 5 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 25EX, PCGS# 87637

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1807 Two and a Half, BD-1
XF Sharpness



4533 1807 BD-1, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b without the often-seen crack atop ERTY. BD-1 is the sole die pair for 1807, the final year of the Capped Head Right design. Only 6,812 pieces were struck, and survivors are popular as type representatives. The present moderately circulated example has a rim knock at 1 o'clock, and the edge is disrupted near 12 o'clock. The fields display myriad minute marks, but the wings are nicely detailed, and the butter-gold color is consistent.

1833 Quarter Eagle, AU Details
BD-1, Rare Low-Mintage Date



4534 1833 BD-1, R.5 — Rim Filing — NGC Details. AU. 1833 was another rare date in the Capped Head Left two and a half series. The mintage was only 4,160 pieces, and most of that production was soon melted. This partly lustrous example exhibits impressive eye appeal given its NGC designation, since the rim filing is unobtrusive. The centers display moderate incompleteness of strike, while peripheral elements are generally sharp. A good value given the market premium bestowed to numerically graded pieces.

1833 BD-1 Two and a Half, AU53
Challenging Early Gold Type



- 4535** 1833 BD-1, R.5, AU53 PCGS. Reduced diameter Capped Head Left quarter eagles were struck each year between 1829 and 1834. The first five issues are rare, while the final-year 1834 is very rare. The 1833 has a mintage of only 4,160 pieces, delivered by a single die pair. The 33 in the date is lightly repunched. The reverse die was used in prior years of the type, and is distinctive for its repunched U in UNITED, and a widely spaced STAT in STATES. This caramel-gold representative is housed in a green label holder. Marks are few, though we note a tick on the cheekbone, and a narrow impression on the obverse rim at 3 o'clock. The centers show moderate blending of impression usual for the date.
Ex: Exclusively Internet Auction #24024 (Heritage, 2/2004), lot 13334.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
 PCGS# 45527 Base PCGS# 7673

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

1834 Classic Quarter Eagle, MS64
Large Head, Wide AM, HM-2



- 4536** 1834 Large Head, HM-2, R.3, MS64 NGC. The indentation in the curls at the back of the head identifies the Large Head obverse, which is paired here with the Wide AM reverse to form the HM-2 variety. The obverse was used with three different reverse dies in 1834. This spectacular Choice example is sharply struck throughout, with well-preserved canary yellow surfaces and outstanding eye appeal. Census: 45 in 64 (7 in 64★), 17 finer (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
 PCGS# 764688 Base PCGS# 7692

1836 Quarter Eagle, MS61
Block 8, Large Head, HM-1



- 4537** 1836 Block 8, HM-1, R.3, MS61 NGC. Assistant Engraver Christian Gobrecht tinkered with the half eagle portrait throughout 1836. The Haynor reference lists four head designs: Large Head, Proof Head, Head of 1835, and Head of 1837. The Large Head is represented only by HM-1, and is scarcer than the Heads of 1835 and 1837. This apricot-gold representative has a good strike and ample luster. Marks are relatively few, though we note moderate contact near the first A in AMERICA.
 PCGS# 764705 Base PCGS# 97694

1837 Two and a Half, MS63
HM-1, Conditionally Rare Date



- 4538** 1837 HM-1, R.3, MS63 PCGS. HM-1 is the only collectible die marriage of 1837 quarter eagles. HM-3 is proof only, and HM-2 is also a great rarity. The 1837 has a mintage of 45,080 pieces, and follows the rule for Philadelphia issues that the even dates are generally more available than the odd dates. The present lustrous example displays lightly marked sun-gold surfaces. The strike is shy of complete at the centers, but bold throughout the borders. Population: 7 in 63, 4 finer (3/21).
From The Gibney Family Collection.
 PCGS# 764774 Base PCGS# 7695

1839-C HM-1 Quarter Eagle, AU50
Popular Southern Issue



- 4539** 1839-C HM-1, High R.3, AU50 NGC. This is the more frequently encountered of the three varieties, identified by the C mintmark over 83. About 325 1839-C quarter eagles are believed known. This AU Charlotte quarter eagle from a mintage of 18,140 pieces is struck from a late state of the dies with heavy cracks on each side. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit minor abrasions and a brush of high-point rub.
NGC ID# 25G4, PCGS# 764797 Base PCGS# 7699

1839-O Classic Head Quarter Eagle
HM-1, AU53



- 4540** 1839-O HM-1, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Wide Fraction. An important early New Orleans issue, the only O-mint coin in the Classic Head type. This About Uncirculated piece displays deep original "crust," with rich bronze-gold and coppery-orange hues across lightly marked surfaces. Detail is sharp and shows little wear.
PCGS# 765181 Base PCGS# 7701

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1842 Two and a Half, AU50
Low-Mintage Early Liberty Head Issue



- 4541** 1842 AU50 PCGS. The 1842 quarter eagle comes from a small 2,823-coin mintage and is scarce in all grades. PCGS estimates only 50 to 60 pieces survive in all grades. Uncirculated coins are prohibitively rare. This AU piece displays strong detail and natural honey-gold surfaces with light wear. Scattered abrasions are not bothersome. An excellent collector-grade example. Population: 3 in 50, 13 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25GG, PCGS# 7723

1845-O Quarter Eagle, Choice AU
Rarest New Orleans Issue in the Series
Appealing Rich Orange-Gold Color



- 4542** 1845-O AU55 PCGS. CAC. **Variety 1.** The 1845-O is the rarest quarter eagle struck at the New Orleans Mint. According to Doug Winter, the production was not delivered until January 22, 1846, constituting 4,000 coins. Of those, only 70 or 80 are thought to survive, with just three known in Mint State.

This Choice AU representative exhibits eye-appealing rich orange gold color with considerable mint luster shining from the recessed areas. Strike definition is typical; the obverse is stronger than the reverse, with softness on the legs and wing tips. A few hairlines and other small marks are trivial. Population: 4 in 55, 7 finer. CAC: 5 in 55, 7 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 25GY, PCGS# 7739

**1846-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
High-Grade Dahlonega Coin**



- 4543 1846-D AU58 NGC. Variety 8-M.** The tip of the fraction bar points to the upright of the D mintmark on this scarce variety. The Dahlonega Mint manufactured 19,303 quarter eagles in 1846. This is one of an estimated 350 or so survivors, per Doug Winter. Orange-gold luster shines around the devices of this near-Mint example. A few small ticks and minor central softness are expected, while the stars are impressively sharp. Census: 41 in 58, 16 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25H3, PCGS# 7742

**1854-O Two and a Half, MS62+
Seldom Encountered in Mint Condition**



- 4544 1854-O MS62+ PCGS. Variety 2.** Areas of die clashing and several die cracks visit the obverse, which is boldly struck regardless of those factors. The reverse strike is soft at the eagle's legs and talons. The date is well-struck — not always the case among the eight die pairs we have identified for this New Orleans quarter eagle. The 153,000-piece mintage circulated widely throughout the South and along river trade routes. Mint State examples are accordingly rare. Population: 3 in 62+, 6 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25J2, PCGS# 7772

**1857-D Quarter Eagle, AU53
Sharp Strike, Good Color
Ideal Dahlonega Type Coin**



- 4545 1857-D AU53 NGC. Variety 21-N.** The Dahlonega Mint was not known for well-made quarter eagles from the mid-1850s, although the 1857-D is sharper than most D-mint dates from the decade. The mintages were small and survivors are few. Just 2,364 pieces were struck in 1857, making the 1857-D a scarce coin in all grades. This About Uncirculated example shows a moderate number of light abrasions but no distracting marks. An angled rim cut above star 11 is small and unobtrusive. Lovely straw-gold color and a sharp strike remain intact. Census: 5 in 53, 54 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25JD, PCGS# 7783

**1857-O Two and a Half, MS62+
Elusive Issue at This Grade**



- 4546 1857-O MS62+ NGC. Variety 1.** As the final Liberty Head quarter eagle struck at the New Orleans Mint, the 1857-O was a heavily circulated gold issue. The mintage was 34,000 pieces, yet collectors were few and far between. Fewer still had any interest in mintmarks, or that the date was the last of its kind from the Southern mint. This is a high-end MS62 coin with the occasional tiny mark, but no heavy abrasions. The eagle's lower extremities show only minor weakness — a characteristic usually seen on O-mint quarter eagles. Census: 11 in 62 (3 in 62+), 8 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25JE, PCGS# 7784

**1876-S Quarter Eagle, MS62
5,000 Coins Minted**



- 4547 1876-S MS62 PCGS. CAC.** The 1876-S Liberty quarter eagle is a challenging issue with a paltry mintage of just 5,000 pieces. This attractive MS62 example displays lustrous yellow and rose-gold surfaces with well-detailed devices and a horizontal die defect on Liberty's jaw. Population: 12 in 62 (1 in 62+), 5 finer. CAC: 3 in 62, 1 finer (3/21).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 6400.
NGC ID# 25KV, PCGS# 7825

**1883 Quarter Eagle, MS60 Prooflike
Low-Mintage Rarity**



- 4548 1883 MS60 Prooflike NGC.** The low mintage of just 1,920 pieces is one of four sub-2000 quarter eagle mintages from the early-to-mid 1880s. With such a small mintage, all 1883 quarter eagles were "early" strikes, and most have reflective surfaces as a result. This Mint State example earns NGC's Prooflike designation. The 1883 is scarce in all grades, but especially elusive in Mint State. The glittering, rich-gold coin surfaces show scattered small marks and a nick on the chin, yet the strike is sharp and finer examples are seldom seen. Census: 3 in 60 Prooflike, 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25L7, PCGS# 77835

**1891 Quarter Eagle, Luminous Gem
FS-801, Doubled Die Reverse**



- 4549** 1891 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS65 NGC. All 1891 Liberty Head quarter eagles (10,960 coins) were struck from this dramatic doubled die reverse. Luminous peach-gold surfaces are clean and frosty. Fully struck from the rims to the centers. Ticks are virtually unseen without magnification. Census: 9 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 145709 Base PCGS# 7843

**1905 Quarter Eagle, MS67
High-End and Endorsed by CAC**



- 4550** 1905 MS67 PCGS. CAC. This is just about as pleasing a 1905 Liberty Head quarter eagle as one could reasonably expect to find. Rich orange-gold color, frosty mint luster, a sharp strike, and smooth fields are among its attributes. Great eye appeal is another. The PCGS *Population Report* lists five numerically finer grading events (3/21). NGC ID# 25LW, PCGS# 7857

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

**1896 Quarter Eagle, PR61 Cameo
132 Pieces Struck**



- 4551** 1896 PR61 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.4. A fairly generous mintage of 132 proof Liberty quarter eagles was accomplished in 1896 and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 65-80 examples in all grades. This impressive PR61 example displays sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective fields. The orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. Population: 3 in 61 Cameo, 3 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 288K, PCGS# 87922

**1899 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Ultra Cameo
A Well-Produced 19th Century Issue**



- 4552** 1899 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1. One die pair was used to strike the 150 proof quarter eagles in 1899. Of that number, it is reliably estimated (by John Dannreuther) that today 90 to 110 examples may exist in all grades. This is a substantial percentage of the mintage, and examples are always eagerly sought because of their 19th century date. The population data indicates 1899 was a date that was still at the apex of contrasted proof production. NGC indicates eight other pieces have been certified in PR65 Ultra Cameo with another 30 finer (3/21), minus resubmissions, of course. This is an impressive piece of proof gold. The fields show illimitable depth of mirrored reflectivity, which sets up the "black" background for the heavily frosted devices. Fully struck in all areas.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 288N, PCGS# 97925

1901 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Ultra Cameo
High-End Coronet Type Coin



4553 1901 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.4. About 130 to 170 of the 223 quarter eagle proof coins struck in 1901 are believed to survive. This spectacular PR64 example with Ultra Cameo contrast is deep orange-gold with profoundly glassy and reflective fields set against fully frosted devices. A great candidate to serve as a Coronet quarter eagle proof type coin. Census: 12 in 64 Ultra Cameo (1 in 64+), 30 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 288R, PCGS# 97927

1903 Quarter Eagle, PR66
Rarely Seen So Well Preserved



4554 1903 PR66 NGC. Proof quarter eagle coinage in 1903 amounted to 197 pieces, struck in quarterly deliveries with 96 pieces in March, 22 in June, 27 in September, and 52 in December. Two die pairs were employed, differentiated by date placement on the obverse. JD-1 is the more plentiful of the two, with an estimated 80 to 100 pieces known to survive, according to John Dannreuther in his proof gold volume of *United States Proof Coins*.

This Premium Gem proof is significantly finer than the typical 1903 survivor. Most collectors seeking this issue will encounter only coins in the PR62 to PR64 range, with a few PR65s occasionally seen. Pieces grading finer than PR65 have comprised only about 15% of the 1903 proof quarter eagles that we have handled, including duplicate appearances by individual specimens. This coin displays a full strike and beautifully preserved yellow-gold mirrors, with satiny luster over the devices. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 12 in 66 (2 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 6 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 288T, PCGS# 7929

**1905 Quarter Eagle, PR65
Splendid Reddish-Gold Color**



4555 1905 PR65 NGC. Few 1905 proof quarter eagles display any meaningful degree of cameo contrast. Rather, their beauty relies on attractive coloration and deep reflectivity. Both are clearly on display throughout each side of this Gem proof example. As expected, the strike is razor sharp, although it is the coin's rich red accents that set it apart. The 1905 reports a 144-piece proof mintage that is slightly lower than that of the surrounding quarter eagle dates, but not enough to impact the comparative availability of survivors. Nearly half the 1905 proof mintage survives in Gem or finer condition, according to the combined population reports for PCGS and NGC. In terms of aesthetic appeal and technical quality, this PR65 seemingly exceeds its numeric grade. We expect spirited bidding when this sharp proof crosses the block.
NGC ID# 288V, PCGS# 7931

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

**1908 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65
Excellent First-Year Type Coin**



4556 1908 MS65 NGC. From a substantial mintage of 564,821 pieces, the 1908 Indian quarter eagle was widely saved for its novelty value and is a favorite choice with first-year type collectors. This spectacular Gem is sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the eagle's shoulder. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing.
NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

**1908 Indian Two and a Half, MS66
First-Year Type Coin**



4557 1908 MS66 NGC. The 1908 Indian quarter eagle is the ideal candidate for type purposes. It represents the first year of coinage for the series, and it was widely saved as a novelty at the time of issue, making high grade examples such as this available to collectors. Satiny straw-gold luster complements a bold strike and clean fields. The only discernible surface contact is on the Indian chief's cheek, but it is minor. Census: 74 in 66 (2 in 66+), 4 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

**1909 Indian Head Quarter Eagle
A Luminous Gem Type Coin**



4558 1909 MS65 NGC. There is a certain amount of charm associated with a Gem Indian quarter eagle, particularly prairie-gold pieces such as this that shimmer in the fields and have tinges of red and green in the patina. Under a loupe, the design elements appear sharp and the preservation is outstanding. The 1909 is occasionally available in this grade, but NGC lists only 29 finer pieces (2/18).
NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

**1911-D Two and a Half, AU55
Collector-Grade Key Date**



- 4559** 1911-D AU55 NGC. Natural honey-gold surfaces show light wear but retain all major design details clearly. An exception might be the mintmark, which is worn weak, though still discernible. Scattered light abrasions accompany the grade. The 1911-D quarter eagle is actively traded, although the popularity of the Indian quarter eagle series with date and mintmark collectors keeps demand for this key Denver issue high.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, AU58
Clear Mintmark**



- 4560** 1911-D AU58 NGC. Satiny bronze-gold surfaces display elements of luster in the protected recesses of the devices, while the fields show light wear and handling marks. The mintmark remains sharp despite the stint in circulation. The 1911-D Indian quarter eagle is the key date in the series, boasting a mintage of only 55,680 pieces.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, AU58
Strong D Mintmark**



- 4561** 1911-D AU58 PCGS. Strong D. The 1911-D Indian quarter eagle is the acknowledged key to the series, due to its low mintage of 55,680 pieces. This attractive near-Mint specimen shows just a trace of wear on the well-detailed design elements and the D mintmark is quite bold. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and the original mint luster is only slightly dimmed.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 3816.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
Attractive Original Coloration**



- 4562** 1911-D AU58 NGC. High-end AU examples of this Denver key are elusive with natural patina, many having been dipped in an attempt to secure a Mint State grade from the services. This near-Mint example displays satiny olive-gold surfaces with hints of original luster in the recesses. Only minor abrasions are evident. The mintmark shows slight wear but is yet well defined.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS60
Unchallenged Key to the Series**



- 4563** 1911-D MS60 ANACS. The headdress, eagle, and all-important mintmark are strongly defined on this bright Uncirculated two and a half dollar gold piece. Of the small marks on each side, only one in front of the Indian's nose and another in the field left of the eagle merit mention. The 1911-D is the unchallenged key to the Pratt quarter eagle series with a mintage of 55,680 coins. Housed in a small sized holder.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS61
Strongly Struck**



- 4564** 1911-D MS61 NGC. The headdress and eagle's feathers are strong on this Uncirculated 1911-D quarter eagle, and the mintmark is clear. Both sides feature light orange-gold color overall with reddish accents within the sunken areas. The usual fin of metal appears around sections of the rim.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS61
Strong D**



4565 1911-D MS61 PCGS. Strong D. The 1911-D Indian quarter eagle is the low-mintage key to the series. This attractive Mint State specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and a bold mintmark. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show the minimum number of minor contact marks for the grade, with vibrant mint luster throughout. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Two and a Half, MS63
Strong D, Well Defined**



4566 1911-D MS63 NGC. Long-standing diagnostics of the 1911-D quarter eagle include a sharp wire rim along the right obverse border, a feature which this Select example proudly displays. The mintmark is sharp bold. Honey-gold luster shows minimal marks and pleasantly illuminates the devices. It is neither frosty nor satiny, but instead shows the finely granular texture characteristic of this Denver key. NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS63
Bold Strike**



4567 1911-D MS63 NGC. No other Pratt quarter eagle challenges the series-key status of the 1911-D, with its 55,680-coin mintage. The headdress and eagle feathers are strongly defined on this Select Uncirculated specimen, and so is the D mintmark. Orange-gold surfaces are minimally abraded. A great example of this popular Denver issue.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS64
Razor-Sharp Mintmark, Denver Key**



4568 1911-D MS64 NGC. Certain 20th century issues are iconic, not just in their respective series but in all of U.S. coinage. The 1911-D quarter eagle is absolutely one of them. Boasting the single lowest mintage among Bela Lyon Pratt quarter eagles with just 55,680 pieces struck, no other Indian Head two and a half dollar holds a candle to this Denver product. The coin offered here is a razor-sharp near-Gem with satiny mint luster. Honey-gold surfaces are smooth with a diagnostic fin of raised metal around areas of the border. The mintmark is fully defined despite there being no mention of it on the NGC insert.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1912 Quarter Eagle, MS64+
Choice for the Grade**



4569 1912 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. This Choice Mint State 1912 Indian quarter eagle exhibits soft orange-gold luster and scattered surface marks that are minimal for the grade. So close to Gem, this example is one of only 60 pieces graded MS64+ (3/21).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 5240.
NGC ID# 2896, PCGS# 7944

**1913 Quarter Eagle, MS65+
Rare in Higher Grades**



- 4570 1913 MS65+ PCGS.** The plentiful 1913 quarter eagle can be found without issue through MS63 and MS65. It becomes scarce in MS65, and a little more than a dozen pieces are certified finer at both services combined. Shimmering mint frost shines from light yellow-gold surfaces. Full detail appears on the eagle's shoulder tip, while the lower headdress feather is trivially soft. The NGC Census lists five finer submissions (2/21).
NGC ID# 2897, PCGS# 7945

**1914 Quarter Eagle, MS63
Rose and Green-Gold Color**



- 4571 1914 MS63 NGC.** This Philadelphia issue trails the 1911-D as the second most challenging issue in the series. Only 240,000 coins were struck. Central design definition is strong on this Select Uncirculated example. Delicate accents of rose and green-gold color each side, delivering lovely eye appeal.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946

**1914 Two and a Half Dollar, MS64
Scarce in Higher Grades**



- 4572 1914 MS64 PCGS.** Only 240,000 quarter eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1914. That total stands as the second lowest in the series behind the 1911-D. Examples can generally be found through MS63, but near-Gems are slightly more challenging and anything finer is downright scarce. This coin is well-struck and softly frosted with delightful yellow-gold color. Two small ticks on the cheek likely prevent an even higher grade.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946

**1914 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS64+
Elusive Issue in Finer Grades**



- 4573 1914 MS64+ PCGS.** The 1914 Indian quarter eagle claims a mintage of 240,000 pieces, the second-lowest production total of the series. Nice MS64 specimens can be found with a little patience, but finer examples are very scarce. This attractive Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 69 numerically finer examples (2/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 3819.
NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946

**1914-D Two and a Half, MS64
CAC, Vibrant Mint Luster**



- 4574 1914-D MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Vibrant, frosty luster gives this near-Gem 1914-D quarter eagle excellent visual appeal for the grade, with only a few light abrasions discernible in the fields. CAC likes the coin, and 1914-D quarter eagles in this grade that recognition are scarce. Slight strike weakness is noted on the lower headdress feathers. The 1914-D is a condition key in the series at the Gem grade level.
NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947

**1914-D Quarter Eagle, MS64+
Beautiful Reddish-Gold Color**



- 4575 1914-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1914-D is a scarce issue in high grades, rivaled only by the 1914 Philadelphia issue, though the 1911-D is the singular key in the series. This is a radiant example with bright mint frost that has taken on light reddish patina over each side. There are no obvious or mentionable abrasions on either side of this high-end piece.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 4486.
NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947

**1914-D Two and a Half, MS65
Housed in a Green Label Holder
A Major Condition Rarity**



- 4576 1914-D MS65 PCGS.** The 1914-D is one of the three rarest dates in the Indian quarter eagle series in Gem condition, and only one coin is reported finer. A number of MS64 coins have been upgraded to the MS65 level in recent years as grading standards have evolved, and it was not so long ago when this issue was decidedly rare this fine. The present coin is of that early era, being housed in a green label PCGS holder. The coin is sharply struck and lustrous, yielding rich orange-gold and rose-lilac hues across the attractive surfaces. Only a few trivial field grazes prevent a finer numeric classification, and eye appeal is exceptional for the issue. Population: 56 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947

**1915 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65
Rare Any Finer**



- 4577 1915 MS65 NGC.** From a substantial mintage of 606,000 pieces, the 1915 Indian quarter eagle is an available issue through the MS65 grade level, but finer coins are decidedly rare. This attractive Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC has graded 12 numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 289A, PCGS# 7948

**1929 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65
Popular Final-Date Type Coin**



- 4578 1929 MS65 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint produced quarter eagles for the last time in 1929 when a substantial mintage of 532,000 pieces was struck. The issue is relatively available in grades up to the MS65 level, but finer coins are prime condition rarities. This delightful Gem displays well-detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. NGC has graded six numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 289F, PCGS# 7953

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLE

1909 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR63
Satin Finish



4579 1909 PR63 NGC. CAC. JD-1, High R.4. Because the sandblast finish was so unpopular with collectors in 1908, the Mint switched to a satin finish for proof gold in 1909. Unfortunately, the new finish was equally unpopular. Proof mintage of quarter eagles declined sharply, to 139 pieces, with the coins delivered in quarterly batches of 48, 18, 12, and 61 coins. Mint records indicate only 78 examples were distributed to collectors. The rest were either melted for recoinage or simply released into circulation. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 50-60 examples in all grades.

The present coin is an attractive Select proof, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing, with only minor signs of contact. Census: 8 in 63, 36 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 7 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 289H, PCGS# 7958

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1854-O Three Dollar Gold, AU58
Only O-Mint Three



4580 1854-O AU58 PCGS. Variety 2. The three dollar denomination was introduced in 1854 and the New Orleans Mint struck a small mintage of 24,000 pieces. A single die pair was used to strike the coins, but two distinct die states are known. This coin represents the heavily lapped reverse Variety 2. No three dollar coins were struck at the New Orleans facility after 1854 and the issue is rare in Mint State grades today. This attractive near-Mint example displays just a trace of friction on the devices, but the reverse shows the typical loss of detail on the date and ribbon bow, due to lapping. The lustrous yellow and greenish-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and show traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. Population: 29 in 58, 3 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

**1865 Three Dollar, AU Details
Seldom Offered, Only 1,140 Coins Struck**



4581 1865 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The 1865 claims a minuscule mintage of 1,140 coins. That total ranks among the lowest across all U.S. series, not just this one. This well-detailed AU example exhibits partial reflectivity around the devices. The exposed areas are subdued and hairlined from cleaning. However, the 1865 is seldom offered in any grade.

**1882 Three Dollar, MS61
Low-Mintage Issue**



4582 1882 MS61 NGC. The 1882 is among the ultra-low-mintage dates of the series-end decade, boasting a production of only 1,500 coins. This issue is collectible due to it being saved at the time of release, but the low mintage continues to entice collectors of this series. The present coin displays a bold strike and semiprooflike fields, with only light handling marks and hairlines that limit the grade. NGC ID# 25N5, PCGS# 8004

**1888 Three Dollar Gold, MS64
Attractive, Frosty Luster**



4583 1888 MS64 PCGS. Mellow orange-gold luster glistens over the frosty surfaces of this near-Gem 1888 three dollar gold piece. The wreath bow exhibits the usual softness, but the coin is otherwise well struck. Although only 5,000 pieces were struck, the 1888 is collectible today and suitable as a low-mintage type coin. NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010

EARLY HALF EAGLES

**1802/1 BD-8 Half Eagle, MS62
Second Overdate Die**



4584 1802/1 BD-8, R.4, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. Two dies prepared for an 1801 half eagle coinage were never used as the denomination was not produced that year. Both dies were overdated, the first die with the 1 centered below the 2, and the second die with the 1 left of center. There are no known 1802 half eagles with a normal date. This is the second die and is paired here with a reverse die that has a crack through UNI. Minor clash marks appear on both sides. Scattered marks are apparent on the brilliant yellow surfaces of this lovely Mint State half eagle. PCGS# 519889 Base PCGS# 8083

1805 Five Dollar, MS62
Rare BD-3 Variety



4585 1805 BD-3, High R.5, MS62 NGC. Wide Date. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/e with delicate peripheral obverse die cracks. The lower reverse exhibits prominent clash mark. John Dannreuther estimates only 35 to 45 survivors for the rare BD-3 variety. The Close Date varieties BD-1 and BD-2 are more available. The present BD-3 example displays mint-made adjustment marks on the upper reverse, but post-strike contact is limited to the occasional tick. The apricot-gold surfaces are pleasing, and luster illuminates the portrait and eagle. Most BD-3 survivors are circulated or have problems. A perusal of our auction archives failed to find a finer-graded specimen. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

PCGS# 45617 Base PCGS# 8088

1807 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle, AU58
Sharp BD-8, Lemon-Gold Example



4586 1807 Bust Left, BD-8, R.2, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther die state d/b. Only a hint of wear is seen on the eagle's brow and left (facing) wingtop. The attractive, lemon-gold surfaces are otherwise bright and lustrous, with richly frosted fields and devices. Brief areas of die clashing join a weak die crack from star 13 to Liberty's hair. Just two die marriages exist for the inaugural Capped Bust Left half eagle design, signified by the John Reich omnipresent notch at star 13's outer point. This BD-8 variety is by far the most available die pair from a total mintage of 51,605 pieces.

NGC ID# CKLH, PCGS# 507607 Base PCGS# 8101

1807 Bust Left Five Dollar, MS62
BD-8, Popular Early Gold Type Coin



4587 1807 Bust Left, BD-8, R.2, MS62 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b, clashed as usual. John Reich's aesthetically appealing Capped Bust series spans from 1807 to 1812, and although a complete die variety set is unobtainable, all six dates are collectible. This first-year apricot-gold example displays satiny luster and is without any individually relevant marks. The strike is bold throughout, and the eye appeal is compelling. Star 13 displays a small notch on the outer star point, regarded as Reich's secret signature. The location of the 5 in 5D, relative to the feather, distinguishes BD-8 from the alternative BD-7. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# CKLH, PCGS# 507607 Base PCGS# 8101

1808 BD-4 Half Eagle, Unc Details
Wide 5D Reverse



4588 1808 Wide 5D, BD-4, High R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Graffiti beneath the scroll on the reverse has been partially diminished through smoothing and tooling on this sharply defined and otherwise Mint State example of the Capped Bust type. Both sides have excellent luster on pleasing light yellow-gold surfaces.

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

1851-O Half Eagle, MS62
Tied for Finest at NGC



4589 1851-O MS62 NGC. Variety 1. The peak of the first 1 in the date is repunched, and the mintmark is closer to the denomination than it is to the tip of the feather. Half eagle production at the New Orleans Mint was halted between 1848 and 1850, resuming in 1851 with a mintage of 41,000 coins. Doug Winter describes the availability of the 1851-O as comparable to the 1846-O. About 125 to 150 pieces are believed extant, mostly in VF to XF condition. He estimates fewer than 10 examples survive in Mint State.

Although typically defined with central softness — this tends to be the worst-struck New Orleans half eagle for the decade — the borders, stars, legends, feather tips, and olive leaves exhibit sharp detail. Warm orange and green-gold surfaces radiate shimmering satin mint luster and showcase minor field chatter that limits the grade, but not the eye appeal. A Registry-worthy representative. Census: 2 in 62, 0 finer (2/21).

From The Steve Studer Collection, Part 3.

NGC ID# 25U9, PCGS# 8249

**1852-C Five Dollar, AU55+
Attractive Original Surfaces**



- 4590 1852-C AU55+ PCGS. Variety 1**, as usual for the 1852-C five dollar. This Charlotte issue boasts a fairly substantial mintage for the issue of 72,574 pieces, although high-grade examples are nonetheless challenging to acquire with original color. This Choice AU coin retains elements of luster in the protected areas and has pleasing olive-gold patina. The Plus designation sets this piece apart from its peers. Population: 18 in 55 (1 in 55+), 42 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25UB, PCGS# 8251

**1852-C Five Dollar, MS62
Sharp and Semiprooflike**



- 4591 1852-C MS62 NGC. Variety 2**. The date is slightly lower and further left compared to Variety 1, which is the usual obverse. Both sides of this Uncirculated Charlotte half eagle are flashy and semiprooflike with glassy fields and fully struck relief elements. Quality is extraordinary. This would make an ideal Southern gold type coin. Census: 9 in 62, 18 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25UB, PCGS# 8251

**1852-D Half Eagle, AU58+
Ex: S.S. Central America**



- 4592 1852-D S.S. Central America #2 (with Pinch) AU58+ PCGS. Variety 32-V. Ex: S.S. Central America**. The 2 in the date is distant from Liberty's bust. This is the finest of three 1852-D half eagles recovered from the wreckage of the S.S. Central America in 2014. The coin is typically struck on a rough planchet. However, yellow-gold surfaces are practically unworn. Only nine 1852-D half eagles are graded finer at PCGS (3/21). *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* PCGS# 672860 Base PCGS# 8252

**1854-C Half Eagle, AU53
Scarce North Carolina Issue**



- 4593 1854-C Weak C AU53 NGC. Variety 2**. The C is weak but visible on this Charlotte Mint half eagle. In all, only 140 to 170 of the 39,283 1854-C five dollar dollar gold pieces struck are believed to survive. Orange-gold surfaces show typical strike detail and light hairlines, but the overall impression is nearly as bold as one could hope to find. Census (for the variety) 5 in 53, 14 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25UJ, PCGS# 98257 Base PCGS# 8257

**1856-O Half Eagle, AU55
Sharp Central Definition**



- 4594 1856-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2**. Central design definition is tack-sharp for a lightly circulated New Orleans half eagle. The curls, bun, feathers, fletchings, and olive leaves are crisp. Yellow-gold surfaces feature mint luster that shines from the design recesses. Moderately abraded, as expected, but decidedly above average. Census: 8 in 55, 8 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25UY, PCGS# 8269

**1856-O Half Eagle, AU58
Strong Strike, Finest with CAC Approval**



4595 1856-O AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2. This date-mintmark combination is famous by association; the ultra-rare 1856-O double eagle is one of the most challenging rarities in its series. Half eagles struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1856 are slightly less well known, but only 10,000 pieces were produced and just about 100 coins are thought to survive. This boldly struck AU58 example is nearly unworn with glimmers of luster around the borders. Bright green-gold surfaces exhibit scattered marks and a few small digs, but overall quality is well above average. Population: 6 in 58, 3 finer. CAC: 1 in 58, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 25UY, PCGS# 8269

**1857-D Five Dollar, AU55
About 200 Pieces Survive**



4596 1857-D AU55 NGC. Variety 41-HH. The date is further right than on the other variety for the year. Reddish accents surround the devices on this bright orange-gold D-mint half eagle. Both sides show good detail with high-point rub and myriad abrasions throughout. From a mintage of 17,046 coins, of which about 200 pieces survive. Census: 20 in 55, 37 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25V4, PCGS# 8273

**1860-D Half Eagle, AU55
Medium D Mintmark**



4597 1860-D Medium D AU55 NGC. Variety 46-GG, the usual Medium D reverse. Hints of luster remain in the protected portions of the fields, complementing the absence of significant wear. Scattered abrasions are mainly light. The eagle's neck shows the typical strike softness, but this piece is otherwise well defined and pleasing. Census: 17 in 55, 49 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25VH, PCGS# 8286

**1861-C Half Eagle, AU Details
Popular Final-Year Charlotte Issue**



4598 1861-C — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The 1861-C famously serves as one of the final issues from the Charlotte Mint and the last half eagle produced at that facility. Only 6,879 pieces were struck, of which possibly 150 to 175 examples are thought to exist. This AU survivor is strongly defined, but the surfaces have been treated to minimize the heavy abrasions commonly found on 1861-C fives. This remains a nicely detailed example of this ever-popular North Carolina branch mint issue.

**1866 Motto Five Dollar, AU58+
Nearly Full Mint State
Scarce in All Grades**



4599 1866 AU58+ PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint struck only 6,700 half eagles in 1866, all of the With Motto type. The issue is slightly scarcer than the San Francisco coin of the same date and type. PCGS estimates fewer than 100 coins survive in all grades. This piece is the only coin in AU58 with a Plus designation at PCGS. Satiny, lustrous fields display original honey-gold patina, and the devices are sharp with little evidence of high point friction. A few small marks are not obtrusive. Population: 7 in 58 (1 in 58+), 4 finer. CAC: 4 in 58, 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25VZ, PCGS# 8311

**1872-CC Five Dollar, AU Details
Scarce in All Grades**



- 4600 1872-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1-A.** The mintmark is high on this rare variety of the 1872-CC half eagle, which claims a total mintage of 16,980 coins. Only 70 to 80 coins are believed extant, accounting for the issue's scarcity in all grades. This AU Details example is bright from cleaning, but definition remains strong. There are a couple of scratches in the left obverse field.

**1878-CC Five Dollar, Choice VF
Extremely Rare Medal Turn Example**



- 4601 1878-CC — Medallion Alignment — VF35 NGC. Variety 1-A.** Just 9,054 half eagles were coined at Carson City during 1878. David Akers considered the '78-CC (in terms of auction appearances) to be the rarest CC-mint half eagle, while Doug Winter ranks it as third-rarest. Only a single Mint State example has been certified. Winter estimates just 45 to 55 survivors in all grades. Nearly all exhibit coin turn, as expected, and we could find only one other piece (lot 7507 in our November 2003 New York Signature) with medal turn. That coin was also graded VF35. The present mint error offers minimally marked caramel-gold surfaces. Wear is apparent on the eagle's neck and right (facing) wing, but traces of luster persist in design crevices.
From The Selman Family Collection.

**1880-CC Five Dollar, AU55+
Only Plus-Graded Piece at This Level**



- 4602 1880-CC AU55+ PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The Carson City Mint struck only 51,017 half eagles in 1880, and the coins circulated extensively. There was no real numismatic interest in Carson City gold during the 1870s and 1880s, especially in the Nevada territory where the coins served in commerce. High-grade survivors of this issue are rare. This Choice AU coin stands apart from its peers with a Plus designation. Original honey-gold surfaces display satiny luster in the fields and sharp detail on the devices. Eye appeal is pleasing. Population: 54 in 55 (1 in 55+), 53 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25XB, PCGS# 8352

**1880-S Half Eagle, MS63 Prooflike
Flashy, Contrasted Example**



- 4603 1880-S MS63 Prooflike NGC.** The vast majority of Prooflike 1880-S half eagles at NGC are in MS61 and MS62. This Select example enjoys razor-sharp design definition and rich orange-gold color. Two slender scratches in the left reverse field are the only ones that deserve attention. Census: 7 in 63 Prooflike, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25XC, PCGS# 78353

1881 Half Eagle, MS66
Among the Finest at PCGS



- 4604 1881 MS66 PCGS.** The 1881 is nearly as available as its massive production of 5.7 million coins suggests. The issue has an average certified grade that falls between MS61 and MS62, and thousands of examples are accessible in MS63. Collectors will have little trouble locating a Choice Uncirculated coin, though MS64 survivors are considerably more elusive than lower-grade pieces. Gem condition is where the 1881 becomes scarce, and it is downright rare in this grade. Only four submissions have achieved a Premium Gem assessment at PCGS, including one with a Plus designation, and none are finer at that service (3/21). This is a near-pristine, strongly struck representative with rich orange-gold color and frosty mint luster. Nothing more than a few minuscule ticks are seen. NGC ID# 25XD, PCGS# 8354

1881-S Half Eagle, MS63 Prooflike
Pleasing Contrast



- 4605 1881-S MS63 Prooflike NGC.** Prooflike orange-gold fields generate pleasing contrast against the motifs. Sharply defined except for minor softness in portions of Liberty's hair. Scattered marks define the grade. Census: 4 in 63 Prooflike, 3 finer (3/21). Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1676. NGC ID# 25XF, PCGS# 78357

1882-CC Five Dollar, AU58
Partly Lustrous Rose-Gold Surfaces



- 4606 1882-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A.** Partial mint frost shines from this 1882-CC half eagle, illuminating bright rose-gold surfaces. Strike definition is uniformly sharp throughout, and barely a trace of friction stands in the way of a Mint State assessment. Lightly abraded. NGC reports 27 numerically finer grading events (3/21). NGC ID# 25XH, PCGS# 8359

1886-S Five Dollar, MS65+
One Coin Finer at NGC



- 4607 1886-S MS65+ NGC.** Bright mint frost cascades across the rose and orange-gold surfaces of this impeccably preserved, high-end Gem half eagle. Every facet of the design is strongly rendered, and eye appeal is tremendous. From a substantial mintage of 3.2 million coins. Census: 55 in 65 (3 in 65+, 1 in 65 ★), 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25XV, PCGS# 8370

1891-CC Half Eagle, MS64
Two Numerically Finer Coins at PCGS



- 4608 1891-CC MS64 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** A mintage of 208,000 coins explains the availability of the 1891-CC half eagle — one of the most collectible Nevada mint five dollar gold pieces. This near-Gem representative exhibits bold strike definition and vibrant, frosty luster. The reverse is notably clean, while the obverse displays just a bit of unimportant chatter. There are only two numerically finer submissions at PCGS (3/21).
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

1893 Half Eagle, MS65+
Underrated in This High Grade



- 4609 1893 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1893 Philadelphia half eagle is scarcer than most people give it credit for in Gem condition, and only a handful are graded finer than this piece. Lively mint frost over clean, well-defined peach-gold surfaces delivers terrific eye appeal. Worth a premium bid. Population: 48 in 65 (2 in 65+), 10 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25YA, PCGS# 8383

1901-S Half Eagle, MS67
Only One Graded Finer



- 4610 1901-S MS67 NGC.** A mintage of 3.6 million coins and a high survival rate explain the accessibility of the 1901-S half eagle in almost any grade. These S-mint fives can be found without trouble through MS64 and MS65. Premium Gems are scarcer, and only a handful of examples exist this fine. Bold die cracks run through the truncation of Liberty's bust and all around the stars. Vibrant mint frost illuminates pristine orange-gold surfaces. Sharply struck from rim to rim and carefully preserved. An ideal candidate for a high-end type set. Census: 11 in 67, 1 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25YX, PCGS# 8404

1906 Liberty Half Eagle, MS66★
Underrated Issue in High Grade



- 4611 1906 MS66★ NGC. CAC.** Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note, "The 1906 issue is undervalued in the opinion of the authors, and it represents a good value in today's market." This spectacular Star-designated Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. Census: 27 in 66 (1 in 66★), 10 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 5 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25Z9, PCGS# 8413

**1907 Half Eagle, MS67
Registry-Worthy Example**



- 4612 1907 MS67 NGC.** It is difficult to conceive of a finer example of this late-date Coronet issue. This 1907 Philadelphia half eagle is boldly struck with glittering mint frost over luminous and practically mark-free yellow-gold surfaces. Census: 10 in 67 (1 in 67 ★), 3 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 252C, PCGS# 8416

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

**1908-S Indian Half Eagle, MS64
Popular First-Year Issue**



- 4613 1908-S MS64 PCGS.** The innovative incuse Indian design was introduced on the half eagle in 1908 and the San Francisco Mint struck a small mintage of 82,000 pieces. This attractive Choice example displays sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. Population: 89 in 64 (13 in 64+), 74 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 28DG, PCGS# 8512

**1909 Five Dollar Indian, MS65
Beautiful Luster and Preservation**



- 4614 1909 MS65 PCGS.** So many Indian half eagles in MS65 holders do not have the eye appeal expected of that grade. This piece does. Of greatest note is the seemingly flawless preservation of the obverse field adjacent to the Indian chief's profile. The reverse field above the eagle is also better preserved than often seen. Honey-gold and lilac hues adorn each side. The 1909 Indian five is scarce in this grade, and PCGS lists only nine finer pieces (3/21).
NGC ID# 28DH, PCGS# 8513

**1909-O Indian Half Eagle, XF40
Collector-Grade Key Date**



- 4615 1909-O XF40 PCGS.** With a mintage of only 34,200 pieces, the 1909-O is a major key date of the Indian half eagle series. However, most examples that appear at auction are in AU or low Mint State grades. Budget-conscious collectors seldom have an opportunity to acquire a problem-free piece. This XF coin provides substantial appeal, with deep original olive-gold patina. Wear is even and light.
NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

**1909-O Five Dollar, AU53
Sought-After New Orleans Key**



- 4616 1909-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 1.** The Louisiana branch mint famously coined just 34,200 half eagles in its final year of operation. The 1909-O also represents the only New Orleans issue in the Pratt five dollar series. All of these things make the 1909-O highly sought-after. The devices exhibit expected blending but the overall design remains well-detailed, and the mintmark is clear. Lightly abraded.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

**1911-D Half Eagle, AU58
Satiny Red-Gold Surfaces**



- 4617 1911-D AU58 NGC.** The faintest trace of rub stands between this Denver key date and an Uncirculated assessment. It remains well-detailed with a clear mintmark. Reddish-gold surfaces showcase satin mint luster, while scattered marks are minimal. An above-average example of this in-demand capstone issue.
NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

**1911-D Five Dollar, MS62
Condition Key**



- 4618 1911-D MS62 NGC.** The 1911-D half eagle is a scarce date in Uncirculated condition, especially in grades finer than MS62. Just 72,500 pieces were struck, marking the second-lowest mintage in the series. Only the 1909-O, struck just briefly early in the year before coinage operations were ceased at New Orleans, has a lower mintage. Each side has original straw-gold luster that glistens beneath a light. Scattered abrasions and flecks of russet patina on each side deny a finer grade, although at this level it is within reach of the many more Indian gold collectors than higher-end pieces are. Census: 59 in 62 (2 in 62+), 31 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

**1915 Five Dollar Indian, MS65
Among the Finest Certified**



- 4619 1915 MS65 PCGS.** Gem examples of the 1915 are scarce and in high demand, as no finer pieces are certified. This coin is boldly struck and luminous, showing satiny honey-gold mint luster. The fields have faint grazes that prevent an even finer grade, but the eye appeal of this coin easily achieves expectations for an MS65 Indian eagle. Population: 68 in 65 (7 in 65+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

**1915 Half Eagle, MS65
Attractive CAC Example
Among the Finest Known**



- 4620 1915 MS65 NGC. CAC.** Mint State 1915 Indian half eagles are plentiful in the MS62 to MS64 grade range, but the availability declines sharply in MS65. Pieces in this grade are scarce, and none are certified finer. The present NGC coin is one of just 12 Gem 1915 half eagles with CAC endorsement. The luminous honey-gold surfaces are devoid of bothersome abrasions, with the fields being particularly clean. Slight strike softness is noted on the lower headdress feathers, while elsewhere the design definition is sharp. An outstanding example, deservedly classified among the finest 1915 half eagles certified. Census: 40 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 12 in 65, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

EARLY EAGLES

1799 BD-10 Eagle, Unc Details
Large Obverse Stars



- 4621** 1799 Large Obverse Stars, BD-10, R.3 — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Numerous hairlines are evident on the obverse of this straw-gold eagle that represents the last issue of the 1790s. A few minor rim bruises are also noted. This is an outstanding type coin and ranks as one of the most widely available early eagles conforming to standards set forth in the Mint Act of 1792.

1800 BD-1 Ten Dollar, AU55
Scarcer Heraldic Eagle Type Coin



- 4622** 1800 BD-1, High R.3, AU55 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e, the late die state with cracks through Liberty and the cap, and clashed dentils above the TAT in STATES. BD-1 is the sole marriage for the 1800 ten dollar, which has a meager mintage of 5,999 pieces. This Choice AU representative displays pockets of luster throughout the margins and motifs. The strike is good, and the honey-gold surfaces show only minor to moderate contact. As a date, the 1799 and 1801 are both more available than the 1800, which makes the latter a desirable choice to represent the Heraldic Eagle design within an early gold type collection.
NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563

LIBERTY EAGLES

1839/8 Ten Dollar, Choice AU
Head of 1838, Large Letters



- 4623 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, AU55 NGC.** The Head of 1838 is an introductory two-year design subtype. Liberty leans forward and has a pronounced curve on her bust truncation. A curved hair lock covers most of her ear, though the earlobe shows. The reverse has large letters relative to the Head of 1840 design, which began production later in 1839. The 1839/8 Head of 1838 mintage was only 25,801 pieces, which may or may include the two known proofs. This is a well-defined straw-gold example that displays a smattering of tiny marks. Census: 28 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 39 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 262E, PCGS# 8576

1839 Ten Dollar, XF45
Small Letters, Head of 1840



- 4624 1839 Small Letters, Head of 1840, XF45 ANACS.** With a mintage of slightly less than half of its Large Letters counterpart, the Type of 1840 is more elusive in all grades. This boldly struck representative is deep pumpkin-orange with copper-influenced rose and violet accents at the stars, date, shield, and peripheral reverse lettering. A desirable and lightly circulated example of this elusive type.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 6038; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2007), lot 3588; Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 2100.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 262F, PCGS# 8580

1842 Large Date Eagle, MS61
Rare in Mint State



- 4625 1842 Large Date MS61 NGC.** The Large Date variety is somewhat more available than the Small Date, though it is clearly a major rarity Uncirculated condition. There are only five Mint State 1842 Large Date tens at NGC: two in MS60, this MS61, one MS64, and one MS65. PCGS lists two in MS60, one in MS61, two in MS63, plus one each in MS64 and MS65 (3/21). Those totals almost certainly include some duplication.

This a bright and notably well-struck coin. The shimmering yellow-gold surfaces show a few marks, but they are mostly scattered and only two are seen on the profile of Liberty. A hint of reflectivity is apparent in the fields on each side.

NGC ID# 262K, PCGS# 8584

**1847 Ten Dollar, MS61
Uncirculated No Motto Type Coin**



- 4626 1847 MS61 NGC.** Liberty eagles were struck every year for commerce between 1838 and 1907, but Mint State examples are rare prior to 1878. During the first forty years of the series, examples tended to circulate, and few if any were held as bank reserves, domestically or abroad. The 1847 has the highest production of the No Motto type but is nonetheless challenging without wear. This straw-gold example has a good strike and lacks distracting marks, though we note a tick on the obverse rim at 12 o'clock. Census: 34 in 61 (1 in 61+, 1 in 61★), 16 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 262Z, PCGS# 8597

**1849-O Eagle, AU50
Only 23,900 Coins Minted**



- 4627 1849-O AU50 NGC. Variety 2.** The lack of a "shield ring" at vertical stripes 3 and 4 combined with a normally centered mintmark identify this die pair, the usual variety seen. Most collectors are satisfied with a single example of the 1849-O, which is scarce in About Uncirculated grades or finer from a mintage of just 23,900 pieces. This is a lightly marked example with moderate high-point wear. Pleasing olive-gold color covers both sides. A minor rim bump exists above star 4. NGC ID# 2636, PCGS# 8602

**1853-O Liberty Eagle, AU58
Plentiful Luster Remains**



- 4628 1853-O AU58 PCGS. Variety 1.** The mintmark is high and close to the feather tip, while Liberty's neck curls are lapped to confirm the die marriage, one of eight varieties used to strike just 51,000 pieces. Only between 12 and 15 1853-O tens were found in all shipwrecks combined — most of them from the *S.S. Republic*. This is a brilliant, yellow-gold coin of undisclosed origin. It retains most of its original mint luster and a strong New Orleans strike despite brief circulation. A few light abrasions do not detract from the vibrant eye appeal. Finer examples are rare. Population: 26 in 58 (2 in 58+), 4 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

**1857-S Ten Dollar, AU58+
Lustrous Condition Rarity**



- 4629 1857-S AU58+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1857-S date and mintmark combination is famous in the double eagle series, being associated with thousands of coins recovered from the *S.S. Central America*. However, no significant quantities of Liberty tens from 1857 San Francisco production were recovered, and this issue is night and day rarer. Only 26,000 pieces were struck, and merely a handful of coins are known in Mint State today. AU pieces are rare. This is the sole AU58+ coin at PCGS, and it is one of the top five 1857-S tens with CAC endorsement (3/21). The strike is bold, with only slight friction over the devices and light marks in the fields. Luster glows in the peripheral recesses, producing excellent visual appeal. Population: 3 in 58 (1 in 58+), 6 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 263V, PCGS# 8624

1860-O Ten Dollar, MS60
Rarely Seen in Mint State
Final Pre-Civil War New Orleans Issue



- 4630 1860-O MS60 PCGS. Variety 1.** The 1860-O was the final Liberty eagle struck at the New Orleans Mint until 1879, the hiatus initiated by the outbreak of the Civil War and the fall of the New Orleans Mint to the control of the Confederacy. Only 11,100 pieces were produced, and most circulated or were later melted or exported during the war. Uncirculated pieces are rare. This coin is one of just seven Mint State pieces reported at PCGS. Lustrous peach-gold surfaces complement sharp central devices. Several of the lower obverse stars are weak, but the overall eye appeal of this piece is excellent for the grade. Scattered abrasions are noted. Population: 2 in 60, 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2645, PCGS# 98631

1863-S Ten Dollar, XF45
Rare Civil War Issue



- 4631 1863-S XF45 NGC.** San Francisco struck Liberty tens every year from the 1854 opening of the facility through 1874. But most of those issues had tiny mintages. The 1863-S production was only 10,000 pieces. Since there were no West Coast collectors at the time, particularly of unaffordable high denomination gold, none were set aside except as a store of value. Today, PCGS estimates there are only 40 to 60 survivors. NGC has certified only 37 pieces without a problems disclaimer, and that figure is undoubtedly inflated by resubmissions over the past 34 years. The present apricot-gold representative is refreshingly free from distracting marks. The eagle's neck shows incompleteness of strike, luster accompanies the stars, legends, shield, and plumage. Census: 8 in 45, 21 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 264C, PCGS# 8638

1868 Coronet Eagle, MS61
Finest We Have Handled
Among the Best at NGC



- 4632 1868 MS61 NGC.** The 1868 ten dollar (10,630) is a slightly underrated Philadelphia issue that will challenge collectors across all grades. The combined population at NGC and PCGS stands at 317 total grading events, including 14 Mint State submissions. This example ranks among the finest we have handled since at least 1993, when our Permanent Auction Archive was established. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit a trace of semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields, which produced partial contrast against strong design elements. Small ticks and hairlines explain the grade. Census: 3 in 61, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 264N, PCGS# 8653

1868-S Liberty Eagle, AU58
Among the Finest at Both Services



- 4633 1868-S AU58 NGC.** This Western ten dollar issue is unknown in Uncirculated condition, placing added demand on the few examples that have met the requirements for an AU58 assessment. Dave Bowers writes that "Most are VF or EF" but that enough survive in AU to satisfy advanced collectors with "generous budgets." That may be true in lower AU grades but hardly at this unsurpassed level. Even the most well-financed specialists will require patience in seeking a coin this fine. Strike definition is uneven, but luster glows around the devices of this top-graded orange-gold 1868-S Liberty eagle. Hairlines and ticks are peppered over each side. Census: 7 in 58, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 264P, PCGS# 8654

**1871 Liberty Eagle, AU55
1,790 Examples Struck**



- 4634 1871 AU55 PCGS.** The 1871 Liberty eagle is a challenging issue with a minuscule business-strike mintage of just 1,790 pieces. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 60-75 examples in all grades. This impressive AU piece exhibits a trace of wear on the strongly impressed design elements, and the orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. Traces of prooflike reflectivity cling to the devices. Population: 13 in 55, 10 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 264W, PCGS# 8660

**1871 Liberty Ten Dollar, AU58
Tied for Second on the Condition Census**



- 4635 1871 AU58 NGC.** This is the finest 1871 Liberty Head ten dollar we have handled since the Admiral Collection coin in February 2018. That example was graded MS60 and ranks as the sole finest known for the issue, while this near-Mint representative follows closely behind. In all, only 1,790 1871 tens were struck for circulation, of which 60 to 75 pieces survive in all grades. The average certified assessment falls between AU50 and AU53. Semiprooflike yellow-gold surfaces display full design detail with hardly a brush of rub. Scattered hairlines and two ticks on Liberty's neck are noted. Census: 20 in 58, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 264W, PCGS# 8660

**1876-CC Eagle, XF45
Challenging Carson City Issue**



- 4636 1876-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The Centennial year Carson City ten dollar issue has a paltry mintage of 4,636 pieces. Nonetheless, it is less rare than either its Philadelphia or San Francisco cousins, an indication of the challenges that await date-and-mint collectors of the series. This example displays glimmers of golden-brown luster about the stars, legends, and feathers. Marks are far fewer than is usual for the grade. Liberty's curls show incompleteness of strike, but the eagle's plumage is fairly sharp. A significant opportunity for Old West specialists. Census: 26 in 45, 35 finer (3/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2160.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 265D, PCGS# 8675

1876-S Ten Dollar, AU55
Choice Surfaces, Underrated Issue



- 4637 1876-S AU55 NGC.** It is a numismatic puzzlement that of the three Mints producing ten dollar gold pieces in 1876, the 1876-S is valued at approximately one-third that of the other two issues, even though each shows a comparable number of grading events in AU50 or finer grades. PCGS suggests only 80 to 100 pieces of the 1876-S are known in all grades. Neither the 1876-CC nor the 1876-S show any Mint State examples, while the number of 1876-CC grading events greatly outnumbers that of the 1876-S. An argument can be made that the 1876-S issue is the most undervalued eagle in the entire Liberty Head series. This example shows remnants of prooflikeness at the margins and around the central elements, with light abrasions across the green-gold surfaces. Nice definition and luster remain. Census: 7 in 55, 2 finer (3/21). Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 3386. NGC ID# 265E, PCGS# 8676

1881-O Liberty Eagle, MS60
Elusive, Low-Mintage Issue
Rare in Mint State



- 4638 1881-O MS60 NGC. Variety 1.** Only the famous 1883-O (mintage 800 pieces) is rarer than the 1881-O among New Orleans eagles from the 1880s. From a small mintage of just 8,350 coins, the 1881-O Liberty eagle is an understandably elusive issue in all grades, and decidedly rare in Mint State. This attractive MS60 example displays strongly impressed design elements and frosted central devices set against rich-gold, lightly abraded surfaces. Garrett and Guth call the 1881-O a "a great rarity" in Mint State, and the population figures do little to discourage that notion. All Uncirculated examples at PCGS and NGC grade either MS60 or MS61, and no finer examples are reported as of the current population data. NGC Census: 8 in 60, 8 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 265Y, PCGS# 8693

**1886 Ten Dollar, MS64
Among the Finest Certified**



- 4639 1886 MS64 NGC.** The 1886 ten dollar gold issue may be plentiful in most grades, but not in near-Gem condition. Only three examples are so-graded at NGC, plus eight more at PCGS. None are numerically finer at either service (3/21). Both sides are strongly struck at the centers. Frosty mint luster radiates from well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, and eye appeal is excellent. A terrific opportunity for Registry collectors.
NGC ID# 266F, PCGS# 8708

**1889 Ten Dollar, MS62
Mintage of Only 4,440 Pieces**



- 4640 1889 MS62 NGC.** An unusually high mintage of eagles at Philadelphia in the previous year saw the 1889 issue's production go unusually low to just 4,440 business strikes. This MS62 piece is light yellow-gold overall with occasional coppery accents. Modestly abraded but sharply struck and a condition rarity. Census: 8 in 62, 1 finer (3/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4299.
NGC ID# 266N, PCGS# 8715

**1892 Liberty Eagle, MS64+
Only a Half Dozen Finer at PCGS**



- 4641 1892 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** This high-end near-Gem example radiates sun-gold color throughout its sharply struck surfaces. Bagmarks often plague 1892 eagles, but the obverse of this coin is remarkably free of contact. A few minor, scattered marks visit the reverse beneath the eagle's wings and above TEN D., yet the fields and devices are far above the norm as indicated by the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Population: 2 in 64+, 6 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 1 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 266V, PCGS# 8721

**1901 Ten Dollar, MS67
None Numerically Finer**



- 4642 1901 MS67 NGC.** With a mintage of 1.7 million coins, few issues in the Liberty Head eagle series are as widely available as the 1901. However, that widespread availability does not apply to coins in this spectacular state of preservation. Examples in Superb Gem condition are scarce, and none are certified numerically finer at NGC and PCGS combined (3/21).

This ideal Registry Set or type coin candidate is remarkably mark-free. Scintillating mint frost sweeps across each side, livening orange and rose-gold surfaces. Design detail is razor-sharp. A small planchet flake in front of Liberty's mouth will confirm the pedigree in future appearances.

NGC ID# 267P, PCGS# 8747

**1901-S Ten Dollar, MS66
Cartwheel Mint Luster**



- 4643 1901-S MS66 PCGS.** Cartwheel luster radiates over frosty peach-gold surfaces. The design elements are crisp, particularly the eagle's feathers and talons. That side is virtually unabraded, and there are only a few superficial luster grazes on the obverse. The 1901-S ten dollar is readily collectible in Gem and even Premium Gem grades, but only three coins are graded higher at PCGS (3/21). NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

**1901-S Ten Dollar, MS66
High-End Liberty Type Coin**



- 4644 1901-S MS66 NGC.** Sharp devices complement the radiant, frosty orange-gold and honey luster of this Premium Gem 1901-S Liberty eagle. The fields are clean aside from a few tiny ticks near star 6, which are all that keep this coin from Superb Gem classification. The 1901-S is a plentiful issue, idea for type collections. Nonetheless, NGC lists only 23 pieces finer than the present (3/21). NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

**1901-S Ten Dollar Liberty, MS67
Among the Finest Pieces Certified**



- 4645 1901-S MS67 NGC.** An inherent common date, the 1901-S Liberty eagle is widely popular as a type coin. Examples are plentiful grades as fine as MS65 and MS66, but coins in MS67 are conditionally rare. NGC and PCGS combined list only 26 pieces this fine, with none in higher grades (2/21). In the past we have gone several years without handling a top-grade example, although in recent years collectors have been delighted to see a few high-quality pieces come up for auction. This example displays radiant mint luster and rich straw-gold color. Select peripheral stars exhibit slight softness, but the central devices are sharp. A loupe reveals only microscopic signs of contact. Census: 23 in 67 (1 in 67★), 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749
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INDIAN EAGLES

1907 No Periods Indian Eagle, MS65 No Motto Type Coin



- 4646** 1907 No Motto MS65 NGC. A pleasing Gem example of this plentiful No Motto issue, ideal for type collectors. Luster is satiny with rich yellow-gold color and minimal signs of contact — only some light grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent a finer grade. The 1907 No Periods Indian eagle is the most available No Motto issue for the Indian Head type.
NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Periods Indian Eagle, MS65 Attractive No Motto Type Coin



- 4647** 1907 No Motto MS65 NGC. The No Periods issue represents the final rendition of Saint-Gaudens' Indian eagle design in 1907, and this is the issue that was mass produced for circulation. The 1907 No Periods coin is popular with type collectors, and this Gem example fills that use well. Luster is softly frosted with rich orange-gold color and bold details. No major abrasions are seen.
NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 Indian Eagle, MS66 Popular First Year of Design



- 4648** 1907 No Motto MS66 NGC. Saint-Gaudens' popular Indian design debuted on the eagle in 1907 and the Philadelphia Mint struck a substantial mintage of 239,406 pieces. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's curls. The impeccably preserved greenish-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with terrific eye appeal. NGC has graded 34 numerically finer examples (3/21).
NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1908 Indian Eagle, MS63 No Motto



- 4649** 1908 No Motto MS63 PCGS. An impressive Select example of this popular second-year issue, featuring the short-lived No Motto design. The design elements are well-detailed, with just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's hair. The lightly marked orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. From a small mintage of 33,500 pieces.
NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

1908-D No Motto Ten Dollar, MS64 Above Average Surfaces



- 4650** 1908-D No Motto MS64 NGC. The 1908-D No Motto ten dollar is difficult to locate in the better grades of Mint State, i.e., MS64 or finer. NGC and PCGS together have seen fewer than 100 near-Gem examples, and only 30 pieces are finer. Moreover, David Akers, in his *A Handbook of 20th-Century United States Gold Coins, 1907-1933*, says that the '08-D No Motto is one of the least attractive issues in the Indian Head ten dollar series, "... due largely to the fact that it is generally flatly struck on the obverse and is decidedly lackluster."

The current near-Gem displays strong mint luster and sharply struck motifs, including good definition in most of the Indian's hair and headdress feathers, and the eagle's plumage. Brassy-gold surfaces reveal just a couple of minute marks that preclude full Gem status. Census: 31 in 64 (2 in 64+), 20 finer (2/21).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1992.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854

**1908 Motto Indian Eagle, MS66
Scarce High-End Example**



- 4651 1908 Motto MS66 PCGS.** For an issue with a mintage of more than 341,000 pieces, the 1908 Motto Indian eagle is impressively scarce in high grades. Most Uncirculated examples grade MS61 to MS64. In MS65, the date is scarce, and anything finer is rare in the context of the series. PCGS lists only nine pieces finer than the present MS66 coin, examples that are out of reach for most collectors and very rarely available at auction. This piece is sharp and softly frosted, yielding honey-gold luster and exceptionally clean surfaces. Only the most minor slide marks on the portrait are noted to prevent Superb Gem classification. Population: 43 in 66 (2 in 66+), 9 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28GJ, PCGS# 8859
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**1908-D Motto Indian Eagle, MS64
Seldom Seen Finer**



- 4652 1908-D Motto MS64 PCGS.** The 1908-D With Motto Indian eagle claims a respectable mintage of 836,500 pieces, but the issue is more difficult to locate in high grade than the production total would suggest. This example has delectable honey-gold surfaces, tinged here and there with hints of deep orange, that show the fine-grained, matte-like texture frequently found on gold coins of this vintage. The reverse contributes glimpses of hazel-gray. Perusal with a loupe reveals a few light abrasions on Liberty's cheek, which are largely invisible otherwise. There are no other mentionable distractions on either side. Population: 31 in 64 (1 in 64+), 25 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28GK, PCGS# 8860
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**1908-S Ten Dollar, MS61
Popular Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4653 1908-S MS61 NGC.** The San Francisco Mint only struck Motto ten dollar gold pieces in 1908, with output capped at a meager 59,850 coins. That ranks among the lowest totals in the series and makes the 1908-S a perennial favorite. This Mint State survivor delivers lovely eye appeal with rose and green-gold surfaces boasting soft mint frost and a crisp strike. Only the eagle's shoulder is incomplete. NGC ID# 28GL, PCGS# 8861
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1911 Ten Dollar Indian, MS66
Seldom Seen Finer



- 4654 1911 MS66 NGC.** The 1911 Indian eagle claims a substantial mintage of 505,500 pieces, making it an available issue in high grade and a favorite choice of type collectors. It is interesting to look at the number of Uncirculated pieces certified of this issue. The highest numbers are predictably in MS61-62, then the number of 63s drops by almost half. Then it drops by half again from 63 to 64. But Gems only represent 16% of the number of MS64 coins. Then less than a third of the number of Gems qualify at the lofty MS66 level with only 44 coins so graded by NGC (3/21). This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharp definition in most areas, with just a trace of the usual softness on Liberty's curls. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal.
NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868

1911-D Ten Dollar, AU55
Green-Gold With Reddish Accents



- 4655 1911-D AU55 NGC.** A mintage of 30,100 coins stands as the lowest in the series among regular-issue Indian Head eagles. It also makes the 1911-D a highly sought-after key. Reddish accents occur around the devices, while the exposed areas are primarily green-gold. Well-defined, if lightly worn, with few overt abrasions.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

1911-D Ten Dollar, AU58
Lowest Mintage in the Series



- 4656 1911-D AU58 NGC.** This 1911-D Saint-Gaudens eagle features bold design detail on the lowest headdress feathers and Liberty's curls. A trace of high-point rub barely prevents a full Uncirculated assessment. Satiny orange-gold surfaces a few minor ticks and hairlines. From a series-low mintage of 30,100 coins.
NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

1914-D Ten Dollar, MS64+
Scarce CAC-Approved Example



- 4657 1914-D MS64+ NGC. CAC.** A sharp, vibrantly lustrous Plus-graded example, elusive in this grade with CAC approval. Rich orange-gold and peach luster yields deeper reddish hues here and there, with minimal abrasions for the grade. The 1914-D Indian eagle is scarce finer. CAC: 37 in 64, 14 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 28H3, PCGS# 8876

1914-S Ten Dollar, MS63
Lustrous, Better Date in High Grade



4658 1914-S MS63 NGC. The 1914-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition. Select examples such as the present are occasionally seen, but finer pieces are scarce, out of reach for many collectors. This piece displays well-struck design elements and vibrant orange-gold luster in the fields. Light contact marks on Liberty's cheek define the grade. Census: 58 in 63 (2 in 63+), 44 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28H4, PCGS# 8877

1915-S Indian Head Ten Dollar, MS62
Low Mintage of 59,000 Coins



4659 1915-S MS62 PCGS. A mintage of 59,000 coins contributes to the desirability of the 1915-S. This Uncirculated S-mint ten dollar features lustrous and strongly defined yellow-gold surfaces. A graze on the cheek and another in the lower left obverse field prevent an even higher grade.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

1851-O Double Eagle, AU58+
Strongly Struck



4660 1851-O AU58+ NGC. Variety 1-A. The left foot of the first 1 in the date is over a dentil, and the mintmark is centered over the N, appearing closer to the tailfeathers than to that letter. This is an early die state example without lapping on star 13 or cracks through the reverse legend, although diagnostic die lumps occur near Liberty's eye and on the neck. This partly lustrous yellow and green-gold example in practically Uncirculated condition is almost fully struck. Only the date is noticeably soft. Chatter proves undistracting. Only 20 submissions are graded finer at NGC (3/21).
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

**1852-O Double Eagle, AU53
Historic New Orleans Issue**



- 4661 1852-O AU53 NGC. CAC.** The 1852-O Liberty double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 190,000 pieces, but the issue circulated widely and few high-grade examples were saved for numismatic purposes. As a result, the 1852-O becomes scarce in AU grades and Mint State examples are rare. This AU53 specimen shows only light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the lemon-yellow surfaces exhibit the expected number of minor abrasions for a large gold coin that spent some time in circulation. Both sides retain much original mint luster, with flashes of prooflike reflectivity around the devices. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1852-O Twenty Dollar, AU55
Strong Central Strike Detail**



- 4662 1852-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Strong central strike detail defines this lightly circulated New Orleans double eagle from the third year of issue. Traces of mint luster reside around the devices, particularly on the reverse, and both sides are bright wheat-gold with greenish accents. The surfaces exhibit fine hairlines but few obvious ticks or marks. From a mintage of 190,000 coins. *From The Cameron Collection.* NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1852-O Twenty Dollar, AU55
Good Eye Appeal and Color**



- 4663 1852-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Elegant olive and red-gold color adorns this briefly circulated New Orleans double eagle, one of 190,000 coins struck. Definition is good for a Southern No Motto twenty despite the presence of light friction. Partially lustrous and minimally abraded with far better eye appeal than what is usually encountered. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1853/2' Liberty Double Eagle, AU55
Possible Overdate**



- 4664 1853/2' FS-301 AU55 NGC.** Many numismatists question the overdate status of this issue, with the grading services certifying it as 1853/2' and the *Guide Book* listing it as "3 Over 2", but the *Cherrypickers' Guide* believes the overdate is legitimate. This impressive Choice AU specimen shows only light wear on the design elements and the artifact is clearly visible beneath the final digit in the date. The orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain traces of original mint luster. Census: 35 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 55 finer (3/21). PCGS# 145730 Base PCGS# 8909

**1853/2' FS-301 Twenty Dollar, AU55
Original Red and Green-Gold Color**



- 4665 1853/2' FS-301 AU55 NGC. CAC.** Although John Dannreuther and Dave Bowers have questioned the legitimacy of this so-called overdate, Doug Winter does believe the 3 was punched over a 2. The present Choice AU example features magnificent red and green-gold surfaces. Partial luster and a strong strike complete the appeal. Census: 35 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 55 finer. CAC: 12 in 55, 19 finer (3/21). PCGS# 145730 Base PCGS# 8909

**1853/2' Double Eagle, AU58
FS-301, Listed in the *Guide Book***



- 4666 1853/2' FS-301 AU58 PCGS.** The so-called 1853/2' double eagle features an artifact of unknown origin under the 3 in the date. Doug Winter believes it is a 2, and the variety is popularly collected as a *Guide Book* listing. This is a strong, partly lustrous No Motto twenty with pleasing green-gold surfaces and peppered abrasions. Population: 31 in 58 (3 in 58+), 15 finer (3/21). PCGS# 145730 Base PCGS# 8909

1854 Liberty Double Eagle, AU58
Small Date Variety



- 4667 1854 Small Date AU58 NGC.** The 1854 Liberty double eagle with the Small Date is seen more often than its Large Date counterpart, but examples in high grade are still elusive. This impressive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of friction on the strongly impressed design elements and the still-lustrous canary yellow surfaces are lightly abraded, with most of the marks on the reverse. NGC has graded 35 numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 268P, PCGS# 8911

1855-S Double Eagle, Sharp AU55
Ex: S.S. Central America



- 4668 1855-S AU55 PCGS. CAC. Variety 14B.** Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 6324. Faint Medium S. This razor-sharp 1855-S double eagle, one of at least 304 pieces recovered from the S.S. Central America, is thickly frosted and practically unworn. Minor ticks and hairlines are trivial, while eye appeal is terrific. Endorsed by CAC with a green sticker.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 268X, PCGS# 8916

1856 Twenty Dollar, MS61
Underrated Philadelphia Issue



- 4669 1856 MS61 PCGS.** The 1856 is scarcer in Mint State than the 1856-S, whose population was dramatically enhanced by the recovery of shipwreck survivors. It is, however, much more collectible than the ultra-rare 1856-O — the famous New Orleans key. This partially lustrous orange and khaki-gold representative is sharply defined with myriad small ticks and abrasions. An impressive and conditionally scarce No Motto twenty. Population: 20 in 61, 11 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8917

1856-S Double Eagle, MS62
From the 2014 Central America Recovery



- 4670 1856-S No Serif, Full A, S.S. Central America #2 (with Pinch) MS62 PCGS.** Ex: S.S. Central America. The 2014 SSCA recovery efforts salvaged 304 1856-S double eagles, the finest of which was graded MS64+. For comparison, 1,166 1857-S twenties were brought up in 2014, the finest being an MS67+. Those totals were in addition to the thousands of coins discovered during the late 1980s and 1990s.

This blazing MS62 representative enjoys swirling mint frost over yellow-gold surfaces. Myriad abrasions on the obverse limit the grade, while the reverse is comparatively well-preserved. Housed with a pinch of gold dust from the S.S. Central America. The insert is signed by Bob Evans, who led the recovery.
PCGS# 670707 Base PCGS# 8919

**1857-O Double Eagle
Partly Lustrous AU55**



- 4671 1857-O AU55 NGC.** Double eagle production at the New Orleans Mint rebounded out of the small four-figure range in 1857, reaching 30,000 pieces. However, this issue circulated extensively and its modern-day availability is limited. Circulated pieces are occasionally seen, but the finer AU-level coins are in high demand since only a few Mint State pieces exist. This Choice About Uncirculated example is especially pleasing. There is some light friction over the high points of the devices and in the open areas of the fields, but the protected peripheral fields glimmer with original prooflike mirroring. A few marks on Liberty's cheek are the only singular distraction. Color on each side is a pleasing straw-gold hue, and eye appeal is outstanding for the issue and grade. Census: 30 in 55, 33 finer (2/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921

**1857-S Double Eagle, AU53
Ex: S.S. Central America**



- 4672 1857-S AU53 PCGS. CAC. Variety 20G.** Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 4928. No Serif, High S. This 1857-S double eagle was brought up during the first recovery efforts and is certified in its original gold label holder. The coin is partly frosty with lightly abraded wheat-gold surfaces. A pleasing entry point for aspiring double eagle collectors or Central America enthusiasts. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

**1858-S Liberty Double Eagle, AU53
Seldom Encountered in High Grade**



- 4673 1858-S AU53 NGC. CAC.** The 1858-S Liberty double eagle claims a large mintage of 846,710 pieces, but the issue circulated heavily in the regional economy and has not been well-represented in recent shipwreck finds. Accordingly, Mint State examples are elusive in today's market. The strongly impressed design elements of this attractive AU53 example exhibit just a touch of wear on the high points and the orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster, despite the numerous minor abrasions that are typical of this issue. NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

**1861-S Double Eagle, AU58
Partially Frosted Honey-Gold Surfaces**



- 4674 1861-S AU58 NGC.** Medium S. The average certified 1861-S double eagle falls shy of AU50. Only two or three dozen survivors are finer than the coin offered here — and not by much. Although both sides are typically struck from cracked dies, the central reverse displays impressive definition. Wear is virtually unseen, and the honey-gold surfaces retain considerable frosty mint luster. *From The Cameron Collection.* NGC ID# 269K, PCGS# 8935

**1864 Twenty Dollar, AU55
Popular Philadelphia Mint Issue**



4675 1864 AU55 PCGS. This popular Philadelphia Mint issue claims an unassuming mintage of 204,235 coins, but high-grade examples are much more challenging than that production suggests. Doug Winter writes that the 1864 was “almost impossible to find in higher grades” prior to the discovery of the *S.S. Republic* treasure. There is no indication that this piece formed part of the hoard. The surfaces display traces of luster and semiprooflike reflectivity in equal parts around the devices. Coloration is a rich shade of yellow-gold. High-point blending and scattered marks should come as no surprise, though they do not distract.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 269S, PCGS# 8941

**1865 Liberty Twenty, AU55
Final P-Mint No Motto Issue**



4676 1865 AU55 NGC. CAC. To be sure, the ranks of About Uncirculated and finer examples of the 1865 double eagle were greatly enhanced by shipwreck recoveries from both the *S.S. Republic* and *S.S. Brother Jonathan*. This Choice About Uncirculated example may well have survived the old-fashioned way, seeing only brief circulation while accumulating numerous bagmarks that suggest overland transport. Much mint luster remains throughout the well-struck fields and devices, while original rich-gold color helps justify the accompanying CAC endorsement. The coin displays outstanding natural eye appeal.
NGC ID# 269U, PCGS# 8943

**1865-S Twenty Dollar, AU55
Original Red and Green-Gold Surfaces**



4677 1865-S AU55 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Small S. Beautiful red and green-gold surfaces are overtly original, explaining the CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade. Partial mint frost glows around the devices. Incompletely struck, but readily appealing and a lovely non-shipwreck coin to represent the No Motto type.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

**1866 Motto Twenty Dollar, AU58+
Popular Grade Level**



4678 1866 Motto AU58+ NGC. This inaugural Motto issue is challenging in high grades, and we expect many collectors will be vying for one of the few in this sought-after AU58+ grade. Frosty luster glows from orange and rose-gold surfaces. Myriad marks are scattered throughout, and a small copper alloy spot occurs left of star 13.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 269X, PCGS# 8949

1866-S Motto Twenty, AU53
First Year of the Type Two Design



4679 1866-S Motto AU53 NGC. Small Bulbous S. The Motto variety is the more available of the two S-mint types for this transitional year, by far. A total of 842,250 coins were struck, compared to just 120,000 of the No Motto design. This partially frosted AU53 survivor with rose accents is lightly hairlined and shows a few ticks in the left obverse field.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 269Y, PCGS# 8950

1866-S With Motto Double Eagle, AU58
First Year of the Type Two Design



4680 1866-S Motto AU58 NGC. The 1866-S With Motto Liberty double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 842,250 pieces, but the issue circulated widely at the time of issue and few high-quality examples were saved for numismatic purposes. As a result, the 1866-S With Motto is seldom seen in high grade today. This attractive near-Mint example displays just a trace of friction on the well-detailed design elements and the orange-gold surfaces exhibit the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade. NGC has graded 29 numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 269Y, PCGS# 8950

1867 Double Eagle, MS61
Frosty and Eye-Appealing



4681 1867 MS61 PCGS. Glowing mint frost illuminates light yellow-gold surfaces that show complementary green and reddish accents. Strike definition is expectedly uneven for a Type Two twenty, but the visual quality is much better than the MS61 grade implies. Challenging to upgrade.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

1867-S Double Eagle, Choice AU
Ex: Granite Lady Hoard



4682 1867-S AU55 NGC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Large S. A scarce mintmark variety. Both sides exhibit original greenish-gold color with elements of frosty luster around the relief elements. Strike definition is incomplete, normal for a Type Two twenty, and the surfaces are abraded.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26A2, PCGS# 8952

1867-S Double Eagle, AU58
Still-Frosty and Appealing



4683 1867-S AU58 PCGS. Large S. Despite having been struck from worn and cracked dies, this 1867-S double eagle survives in impressive near-Mint condition. Rose and orange-gold hues blend with considerable remaining mint frost. Devoid of major abrasions or obvious friction. The 1867-S twenty becomes scarce in Mint State. PCGS reports 47 numerically finer submissions (3/21).

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26A2, PCGS# 8952

1868-S Twenty Dollar, AU58
Attractive Type Two Issue



4684 1868-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. One of the more available Type Two twenties, the 1868-S becomes scarce in the better grades of AU. This CAC-certified is remarkably close to mint condition. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold with the expected scattering of small marks. The mint luster is just a bit too thin in the fields for an Uncirculated grade.

NGC ID# 26A4, PCGS# 8954

**1870-S Double Eagle, Bold MS61
High-End for the Grade**



4685 1870-S MS61 NGC. Small Squat S. The surfaces of this 1870-S double eagle are high-end for the MS61 grade level. Green and rose accents complement orange-gold color. Frosty mint luster shines from each side, and heavy abrasions are noticeably scant. Strike definition is terrific for a Type Two double eagle, enhancing this coin's appeal. Only 18 grading events are numerically higher at NGC (3/21).

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26A9, PCGS# 8959

**1870-S Twenty Dollar, MS61
Scarce in Uncirculated Condition**



4686 1870-S MS61 PCGS. Small Squat S. PCGS CoinFacts estimates only 125 Mint State 1870-S double eagle survive from a mintage approaching 1 million coins. This piece blends orange and rose-gold hues with glimmering mint frost around the devices. Strong for the type and showing relatively minor marks. Only 21 submissions finer at PCGS (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26A9, PCGS# 8959

**1872-S Double Eagle, MS60
Khaki-Gold Color**



4687 1872-S MS60 PCGS. Micro S. Khaki-gold color dominates this Uncirculated California mint twenty dollar gold piece. Myriad abrasions are unsurprising for a Type Two double eagle, and central softness is similarly expected. However, the star radials are complete and partial luster remains.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AF, PCGS# 8965

**1873-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Minimally Abraded**



4688 1873-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A, without the misplaced date digit in the dentils below 73. The 1873-CC was struck to the extent of 22,410 coins, all of which feature a Closed 3 in the date. Writing in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth explain: "With a mintage that is similar to the 1872-CC double eagle, the 1873-CC issue is of about the same rarity." Fewer than 500 examples are believed extant in all grades, with survivors usually appearing in XF-AU. This Choice XF representative features impressively smooth medium yellow-gold surfaces without the heavy abrasions one would expect to find. Glints of luster remain, and definition is good.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968

1873-S Type Two Twenty, MS62
Lustrous Closed 3 Example



- 4689 1873-S Closed 3 MS62 PCGS. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Small S. Closed 3 double eagles represent the usual type for the 1873-S. Open 3 dies were only received later in the year. This Uncirculated representative is well-struck for the type with lustrous, yellow-gold surfaces. Peppered abrasions are normal for the grade. Population: 65 in 62 (9 in 62+), 3 finer (3/21).
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AK, PCGS# 8969

1873-S Double Eagle, AU58
Scarcer Open 3 Type



- 4690 1873-S Open 3 AU58 NGC. Small Squat S. The Open 3 variant is the scarcer one among 1873-S double eagles given that the dies were received later in the year. Rose accents and frosty luster surrounding the devices produce terrific eye appeal for this borderline-Uncirculated twenty dollar gold piece. The coin is well-struck for the type and exhibits myriad marks, as expected.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AM, PCGS# 8979

1874-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Red and Green-Gold Color



- 4691 1874-CC AU50 NGC. Variety 3-A. The die chip on Liberty's temple and the Wide CC mintmark are diagnostic. Green-gold surfaces and reddish accents deliver excellent eye appeal for the grade, while substantial glints of frosty luster shine around the devices. The 1874-CC claims a mintage of 115,085 coins, making it among the more accessible Carson City twenties.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Endorsed by CAC



- 4692 1874-CC AU50 NGC. CAC. Variety 4-A. The obverse has a large die chip on Liberty's neck, and the two Cs in the mintmark are spaced widely apart. Originality is the defining feature of this AU Carson City twenty, one of 115,085 coins struck. Both sides are green and reddish-gold with luster around the devices. Blending and scattered abrasions fail to detract. CAC: 12 in 50, 61 finer (3/21).
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Partially Lustrous, Original Surfaces



- 4693 1874-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The Carson City Mint struck more than 115,000 double eagles in 1874, but most circulated or were exported. Mint State survivors are scarce, and most are heavily abraded. This near-Mint coin is a collectible alternative to a Mint State coin. Luster remains in the protected regions, illuminating original olive-gold and brassy patina, with bold detail throughout the devices. Scattered abrasions include a small mark in the obverse field near star 1 and a shallow scrape on the reverse above the WE in TWENTY. Nonetheless, eye appeal is excellent for this high-end 1874-CC double eagle. Population: 93 in 58 (3 in 58+), 31 finer (2/21).
 NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Scarce Any Finer



- 4694 1874-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 3-A.** A die chip behind Liberty's eye and the Wide CC mintmark confirm the die pair attribution. Medium yellow-gold color paints minimally abraded surfaces. Luster radiates from the hidden areas, and barely a touch of rub occurs over the exposed design high points. Only 18 grading events are reported higher at NGC (3/21).
From The Selman Family Collection.
 NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1875 Double Eagle, MS62
Natural Eye Appeal



- 4695 1875 MS62 NGC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard.** Although the collectibility of the 1875 Type Two double eagle falls off substantially in MS63, representatives in MS62 remain relatively accessible. Radiant mint frost catches the eye of the viewer. Medium yellow-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and characteristically struck, but the natural appeal is undeniable. NGC reports 33 numerically finer submissions (3/21).
From The Cameron Collection.
 NGC ID# 26AS, PCGS# 8973

1875 Double Eagle, MS62
Bright and Frosty



- 4696 1875 MS62 NGC.** This is the highest grade for which the 1875 twenty dollar remains plentiful. Examples are conditionally scarce in Select Uncirculated or higher. This piece is remarkably bright and frosty with lively yellow-gold surfaces. Definition is good, and only a few deep marks on the obverse stand in the way of a higher grade.
From The Selman Family Collection.
 NGC ID# 26AS, PCGS# 8973

1875 Double Eagle, MS62
Terrific Eye Appeal



4697 1875 MS62 PCGS. Eye appeal is top-notch for a Type Two double eagle. Mint luster is bright and frosty, glistening from rose and green-gold surfaces. The stars are strong, as are the wing feathers, and the coin shows a bit of the usual central softness. The reverse is notably clean.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AS, PCGS# 8973

1875 Double Eagle, MS63
Bold and Lustrous



4698 1875 MS63 PCGS. Like most Type Two double eagle issues, the 1875 is available in well-abraded condition, but lustrous pieces with attractive surfaces are rare. A supermajority of certified examples are in AU55 to MS62 grades, due to indifferent storage and shipment. Since a near-Gem has a CDN value of \$30,000, most collectors must settle for a much more affordable MS63 example. This lustrous pumpkin-gold twenty has a good strike and only lightly marked surfaces. A small alloy spot is seen below the E in STATES. Population: 92 in 63 (9 in 63+), 6 finer (3/21).

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AS, PCGS# 8973

1875-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Strong Central Detail



4699 1875-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 7-A. A small die chip appears on Liberty's neck above the L in J.B.L. Bright yellow-gold surfaces are strongly defined at the centers for a Type Two double eagle, with Liberty's neck and wing feathers showing particularly sharp detail. Hairlines and ticks are generally minor in nature. The Carson City Mint struck 111,151 twenty dollar gold pieces in 1875.

NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1875-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Accessible Nevada Mint Issue



4700 1875-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 4-A. The 1875-CC is one of the few collectible Carson City double eagles in high grades. This MS61 twenty features characteristic frosty mint luster over light yellow-gold surfaces. Pale rose and green accents are present throughout, and scattered grazes are largely superficial. A single notable mark occurs on the bridge of Liberty's nose.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1875-S Double Eagle, MS62
Ex: Granite Lady Hoard



4701 1875-S MS62 PCGS. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Block S. San Francisco Mint officials coined in excess of 1.2 million double eagles in 1875. This is a plentiful Type Two issue, though it becomes a major challenge above the MS62 grade level. Elegant khaki-gold surfaces are partially frosted, delivering excellent eye appeal. Peppered abrasions are expected. PCGS lists 33 numerically higher submissions (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AU, PCGS# 8975

1876-CC Double Eagle, XF40
Perfect for Type Purposes



4702 1876-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 3-A. The 1876-CC is a go-to issue for type collectors seeking an accessible Type Two double eagle from the Nevada branch mint. The star radial lines are mostly clear on this XF yellow-gold example. Both sides show expected abrasions and hairlines, while traces of luster emanate from the recesses of the design.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Nice Eye Appeal



- 4703 1876-CC AU50 NGC. Variety 5-B. Each C in the mintmark is over a different serif on this variety. Reddish color and hints of original luster around the devices heighten the eye appeal of this AU50 Carson City double eagle. Good detail and a dearth of distracting marks contribute further to the visual quality.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Liberty Double Eagle, AU53
Branch Mint Type Coin



- 4704 1876-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 7-C. The 1876-CC Liberty double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 138,441 pieces, making it an available issue and a popular choice of branch mint type collectors. This impressive AU53 example shows some light wear on the design elements, with a die lump in the hair above R in LIBERTY. The orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster and show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Partial Luster Remains



- 4705 1876-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 5-A. A die crack from the tip of Liberty's bust to the rim left of the date serves as a diagnostic marker. The 1876-CC claims the highest mintage of any Carson City double eagle with 138,441 coins, and examples are correspondingly collectible. This is a bright, partially lustrous survivor with minimal abrasions, save for a few reeding marks in the left obverse field and on the cheek.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Rare Wide CC Mintmark



- 4706 1876-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 3-D. Walter Breen describes this variety (Breen-7262) as "rare." It features an unmistakable Wide CC mintmark. Orange-gold surfaces are partly lustrous. Rose accents appear around lightly worn devices, and abrasions are scattered over each side, as always for this Type Two Carson City issue.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Great Color



- 4707 1876-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-C. The obverse features die lines in the dentils below the 8, and the second C in the mintmark is left of the T. This is a borderline-Uncirculated Carson City double eagle with CAC-approved orange and reddish-gold surfaces. Well-struck for the type with abundant luster remaining.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Orange-Gold With Green Accents



- 4708 1876-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 7-C. A small die lump in Liberty's hair above the R and a die crack between ER in AMERICA confirm the attribution. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit complementary greenish accents and partial frosty luster, all of which contribute to the impressive eye appeal for the grade. Uneven strike detail and peppered abrasions are characteristic for an 1876-CC double eagle.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1877-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Mintage of 42,565 Coins



- 4709 1877-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The second 7 is centered over a dentil, and the second C in the mintmark is slightly higher than the first. Mint luster remains within the confines of the devices on this straw-gold representative. Both sides exhibit bold detail despite a trace of rub. A streak of grease appears under the eagle's right (facing) wing tip.
NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

1877-S Double Eagle, MS62
Challenging to Improve Upon



- 4710 1877-S MS62 NGC. Small S.** The first Type Three issue produced as the San Francisco Mint claims a mintage of 1.7 million coins. Examples are fairly plentiful through this low Uncirculated grade level. However, few collectors can expect to upgrade to MS63, with only 11 finer submissions at NGC (3/21). Frosty peach-gold surfaces showcase crisp definition. Chatter is minor.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8984

1878-S Twenty Dollar, MS62
Highest Collectible Grade Level



- 4711 1878-S MS62 PCGS. Small S.** A majority of the certified population of 1878-S double eagles at PCGS and NGC fall between AU55 and MS62. This is the highest level for which the 1878-S remains collectible, with finer coins being conditionally rare. Frosted mint luster shines from lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces with green-gold accents. A well-detailed example with 14 numerically finer submissions at PCGS (3/21).
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B5, PCGS# 8987

1879-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Low Mintage of 10,708 Coins



- 4712 1879-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** An early die state example without lapping on the right tailfeathers. A total of 10,708 coins constitutes the entire production of 1879-CC double eagles. Perhaps 500 of those coins survive, with the average certified assessment falling between XF45 and AU50. This About Uncirculated representative showcases profound orange-gold color. The areas around the fields exhibit traces of semireflectivity, unsurprising given the issue's low mintage. The raised design features display even friction from brief circulation, and of the scattered abrasions on each side, only a couple of curving marks on Liberty's cheekbone deserve to be singled out.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26B7, PCGS# 8989

1879-S Twenty Dollar, MS61
Semiprooflike Fields



4713 1879-S MS61 NGC. Small S. This S-mint double eagle is almost fully defined with warm golden-orange color. The surfaces exhibit noticeable semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields, suggestive of an early strike from fresh dies. Minor bagmarks do not affect the excellent eye appeal.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

1880 Double Eagle, MS61
Scarce This Fine



4714 1880 MS61 NGC. The Mint struck a limited mintage of 51,420 double eagles in 1880. Uncirculated examples are decidedly scarce, particularly this nice. Softly lustrous orange-gold surfaces exhibit rose and green-gold accents. The curls, stars, and feathers are well-defined. Lightly bagmarked. Census: 31 in 61, 7 finer (3/21).

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BA, PCGS# 8992

1882-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55
Reddish-Gold, Partly Lustrous Surfaces



4715 1882-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-B. A die crack travels through the base of TWENTY DOLLARS and a spike-like die line occurs in front of Liberty's eye on the usual variety for the issue. Reddish-gold surfaces maintain frosty luster around well-struck devices. Both sides are lightly hairlined and abraded, commensurate with a brief stay in circulation.
NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

1882-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61
Impressive Nevada Mint Gold Coin



4716 1882-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A. A scarce variety with a spike in front of Liberty's eye and a die line above the A in DOLLARS. The 1882-CC serves as one of the more plentiful large-denomination Carson City gold issues despite its low mintage of 39,140 coins. This Mint State representative features a bold strike and bright yellow-gold surfaces that radiate frosty mint luster, particularly around the devices. Considering an average grade the falls between AU50 and AU53, this MS61 example will surely fit nicely in an advanced set of Nevada mint gold coins.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

**1882-S Twenty Dollar, MS63
Frosty San Francisco Product**



- 4717 1882-S MS63 PCGS.** Tall S. Rose accents complement smooth yellow-gold surfaces awash in vibrant S-mint frost. The obverse is strongly defined, while the reverse exhibits evidence of lapping. A string of marks across the lower portion of the shield and a coppery alloy spot below the first 8 in the date aid in pedigree identification.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BG, PCGS# 8998

**1883-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Smooth and Luminous**



- 4718 1883-CC AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-A.** This is a boldly struck, partially lustrous near-Mint Carson City double eagle with original, luminous surfaces that are remarkably smooth for the grade. There is no loss of detail from slight high-point friction on the devices. The 1883-CC double eagle is plentiful in AU grades, although the present coin stands apart with its exceptional eye appeal.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 16043.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1884-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Attractive Color**



- 4719 1884-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The sole dies. Natural olive-gold color includes reddish accents, and the resulting eye appeal is outstanding. The design elements exhibit a bold strike, with detail only slightly obscured by a bit of high-point rub. Peppered marks throughout have no effect. An elegant Nevada mint type coin.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Double Eagle, Near-Mint
Above-Average for the Issue**



- 4720 1884-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** This collectible Carson City product showcases frosty mint luster around well-struck and practically unworn relief elements. Yellow-gold surfaces are lightly abraded with just a few marks on the cheek and one through the 1 in the date. Above-average for an 1884-CC twenty.

NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Perfect High-Grade Type Coin**



- 4721 1884-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Despite its reputation for being one of the more plentiful Carson City double eagles, the 1884-CC is conditionally scarce. To be sure, there are never enough high-grade representatives to fully satisfy demand. This MS61 will undoubtedly please collectors looking for a frosty, sharply struck type coin. Warm orange-gold surfaces exhibit small marks, but nothing too serious.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Lustrous Yellow and Rose-Gold Surfaces**



- 4722 1884-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** From a mintage of 81,139 pieces, the 1884-CC Liberty double eagle is a relatively available CC issue and a popular choice of type collectors. This impressive Mint State example displays sharply detailed design elements with lustrous yellow and rose-gold surfaces.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 5076.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1887-S Double Eagle, MS63
Thick Mint Frost**



- 4723 1887-S MS63 PCGS.** Tall S. Smooth fields and thick mint frost are readily appealing on this Select Uncirculated double eagle. Warm golden-orange surfaces exhibit deeper reddish accents that heighten the appeal. A well-struck Type Three twenty for type purposes. Population: 78 in 63 (1 in 63+), 5 finer (3/21).
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BS, PCGS# 9007

**1889-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Moderately Reflective**



- 4724 1889-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A.** Given the low mintage of 1889 Carson City double eagles — 30,945 pieces — it comes as no surprise that this example and others would display a degree of prooflike reflectivity. Though brief circulation has left some chatter in the fields, the protected areas near the rims are brightly reflective. Yellow-orange surfaces are broadly appealing.
Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 5161.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

**1889-CC Double Eagle, AU55
30,945 Coins Struck**



- 4725 1889-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** One die pair was responsible for the entire production of 30,945 double eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1889. Rose and light orange-gold hues color surfaces that show relatively few field marks and maintain glints of frosty luster around the devices. A reeding mark on the cheek acts as a pedigree identifier.
NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

**1889-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61
Rose and Green Accents**



- 4726 1889-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A.** Luminous, frosted surfaces exhibit delicate shades of rose and green amid predominantly yellow-gold color. Superficial chatter is more noticeable on the obverse than it is on the reverse, but both sides are relatively clean. Strong stars and feathers with just a hint of softness on the middle curls. A lovely CC-mint double eagle.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

**1890 Liberty Twenty, MS62
Lustrous and Colorful**



- 4727 1890 MS62 PCGS.** From a modest mintage of 75,940 pieces, the 1890 Liberty double eagle is seldom seen in high grade. Each side of this attractive MS62 specimen offers vibrant luster with a touch of satin. The devices are well-defined with primarily butter-yellow surfaces that show occasional hints of alloy, most notably at Liberty's ear. PCGS has graded 67 numerically finer pieces (3/21).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2340.
NGC ID# 26BX, PCGS# 9013

**1890-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55
Collectible Carson City Issue**



- 4728 1890-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The lower peripheral reverse legends are lightly die doubled on this variety, although said doubling is partially effaced by die lapping on the present late die state coin. The eagle's tailfeathers are also weakened by the lapping. This Choice AU 1890-CC double eagle is otherwise sharp and lustrous, with pleasing orange-gold coloration.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 7187.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

**1890-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Appealing Color**



- 4729 1890-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The mintmark is nearly centered over the space between Y and D. This Carson City twenty enjoys eye-appealing olive reddish-gold color. The surfaces retain partial mint frost, and the devices showcase good strike detail. Abrasions are minimal, and we note a single spot of struck-in grease in the right reverse field. A really nice CC type coin.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

**1892 Double Eagle, AU53
Only 4,430 Coins Struck**



- 4730 1892 AU53 NGC.** Reddish-gold color and glowing mint luster around the relief elements contribute to the pleasing eye appeal of this lightly circulated double eagle. The strike was clearly bold at the time of production, though blending has obscured a few of the finer details. Scattered abrasions dot each side. The 1892 is well-regarded for its low mintage of 4,430 coins. Even examples in this grade are conditionally scarce.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26C5, PCGS# 9019

**1892-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Original Surfaces**



- 4731 1892-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The natural olive and golden-orange color with hints of red patina should appeal to those who appreciate originality. Traces of luster around the devices greatly enhance the eye appeal, and friction is minimal. A mark on Liberty's bust is the only one worthy of individual mention.
NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1892-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Late-Date, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4732 1892-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A.** This late-date Carson City issue is slightly more collectible than its low mintage of 27,265 coins suggests. The present example circulated briefly, showing light high-point rub and minor abrasions. A well-concealed scrape occurs below LI in LIBERTY and is noted for accuracy. Still a pleasing yellow-gold CC double eagle.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1892-CC Liberty Double Eagle, AU58
Nice Branch Mint Type Coin**



- 4733 1892-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A.** Despite a small mintage of 27,265 pieces, the 1892-CC Liberty double eagle is a relatively available issue, thanks to a number of hoards that surfaced in the 1990s. Just a trace of friction is evident on the design elements of this attractive near-Mint example and the butter-yellow surfaces are lightly abraded. Traces of original mint luster add to the considerable eye appeal.
NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1892-S Double Eagle, MS63
Frosty Orange-Gold Surfaces**



- 4734 1892-S MS63 PCGS.** This is an example of Breen-7312, his "1892/1-S" variety, although the so-called overdate is not recognized elsewhere. Well-detailed and frosty orange-gold surfaces exhibit generally smooth fields with a few minor ticks on each side. An appealing Select Uncirculated Liberty Head double eagle from the San Francisco Mint.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021

**1893-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61
Strong Final-Year Example**



- 4735 1893-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** This scarce variety features the B in J.B.L. centered over the 8 in the date. Both sides are uncracked in this unusual early die state. The devices exhibit uniformly bold design detail. Frosty luster shines from yellow-gold surfaces, though the fields maintain a hint of semireflectivity. Only 18,402 double eagles were struck at the Carson City Mint during its final year of operations.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

**1894-S Twenty Dollar, MS64
Rare Any Finer**



- 4738 1894-S MS64 PCGS. Medium S.** This San Francisco issue poses little trouble through near-Gem condition, making it a good choice for a 19th century type coin. However, examples are rarely seen in high grades. Deep orange-gold surfaces exhibit rich mint frost and crisp design detail. A series of marks between stars 11 and 12, and another tick near Liberty's nose are noted for pedigree purposes. Sixteen numerically finer submissions at PCGS (3/21).
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

**1893-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61
Frosted Mint Luster**



- 4736 1893-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 2-A.** The B in JBL over the right side of the 8 and a spike from Liberty's neck identify the die variety. This final-year Carson City double eagle, one of 18,402 coins struck, is bright and frosty. Light yellow-gold surfaces exhibit strong detail with small peppered abrasions.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

**1894-S Liberty Twenty, MS64+
Rare in Higher Grades**



- 4739 1894-S MS64+ PCGS.** Plentiful in MS64, the 1894-S double eagle becomes a major rarity at the Gem level. This Plus-graded Choice coin is scarce. The strike is sharp, and frosty luster displays attractive prairie-gold hues. Scattered minor marks prevent Gem classification but are not bothersome to the unaided eye. Population: 56 in 64+, 16 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

**1894-S Double Eagle, MS64
Excellent Quality**



- 4737 1894-S MS64 PCGS. Medium S.** There are only 16 numerically finer 1894-S double eagles at PCGS (3/21), something worth considering for those looking to balance quality and affordability. This Choice Uncirculated example is clean for the grade and fully struck with frosty orange-gold surfaces. A single mark above star 12 likely precludes an even finer assessment.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

**1895-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS63
Pleasing Lustrous Surfaces**



- 4740 1895-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** The San Francisco Mint struck a truly large mintage of more than 1.1 million Liberty double eagles in 1895. Many of those coins were used in foreign trade and have been repatriated from foreign holdings in recent years, but the issue becomes rare at the MS65 grade level. This attractive Select example is well-detailed and lustrous, with lightly marked yellow and rose-gold surfaces.
NGC ID# 26CE, PCGS# 9028

**1897 Double Eagle, MS64
Nine Coins Finer at PCGS**



- 4741 1897 MS64 PCGS.** From a mintage of nearly 1.4 million coins, the 1897 double eagle is plentiful through Choice Uncirculated condition, but the certified population drops off by 98% from MS64 to MS65. Only nine coins are graded numerically finer at PCGS (3/21). This is a frosty medium yellow-gold example with clean fields and a crisp impression.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CH, PCGS# 9031

**1900 Double Eagle, MS65+
Only Two Coins Finer at PCGS**



- 4742 1900 MS65+ PCGS.** The 1900 Liberty double eagle is plentiful in MS65, but less than two dozen pieces in this grade are Plus designated at PCGS, and only six coins are reported finer at both PCGS and NGC combined (2/21). The present coin displays frosty orange-gold luster and sharp motifs, with exceptionally clean fields. Only faint grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent an even finer grade. Population: 23 in 65+, 2 finer (1/21).
NGC ID# 26CP, PCGS# 9037

**1902 Liberty Double Eagle, MS62
Elusive, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4743 1902 MS62 PCGS.** The 1902 Liberty double eagle claims a truly small 20th century mintage of 31,140 pieces, making the issue quite challenging in high grade. This attractive MS62 example offers sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces, with the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade.
NGC ID# 26CU, PCGS# 9041

**1903 Twenty Dollar, MS65+
Rarely Offered Finer**



- 4744 1903 MS65+ PCGS.** Sharp and lustrous, showing original prairie-gold surfaces and clean fields. Only the faintest grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent an even finer grade. As it stands, this piece is a rarity with the Plus designation, and PCGS has seen fewer than a dozen finer examples. Population: 34 in 65+, 11 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

**1904 Double Eagle, MS64+
Plentiful Type-Coin Issue**



- 4745 1904 MS64+ NGC.** No other issue challenges the 1904 for status as the most plentiful issue in the Liberty Head double eagle series. Of the 6.2 million coins struck (highest mintage in the set), hundreds of thousands were held back in storage and are available by the in high grades. This is a clean near-Gem with luminous mint frost and attractive orange-gold color.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904 Double Eagle, MS65
Scarce in Higher Grades**



- 4746 1904 MS65 PCGS.** This Gem is certainly finer than most 1904 double eagles. Its surfaces are a warm shade of orange-gold and awash in swirling cartwheel mint frost. The curls and eagle feathers exhibit crisp detail, and the star centers and radials are clear. Examples of this date become conditionally scarce in higher grades.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904 Liberty Double Eagle, MS66
Near-Flawless Type Coin**



- 4747 1904 MS66 PCGS.** The 1904 is the quintessential Liberty Head double eagle type coin. This example survives in exquisite Premium Gem condition, a remarkable state of preservation with the surfaces being virtually unabraded. Rich yellow-gold color and frosty mint luster grace each side. The devices exhibit full design detail. Only three submissions are graded numerically finer at PCGS (3/21).
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904 Double Eagle, MS66
Glistening, Frosty Surfaces**



- 4748 1904 MS66 NGC.** The orange-gold surfaces of this Premium Gem Coronet double eagle glisten with frosty mint luster. The effect is uninterrupted by any distracting marks or flaws, and strike definition is pinpoint-sharp. With more than 6.2 million coins struck, the 1904 is the most plentiful issue in the entire series. Yet, only two submissions are numerically finer at NGC (3/21).
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904-S Double Eagle, MS64 Prooflike
Elusive With Mirrored Fields**



- 4749 1904-S MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** Tied with one other MS64 coin for the finest of eight Prooflike pieces reported at PCGS (3/21). This reflective orange-gold 1904-S twenty displays a sharp strike and rich luster and color. A few tiny ticks are noted on the cheek near Liberty's eye, but no other notable abrasions are seen.
NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 79046

**1905 Liberty Double Eagle, MS62
Low-Mintage 20th Century Issue**



- 4750 1905 MS62 PCGS.** This Philadelphia double eagle issue is immediately recognizable as a better date with a low mintage of 58,919 coins. Examples finer than MS62 are decidedly scarce. Orange-gold surfaces are well-defined and lustrous. The fields exhibit a normal amount of chatter for the assigned grade.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26D2, PCGS# 9047

**1905-S Double Eagle, MS63
Nicely Preserved and Frosty**



- 4751 1905-S MS63 NGC.** Clear S. Examples of this late-date San Francisco Liberty Head double eagle are collectible through MS63 and even in MS64, to an extent, but anything finer proves out of reach for most. This is a nicely preserved and well-defined Select Uncirculated double eagle with frosty luster and rose and green-gold accents.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26D3, PCGS# 9048

**1905-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 4752 1905-S MS64+ PCGS.** Despite a mintage of more than 1.8 million pieces, the 1905-S double eagle is challenging to acquire Plus-graded Choice condition, and finer pieces are rare. This example displays frosty straw-gold luster and sharp detail. The fields are pristine. Only a few grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent full Gem classification. Population: 27 in 64+, 14 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 26D3, PCGS# 9048

**1905-S Twenty Dollar, MS64+
Probably Not an Exported Issue**



- 4753 1905-S MS64+ NGC.** The 1905-S is curiously unavailable in the better grades of Uncirculated in spite of a substantial mintage. Foreign gold holdings have yielded relatively few examples, and it is likely the majority of the production run was held in this country as Treasury reserves, possibly against the issuance of Gold Certificates. This is a lovely survivor that exhibits remarkably clean surfaces and thick, frosted mint luster. Sharply detailed throughout. NGC ID# 26D3, PCGS# 9048

**1906 Double Eagle, MS62
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Coin**



- 4754 1906 MS62 PCGS.** Only 69,596 double eagles were manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint in 1906. This late-in-the-series issue remains collectible in MS62 despite that low total, while higher-graded coins pose more of a challenge. The curls, stars, and feathers are crisp. Soft mint frost swirls over warm orange-gold surfaces. Marks on Liberty's nose and a bit of field chatter likely limit the grade. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26D4, PCGS# 9049

**1906 Liberty Double Eagle, MS63
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue**



- 4755 1906 MS63 PCGS.** The 1906 Liberty double eagle claims a small Philadelphia mintage of 69,596 pieces, making the issue relatively elusive in today's market. This attractive Select specimen offers sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has certified 39 numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 26D4, PCGS# 9049

**1906-D Twenty Dollar, MS64+
Beautifully Preserved With CAC Approval**



- 4756 1906-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1906-D enjoys significant popularity among collectors as the first double eagle issue for the Denver branch mint. This beautifully preserved Choice Uncirculated example is blatantly high-end for the grade. Clean orange-gold surfaces radiate satin mint luster. Crisp definition throughout. PCGS reports 19 finer submissions (3/21). NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

**1906-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Clean for the Grade**



- 4757 1906-S MS64+ PCGS. Clear S.** The 1906-S is unexpectedly scarce in high grades considering its mintage of more than 2 million coins. Only six pieces are graded finer than this one at PCGS (3/21). Both sides showcase profound sun-gold color and swirling mint frost over strongly struck devices. Obviously clean for the near-Gem level. NGC ID# 26D6, PCGS# 9051

**1907-D Twenty Dollar, MS64 Prooflike
Rare With Such Deep Mirroring**



- 4758 1907-D MS64 Prooflike NGC.** The 1907-D is generally plentiful in the MS61 to MS64 grades and only becomes scarce at higher levels. However, the present coin stands apart from most of its peers due to its prooflike fields. NGC has only graded 20 examples in all grades with a Prooflike designation, plus one Deep Prooflike piece (2/21). This coin displays a sharp strike and rich honey-gold luster. The deep reflectivity of the fields makes a few minor marks evident under a loupe. Census: 4 in 64 (1 in 64★) Prooflike, 1 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 89053 Base PCGS# 9053

**1907-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Registry Set Candidate**



- 4759 1907-S MS64+ NGC.** Clear S. Orange-gold surfaces reveal distinctive copper-red accents on both sides. This Registry-worthy MS64+ S-mint twenty dollar showcases a strong strike and thick, frosty luster. Despite a mintage in excess of 2.1 million coins, there are only 16 higher grading events at PCGS (3/21).
NGC ID# 26D9, PCGS# 9054

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLE

**1897 Double Eagle, PR60
Only 30 to 40 Proofs Extant**



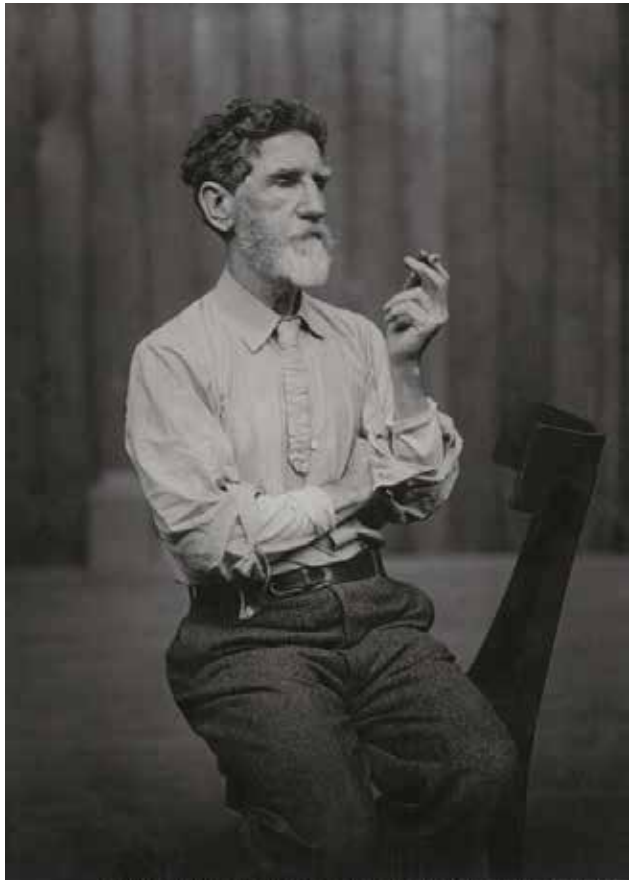
- 4760 1897 PR60 NGC. JD-1, R.5.** The mintage figure of the proof 1897 Liberty double eagle is unresolved. In his recent reference work *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther notes that the quarterly delivery record for proof double eagles in 1897 amounts to 71 pieces, but the annual mintage total records 76 pieces. Adding to the confusion is the 86-coin total listed in the *Guide Book*. Whatever the case, survival estimates seem to be fairly consistent: PCGS estimates 35 to 40 coins are known in all grades today, while Dannreuther's research suggests a similar survivorship of 30 to 40 pieces. We have handled an 1897 proof twenty on only 17 prior occasions, the last of which was in 2015.
- This piece is sharp and deeply reflective, yielding modest contrast on each side and warm honey-gold color. Hairlines in the fields limit the grade, although perhaps the only impact the PR60 grade has on this coin is that it may make it accessible to collectors who otherwise find proof Liberty double eagles to be out of reach. An excellent collector-grade proof.
NGC ID# 26EJ, PCGS# 9113

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 High Relief, AU Details
Wire Rim



- 4761** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Rim Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Detail. This is a minimally handled example of the most beautiful coin ever produced. The surfaces are bright with just a tinge of reddish patina and small contact marks scattered across each side. The repair to the rim is not immediately apparent, which makes this an even buy for the collector on a budget. Sharply detailed throughout.



Courtesy of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

1907 High Relief Twenty, MS62
Wire Rim Variant



- 4762** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS62 NGC. Throughout his career, Augustus Saint-Gaudens carved a couple of dozen bas-reliefs. The technique used to carve a bas-relief and high relief sculpture are radically different. The details in a bas-relief are moderately scratched out with a chisel, leaving the unsculpted portions that form the sculpture. This is similar to the effect seen on Bela Pratt's quarter eagle and half eagle coins, but technically those were struck in reduced relief. A high relief sculpture, or in this case a gold coin struck in high relief, requires more than 50% of the depth of the figure to be portrayed. To accomplish this, more of the fields of the coin have to be lowered; thus making the central figure larger and clearer. This also requires more detail work on the central figure. Saint-Gaudens was familiar with sculpting in a small format when he was a teenaged apprentice to a cameo cutter in New York City. To accomplish the goal set out by President Roosevelt of producing modern coinage that rivaled that of the ancient Greeks — many of which were struck in high relief — required attention to each coin produced and multiple strikes from a 150-ton hydraulic press. Roosevelt's goal was accomplished, but doing so upended the normal procedures used in minting coins. Four months of production in round-the-clock shifts at the Mint produced a modest 12,367 High Relief double eagles, but these sculptural coins gain popularity with each succeeding generation of collectors. This is an attractive, satin-surfaced example that shows no obvious or detracting contact marks. The overall brightness of the finish highlights the pale reddish patina seen over each side. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 Flat Rim High Relief Twenty, XF45



- 4763** 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, XF45 NGC. Slight high-point friction is apparent over the design elements on each side, but the most obvious signs of wear are a dark spot on the chest of Liberty and along the upper feather of the eagle's wing. Obviously an original and untampered coin, one that was most likely carried as a pocket piece for several years before someone recognized its numismatic value exceeded its value as a gee-whiz memento. We do not see any trace of finning on either side, making this one of the most unequivocal Flat Rim twenties we have seen. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65 Excellent First-Year Type Coin



- 4764** 1907 MS65 PCGS. The 1907 Saint-Gaudens double eagles with Arabic numerals were the first examples of this famous design seen by the general public. This spectacular Gem exhibits sharp definition on all design elements and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66 First Year of Design



- 4765** 1907 MS66 PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint struck a substantial mintage of 361,667 Saint-Gaudens double eagles in 1907, the first year of the design. This spectacular Premium Gem displays sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 20 numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1908 No Motto Twenty, MS66 Long Rays Variant



- 4766** 1908 No Motto MS66 PCGS. The 1908 P-mint Without Motto double eagles come in two varieties — one with short obverse rays, and one with long obverse rays. This is the Long Rays variant, where the ray beneath the branch nearly touches the stem. Light marks and abrasions are distributed on each side, although most are microscopic in size. Mint luster enlivens pleasing straw-gold color of this sharply struck Premium Gem. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

1908 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66 Final No Motto Issue



- 4767** 1908 No Motto MS66 NGC. Long Rays Obverse. The design of the double eagle was modified to include the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse part way through the year in 1908, but not before a substantial mintage of 4.2 million pieces of the old design had been struck. The short-lived No Motto design has always been extremely popular with type collectors. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements and impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

1908 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66+ Collectible No Motto Type Coin



- 4768** 1908 No Motto MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Long Rays Obverse. The 1908 Saint-Gaudens double eagle with no motto on the reverse is easy to locate in high grade, thanks to its mintage of 4.2 million pieces and its presence in the famous Wells Fargo Hoard. This Plus-graded Premium Gem is sharply detailed throughout and the virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces are awash in vibrant mint luster. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

**1908 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS67
Exceptional No Motto Type Coin**



- 4769** 1908 No Motto MS67 NGC. Short Rays Obverse. The highly collectible 1908 No Motto twenties are divided into two subtypes, Short Rays and Long Rays variants. Both are attainable for collectors. This spectacular Superb Gem displays the usually seen dynamic mint luster and a slight tint of reddish patina. Better struck than most 1908 No Motto twenties; in fact, there are no mentionable areas of weakness on either side.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

**1908-D No Motto Double Eagle, MS64+
Elusive CAC Example**



- 4770** 1908-D No Motto MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1908-D is the scarcest No Motto issue in the Saint-Gaudens series, excluding of course the High Relief and Ultra High Relief. Examples are plentiful in MS64, but only a few dozen are Plus graded. This coin is also CAC endorsed. Softly frosted orange-gold and honey luster adorns each side, and eye appeal is excellent for the grade. The strike is generally sharp, though Liberty's nose is not quite fully defined. CAC: 81 in 64, 8 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 26F7, PCGS# 9143

**1908-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
Short-Lived No Motto Design**



- 4771** 1908-D No Motto MS65 PCGS. The 1908-D No Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagle can be found in grades up to the MS65 level with a little patience, thanks to a Central American hoard that surfaced in 1983, but finer coins are rare. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 15 numerically finer examples (3/21).
NGC ID# 26F7, PCGS# 9143

**1908-D Double Eagle, MS65
No Motto**



- 4772** 1908-D No Motto MS65 PCGS. Long Rays Obverse. Peach-gold surfaces display nice luster and traces of light green, and show a somewhat granular finish. The design elements exhibit an impressive strike, that manifests itself in sharp definition on the panes of the Capitol building, on Liberty's face, the fingers of both hands, and toes, as well as on the eagle's plumage. There are no marks worthy of individual mention. Scarce as Gem, and rare any finer.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26F7, PCGS# 9143

**1908 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64
First Year With Motto**



- 4773** 1908 Motto MS64 PCGS. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the design of the double eagle part way through the year in 1908, an important consideration for type purposes. This attractive Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing.
NGC ID# 26F8, PCGS# 9147

**1908-S Double Eagle, AU58
Always Popular With Collectors**



- 4774** 1908-S AU58 PCGS. Collectors will always gravitate toward the 1908-S double eagle because of its mintage, the lowest among all regular issues in the series, with just 22,000 coins struck. This borderline-Uncirculated example is strongly struck with yellow-gold color and light, scattered abrasions.
NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

**1908-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS62
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue**



4775 1908-S MS62 NGC. The San Francisco Mint struck Saint-Gaudens double eagles for the first time in 1908, when a small mintage of just 22,000 pieces was accomplished. Most of the coins were released into circulation at the time of issue and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. The 1908-S is one of the few Saint-Gaudens double eagles that is seen most often in circulated grades. This impressive MS62 example displays sharply detailed design elements throughout, and the lustrous orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 43 in 62, 48 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

**1908-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS62
Sought-After, Low-Mintage Issue**



4776 1908-S MS62 PCGS. The San Francisco Mint struck only 22,000 Saint-Gaudens double eagles in 1908, a memorably small production total for any 20th century coin. The coins were all of the new type, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse. Surprisingly, the small mintage seems to have gone unnoticed by contemporary collectors, as few high-quality examples were saved. Today, the 1908-S is seen most often in circulated grades. This sharply detailed MS62 specimen displays lustrous orange-gold surfaces that are lightly marked for the grade. Overall eye appeal is quite strong. Population: 81 in 62 (1 in 62+), 85 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

1908-S Double Eagle, MS62
Lowest Mintage in the Series
Only 22,000 Pieces Struck



- 4777 1908-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1908-S represents the San Francisco Mint's first foray into the production of Saint-Gaudens double eagles. All were struck from the dies featuring the motto *IN GOD WE TRUST* above the sun. The key feature of the 1908-S double eagle is its low mintage: just 22,000 coins. That total ranks as the single lowest in the series among regular issues (excludes the MCMVII High Relief). This MS62 offering exhibits bright yellow-gold surfaces with notably few major abrasions. The Capitol dome is fully struck, and Liberty's face and torch fingers are similarly bold. NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

1909/8 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS63
Popular *Guide Book* Overdate



- 4778 1909/8 FS-301 MS63 PCGS.** The remnants of an undertype 8 show plainly beneath the final digit in the date, identifying the famous *Guide Book* and *Cherrypickers'* variety. This sharply detailed Select specimen displays lightly marked orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is outstanding.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
 NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

1909/8 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS63
Only Series Overdate, FS-301



- 4779 1909/8 FS-301 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** An impressive Select example of this well-known *Guide Book* overdate, with the remnants of an undertype 8 below the second 9 in the date. The design elements are well-detailed, with a die crack through the top of the torch and the letters in *LIBERTY*. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact and the overall quality and eye appeal are attested by the CAC sticker. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

1909 Double Eagle, MS64
Rarely Seen Finer



- 4780 1909 MS64 PCGS.** A moderately low mintage of 161,282 pieces ensures the scarcity of the 1909 Saint-Gaudens double eagle in high grade. This Choice example is among the finest pieces usually available, as Gem examples are rare. The coin is well struck with frosty orange-gold luster. A few light grazes in the fields limit the grade, but none are bothersome. PCGS lists 31 finer submissions (2/21). NGC ID# 26FB, PCGS# 9150

**1909-D Twenty Dollar, MS60
Overlooked Issue**



- 4781 1909-D MS60 PCGS.** The 1909-D has long been regarded as an overlooked issue in this popular series. This low-mintage Denver Mint semikey proves challenging in high grades, more so than any other issue for the year. Yellow-gold surfaces are softly lustrous with generally minor abrasions, save for a scrape within the left obverse rays.

NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152

**1909-S Twenty Dollar, MS65+
Frosted Surfaces, Upper-End Quality**



- 4782 1909-S MS65+ NGC.** The 1909-S is a hoard coin. A bag came out of El Salvador in the late-1980s. I remember seeing row after row of stacks of five or six coins in each pile sorted by grade in the auction department on Market Street. It was a wonder to behold. Gems were the finest I remember seeing in that hoard, making this Plus-designated example among the finest available without paying significantly more for one of the MS66 pieces that are known. The surfaces display the typically seen reddish-tinted mint frost, but unlike most of the coins in the hoard this one reveals no distracting abrasions. Sharply struck throughout.

NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9153

**1911 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65
Underrated Issue in High Grade**



- 4783 1911 MS65 PCGS.** From a smallish mintage of 197,250 pieces, the 1911 Saint-Gaudens double eagle circulated widely in the pre-World War I economy of the western United States and few examples were saved for numismatic purposes. Accordingly, the 1911 is an underrated issue in high grade and examples in MS65 condition are definitely scarce. This spectacular Gem offers sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster and exquisite eye appeal. Population: 65 in 65 (10 in 65+), 21 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26FJ, PCGS# 9157

**1911-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
Collectible Issue in High Grade**



4784 1911-D MS65 NGC. The 1911-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a large mintage of 846,500 pieces, making the issue readily available in high grade and a popular choice of branch mint type collectors. This impressive Gem offers sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with radiant mint luster and eye appeal.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

**1911-D Twenty Dollar, MS66+
Sharp and Well-Preserved**



4785 1911-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1911-D double eagle often comes with satiny, slightly textured luster, similar to that seen on the quarter eagles from this date and mint. However, this high-end Premium Gem example has a strong cartwheel effect and displays a pleasing wheat-gold glow beneath a light. The strike is razor-sharp, and other than a few small ticks on Liberty's knee, there are no abrasions that limit the grade. PCGS has seen only 12 finer representatives (3/21).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 5618.

NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

**1912 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64
Elusive Issue in Finer Grades**



4786 1912 MS64 PCGS. A smallish mintage of 149,750 Saint-Gaudens double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1912 and no double eagles were struck at any other mint. The issue is scarce-to-rare in grades above MS64 today. This impressive Choice example displays sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces with only minor signs of contact. PCGS has graded 56 numerically finer examples (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26FM, PCGS# 9160

**1913-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64+
Rarely Seen Any Finer**



4787 1913-S MS64+ PCGS. Collectors are always drawn to the 1913-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle because of its minuscule mintage of 34,000 pieces. The 1913-S is not as rare as the small production total would suggest, but examples in Gem, or better, condition are definitely rare. This Plus-graded Choice specimen is sharply detailed and lustrous, with well-preserved orange-gold surfaces. PCGS has graded 24 numerically finer examples (3/21).

NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163

**1914-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65
Exceptional Denver Type Coin**



4788 1914-D MS65 PCGS. The 1914-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a favorite with branch mint type collectors, since the issue can be found with ease in grades up to the MS65 level. Each side of this spectacular Gem exhibits vivid orange-gold color with faint greenish accents and satiny mint luster. Liberty's face and the Capitol dome are both crisply executed.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165

**1914-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
Scarce in Finer Grades**



4789 1914-D MS65 NGC. From a mintage of 453,000 pieces, the 1914-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an available issue in grades up to the MS65 level, but finer coins are scarce. This impressive Gem offers sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and a few amber alloy spots. NGC has graded 61 numerically finer examples (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165

**1914-S Double Eagle, MS65
Popular Branch Mint Type**



4790 1914-S MS65 PCGS. Nearly 1.5 million pieces were struck, and the balance was exported over a period of years to either South America or Japan. Roger Burdette's research indicates only about 1,500 pieces circulated domestically. This is a Gem Uncirculated example, possibly repatriated from one of the South American holdings. Attractive frosted, wheat-gold surfaces show only minor marks and a bold strike. Housed in a special label PCGS San Francisco Gold Hoard holder.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166

**1914-S Double Eagle, MS66
A Single Coin is Graded Finer**



4791 1914-S MS66 NGC. The 1914-S is a collectible branch mint issue that becomes moderately scarce in Premium Gem condition. It is essentially impossible to upgrade from that level, with a single NGC-graded example finer (3/21). This coin is frosty with rose and orange-gold color. Both sides are well-defined and nicely preserved.
NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166

**1915 Double Eagle, MS64
Elusive in Finer Grades**



4792 1915 MS64 PCGS. The 1915 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is collectible in MS64 but decidedly scarce finer. This piece displays satiny orange-gold luster and a bold strike, with notable sharpness on the torch and Liberty's face. A few light, scattered abrasions are not out of line for the grade. Eye appeal is pleasing.
NGC ID# 26FV, PCGS# 9167

**1915-S Double Eagle, MS65
Conditionally Scarce Any Finer**



4793 1915-S MS65 PCGS. In 1915, Federal Reserve Notes and Gold Certificates were, according to federal law, required to be backed by gold coin at two-thirds of the paper currency's value. Large mintages of double eagles served that purpose. A larger proportion of gold bullion came from foreign gold coin, which was melted and refined before being struck as Saint-Gaudens double eagles. This is a Gem Uncirculated example, likely at one time part of a bag of double eagles used in foreign trade. The well-struck, orange-gold surfaces show only light marks with excellent eye appeal. Housed in a special label PCGS San Francisco Gold Hoard holder.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1915-S Twenty Dollar, MS66
Only Two Coins Finer at NGC**



4794 1915-S MS66 NGC. Lavender and orange-gold surfaces radiate thick, frosty luster over each side. This Premium Gem San Francisco twenty is clean and eye-appealing. A few thin streaks of grease appear at the lower reverse. NGC lists just two numerically finer submissions (3/21).
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1915-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Registry Grade Example**



4795 1915-S MS66 PCGS. The 1915-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a mintage of 567,500 pieces and the issue is not difficult to locate in grades up to the MS66 level, but PCGS has graded no coins in higher numeric grades (3/21). This delightful Premium Gem is sharply detailed throughout and the virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1915-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Sharply Detailed and Lustrous**



- 4796 1915-S MS66 PCGS.** From a mintage of 567,500 pieces, the 1915-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a relatively available date in Premium Gem condition, making it a favorite with mintmark type collectors. This delightful piece features sharply detailed design elements and rich orange-gold surfaces that show a few reddish highlights and vibrant mint luster throughout.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1916-S Double Eagle, MS65+
Final Saint-Gaudens Coinage Until 1920**



- 4797 1916-S MS65+ PCGS.** A sharply struck, frosty Gem, among the most attractive pieces we have recently seen in this grade. Soft wheat-gold surfaces show only the most trivial signs of contact. The 1916-S is a popular date in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, being the only issue struck that year at any mint. This is one of just a few dozen Plus-designated pieces at the MS65 numeric level.
NGC ID# 26FX, PCGS# 9169

**1916-S Double Eagle, MS66
Only Four Coins Graded Higher**



- 4798 1916-S MS66 NGC.** Saint-Gaudens double eagle production was put on hiatus until 1920 following the manufacture of 796,000 coins at the San Francisco Mint in 1916. The 1916-S is elusive but obtainable in MS66. However, only four submissions are graded numerically higher at NGC (3/21). This fully struck and finely textured Premium Gem is clean and frosty with warm golden-orange color.
NGC ID# 26FX, PCGS# 9169

**1920 Double Eagle, Sharp MS64
Conditionally Scarce at This Grade**



- 4799 1920 MS64 PCGS.** The mintage was small by Saint-Gaudens double eagle standards — just 228,250 pieces were struck. Most surviving examples returned from South America, and for practical purposes the MS64 level is the optimal grade for collectors to seek. Any finer, the 1920 issue becomes pricey. The Choice frosted surfaces of this example show only minor abrasions and a pleasingly sharp strike. Cartwheel luster illuminates rich, yellow-gold color for exemplary eye appeal. PCGS reports only three numerically finer examples, while 81 coins have achieved the Plus designation (3/21).
NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

**1922 Double Eagle, MS65
Rare Any Finer**



- 4800 1922 MS65 PCGS.** The 1922 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is plentiful in MS65, but such coins are highly sought after due to the rarity of finer pieces. PCGS has seen only nine finer examples (3/21). This piece is well struck, displaying softly frosted orange-gold mint luster. Only a few faint grazes are evident in the fields beneath a loupe.
NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

**1922-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64+
Challenging Issue in Higher Grades**



4801 1922-S MS64+ PCGS. The 1922-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle was once a great rarity in the series, but several hoards have surfaced in European holdings over the years to augment the supply of available coins. The 1922-S is not difficult to locate in grades up to the MS64 level today, but finer coins are still rare. This Plus-graded Choice specimen is well-struck and satiny with honey-gold surfaces. Neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions. PCGS has graded 25 numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 26G4, PCGS# 9174

**1923-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Excellent Branch Mint Type Coin**



4802 1923-D MS66 PCGS. The 1923-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle was heavily used in overseas trade, at least partially escaping the mass melting of domestically available issues that followed the Gold Recall of 1933. The issue is available in grades up to the MS66 level today, but finer coins are elusive. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1923-D Double Eagle, MS67
Nearly Flawless Branch Mint Coin**



4803 1923-D MS67 NGC. Although the 1923-D is by far the most collectible branch mint issue for the entire decade, its scarcity is slightly underrated in MS67. Only 55 of the 1.7 million coins struck have qualified for this grade level at NGC, and a single submission is numerically finer (3/21).

David Akers said that he had seen a number of nearly flawless examples. This piece would certainly meet that description. The fields are essentially pristine, save for a few microscopic ticks at the lower reverse. Warm golden-orange color and a bold strike further the appeal.

NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1924 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66
Highly Collectible in High Grade**



4804 1924 MS66 PCGS. The 1924 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is one of the most available issues of the series in high grade, making it extremely popular with type collectors. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually pristine orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924 Twenty Dollar, MS66+
Outstanding Quality for the Grade**



4805 1924 MS66+ NGC. CAC. Both NGC and CAC have recognized this 1924 twenty dollar gold piece for its outstanding quality within the grade. Clean and highly lustrous surfaces feature rich orange-gold color and exhibit little more than a few tiny ticks on the sun. Strongly defined throughout and perfect for type purposes.
NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924 Double Eagle, MS67
High-End Type Representative**



4806 1924 MS67 NGC. The 1924 Saint-Gaudens twenty is synonymous with "plentiful" and "collectible." Only the 1928 challenges this issue as far as availability across all grade levels is concerned. A total of 4.3 million of these double eagles were minted, and they survive by the tens of thousands through Premium Gem condition. However, this Philadelphia issue becomes genuinely elusive in MS67. Three numerically finer submissions are reported at NGC, plus one more at PCGS (3/21).

Liberty's face and the Capitol are fully defined on this radiant, orange-gold Superb Gem. Lavender accents, thick mint frost, and a near-total lack of marks would make this a stand-out addition to any high-end set of double eagles.
NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS63
Rarely Seen in High Grade**



4807 1924-D MS63 PCGS. The 1924-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle was once considered a great rarity, but the supply of coins has been augmented by many examples repatriated from European holdings in recent times. The 1924-D is still elusive in high grade, however. This attractive Select specimen is sharply detailed and lustrous, with just a sprinkling of minor contact marks on the pleasing orange-gold surfaces.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26G8, PCGS# 9178

**1925 Double Eagle, Attractive MS66
Few Are Finer at PCGS**



4808 1925 MS66 PCGS. Radiant orange-gold color graces the satinlike surfaces of this Premium Gem twenty. Brilliant mint luster shines brightly throughout both sides. Roger Burdette estimates as many as 170,000 coins returned from foreign holdings from the original mintage of more than 2.8 million pieces. An unknown number of that mintage fell victim to FDR's Gold Act. The strike is razor sharp on this MS66 survivor, while a few widely scattered marks determine the grade. PCGS reports just seven numerically finer certifications, plus 41 coins in 66+ (3/21).
NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

**1925-S Double Eagle, MS63
Heavily Melted**



4809 1925-S MS63 PCGS. Like so many of the branch mint issues from the 1920s, the reported mintage of 1925-S double eagles has no bearing on its availability today. The vast majority of these coins were melted after the 1933 Gold Recall. Only 1,500 or so of the more than 3.7 million examples originally struck are believed to survive across all grade levels.

This MS63 offering features bright yellow-gold surfaces, radiant frosty mint luster, and a crisp strike with few areas of softness. Bagmarks are small and unobtrusive. There are only 26 numerically higher grading events for the 1925-S twenty at PCGS (3/21). NGC ID# 26GC, PCGS# 9182

**1928 Double Eagle, MS66+
Frosty Rose-Gold Surfaces**



4810 1928 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Liberty's face and torch hand are fully defined, and the Capitol dome is similarly strong. This radiant, Plus-graded Premium Gem enjoys coruscating mint frost and rose accents amid luminous yellow-gold color overall. The 1928 becomes scarce any finer. Excellent for type purposes. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

**1928 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67
Outstanding Type Example**



4811 1928 MS67 NGC. The air gets thin at the upper reaches of the grading scale for 1928 double eagles. It is one of the most abundantly available Saint-Gaudens twenties up to and including the Premium Gem grade, yet Superb Gems are notable scarcities and no numerically finer certifications are reported above the MS67 level. Those who seek the ultimate quality Saint for type or date representation will do well to select this Superb example. The obverse is virtually free of marks and sharply struck. The reverse harbors two or three tiny marks hidden in the eagle's wing feathers, but they are of the most inconspicuous kind. The fields are for all purposes unblemished, and no nicks or marks affect the usual problem points including the rays and sun. Frosted orange-gold color blossoms from each side, illuminated by thick mint luster. NGC reports two pieces in 67+, one in 67★, and none finer (3/21). NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

1938-S Arkansas Half Dollar, MS67 Tied for Finest Certified



- 4812 1938-S Arkansas MS67 NGC. CAC.** Three dates appear on the 1938-S Arkansas half dollar: the year of issue (1938), the year of statehood (1836), and the state's centennial year (1936). The Arkansas commemorative halves were struck every year from 1935 through 1939 and most examples from any mint can be found through MS66 condition. It is at the Superb Gem grade level where the 1938-S becomes a rarity missing from even the finest Registry Sets. This dusky original example displays light gold patina and speckled crimson tones at the upper reverse. Softly lustrous surfaces exhibit exceptional preservation, with marks confined to the Native American's chin. Census: 9 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYFH, PCGS# 9247

1936-S Bay Bridge Half Dollar, MS68 Rarely Seen Finer



- 4813 1936-S Bay Bridge MS68 NGC.** Dappled reddish-gold toning gives a bronzelike sheen to this well-preserved commemorative half dollar, which celebrates the first traffic over the double-deck San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The famous bridge was an engineering achievement of the day that has survived the test of time, although the 1989 earthquake caused substantial damage to its decks. This Superb Gem coin has virtually no distractions or faults — sharply struck, with fulsome mint luster. Census: 12 in 68 (5 in 68★), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYFM, PCGS# 9254

1936-S Bay Bridge Half Dollar, MS68 Exceptional Strike and Color



- 4814 1936-S Bay Bridge MS68 PCGS.** A bridge spanning San Francisco Bay had been a dream for Californians since the days of the Gold Rush, but it did not become reality until November 12, 1936. Its opening preceded that of the Golden Gate bridge by some six months. The Bay Bridge commemorative half dollar was designed by Jacques Schnier and struck at the San Francisco Mint. A net distribution of 71,424 coins yields precious few Superb Gems of the caliber displayed by this beautifully toned example. Vibrant shades of ruby-red and jade-green occupy essentially mark-free fields, while neon colors outline the upper portions of the grizzly bear's head and back. Similar shades decorate the left-hand reverse margin. Points of strike weakness usually accompany the bear's body and left shoulder on the obverse, but not so here. Likewise, the reverse clouds are well-formed. Spectacular eye appeal places this coin far above most similarly graded examples. Population: 15 in 68 (3 in 68+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYFM, PCGS# 9254

**1925-S California Half Dollar, MS67+
High-End and Beautifully Toned, CAC**



- 4815 1925-S California MS67+ NGC. CAC.** The California Diamond Jubilee half dollars have more than their share of high-grade, attractively toned examples, yet we have not seen one with a stronger glint of gold from the miner's gold pan than demonstrated by this Plus-graded Superb Gem coin. The rich toning pattern highlights the obverse motif exactly where the focus should be. The reverse is equally pleasing with a golden hue at the stalking grizzly bear's neck, while complementary rustic colors adorn both sides. The strike is sharp and eye appeal is terrific. Census: 9 in 67+, 8 in 67★, 1 in 67★, 19 finer. CAC: 76 in 67, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYGA, PCGS# 9281

**1936-S Cincinnati Half Dollar, MS67
Registry Set Caliber Example**



- 4816 1936-S Cincinnati MS67 NGC.** "America's Troubadour" (Stephen Foster) is claimed by more cities and states than Cincinnati, Ohio, but the Cincinnati Music Center succeeded in using his likeness for its P-D-S set. Collectors and investors were the most frequent buyers. High-grade examples are extremely rare, since most of the coins were carelessly handled prior to shipment. This is sharply struck Superb Gem 1936-S, with lustrous lilac-gray and gold toning, plus rose and blue accents. Census: 8 in 67 (1 in 67★), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYCL, PCGS# 9285

**1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar, MS66+
Classic Commemorative Key**



- 4817 1928 Hawaiian MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The Hawaiian Sesquicentennial half dollar commemorates the 150th anniversary of Captain James Cook's landing on the islands in 1778. Only 10,008 pieces were struck, including assay coins and a number of sandblast proofs. Premium Gem examples are scarce, and those with a Plus designation are rare. PCGS lists only four coins finer than this piece (2/21). Satiny luster and sharp design elements complement delicate lilac-blue interior toning, while the borders display olive-gold. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

**1921 Missouri Half Dollar, MS66+
Plain Variant, Lovely Eye Appeal**



- 4818 1921 Missouri MS66+ NGC.** This is the slightly more available variant of the 1921 Missouri half dollar. The *Guide Book* lists its distribution at 11,400 pieces. Gunmetal-blue and russet-gold patina resides within the recesses of the peripheral design features, while the rest of the coin is brilliant and satiny. Lovely eye appeal. Census: 44 in 66 (5 in 66+), 6 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYH3, PCGS# 9330

**1938 New Rochelle Half Dollar, SP66
Scarce Specimen Finish Example**



- 4819 1938 New Rochelle, Specimen Finish, SP66 NGC.** Now that both services recognize the existence of special presentation strikes, the 1938 New Rochelle half dollars have a small contingent of high-grade examples that exemplify the design to its most optimal extent. It is thought that 50 Specimen coins were struck on proof planchets from specially polished dies that display flashy, mirrorlike silver finish, created for members of the Coinage Committee of Westchester Coin Club, and for associated dignitaries. This Specimen example displays a thin patina of pleasing, reddish-tan toning that embellishes the needle-sharp devices. Only the central vein of the fleur-de-lis lacks full definition. Census: 5 in 66, 9 finer (3/21). PCGS# 99335 Base PCGS# 9335

**1939-D Oregon Trail Half Dollar, MS68
Just 3,004 Coins Distributed**



- 4820 1939-D Oregon MS68 NGC.** Designed by James Earle Fraser and Laura Gardin Fraser, the Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars were issued from 1926 to 1939. They feature some of the series' favorite motifs, both obverse and reverse. The standing Indian and Conestoga wagon are interchangeably called obverse and reverse, each of equal importance and exceptional design quality. Many collectors seek all dates and mints as a high-end subset of the larger commemorative series. This is a lightly toned 1939-D — a low-mintage issue — with a pinpoint sharp strike and pleasing pale-gold and ice-blue hues over lustrous silver surfaces. Census: 41 in 68 (8 in 68+, 14 in 68★, 3 in 68+★), 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYHM, PCGS# 9353

**1921 Pilgrim Half Dollar, MS67+
Nearly Unavailable Any Finer**



- 4821 1921 Pilgrim MS67+ NGC.** The Pilgrim Tercentenary half dollars were issued in both 1920 and 1921. The 1920 coin sold well in comparative terms, although the 1921 issue was not particularly well received. It is far scarcer for today's collector as a result. Lovely orange-gold toning surrounds silver-gray centers of this high-end Superb Gem 1921 example. Frosty mint luster and a sharp strike on both Governor William Bradford and the Mayflower ship in full sale make this iconic commemorative a cornerstone of any collection. Census: 2 in 67+, 7 in 67★, 1 in 67+★, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYHS, PCGS# 9360

**1936 Wisconsin Half, MS68
Terrific, Original Toning**



- 4822 1936 Wisconsin MS68 PCGS.** Incredibly well-preserved for this silver issue dated 1936, the year the commemorative rush was at its greatest height. It is well struck for the design with subtle but pleasing luster beneath dappled patina, orange, peach, and silver-gray. Population: 51 in 68 (11 in 68+), 0 finer (2/21). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1338. NGC ID# BYKU, PCGS# 9447

**1936 Wisconsin Half Dollar, MS68+
Great Color, None Finer at PCGS**



- 4823 1936 Wisconsin MS68+ PCGS.** Sun-gold, rose-red, and ice-blue toning enriches both sides of this lustrous and immaculate silver commemorative, which celebrates the centennial of the Wisconsin Territory. The Badger State joined the Union in 1848. On the present coin, the strike is bold, and the eye appeal is remarkable. As of (3/21), PCGS has certified a mere 11 pieces as MS68+ with none finer. NGC ID# BYKU, PCGS# 9447

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

**1915-S Pan-Pac Quarter Eagle, MS64
Popular Exposition Commemorative**



- 4824 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS64 NGC.** One of just two quarter eagle issues in the classic commemorative series, the 1915-S Pan-Pac is highly sought after. A low distribution of 6,749 pieces contributes to its popularity. This Choice example displays satiny straw-gold luster and well-struck design elements. A few scattered marks determine the grade. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle
CAC-Approved MS66**



- 4825 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 PCGS. CAC.** From a small distribution of only 6,749 pieces, this Premium Gem Pan-Pac quarter eagle offers the finest quality for this issue that is typically available. Finer coins are scarce, particularly in PCGS holders. This example is CAC endorsed. Satiny orange-gold luster illuminates well-struck design elements, while the surfaces are devoid of bothersome abrasions. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1917 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS67+
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



- 4826 1917 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS.** Designed to commemorate the Ohio McKinley Birthplace Memorial, McKinley gold dollar issues were struck in 1916 and 1917. The 1917 examples are far scarcer than the 1916, with a distribution of only about a third of those distributed in the preceding year. Designed by Charles E. Barber, this example is tied for finest-certified at PCGS. Richly frosted and lustrous surfaces radiate strong mint luster. Sharply struck motifs show only two or three nearly imperceptible, tiny marks. Population: 16 in 67+, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYLL, PCGS# 7455

**1922 Grant Memorial Gold Dollar, MS68
Top-Grade With Star Specimen**



- 4827 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, With Star, MS68 NGC.** Both varieties of the Grant Memorial gold dollar saw equal distribution totals of 5,016 coins, including assay pieces. The With Star variant is slightly more plentiful in high grade today, but in MS68 it is inherently rare. NGC and PCGS combined report only 23 grading events at this level. The present coin showcases impressively sharp definition and satiny yellow-gold mint luster. Almost perfectly preserved surfaces dazzle the viewer when rotated beneath a light. Census: 16 in 68 (1 in 68+, 1 in 68★, 1 in 68+★), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYPS, PCGS# 7459

**1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle, MS66
Final Gold Classic Commemorative**



- 4828 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle MS66 PCGS.** The National Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association marketed both silver half dollars and gold quarter eagles to celebrate 150 years of American independence. Neither the silver nor gold ventures were overly successful. Only slightly more than 14% of the million-piece silver issue was sold, while just over 20% of the gold mintage was distributed — a total of 46,019 quarter eagles. Premium Gem Uncirculated examples of the gold issue seldom exceed the quality of this coin, which shows just a few tiny marks on its well-struck, orange-gold surfaces. PCGS has certified just one numerically finer example, plus 15 pieces in 66+ as of (3/21). NGC ID# BYLT, PCGS# 7466

**1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle, MS66
Only One Coin Numerically Finer at PCGS**



- 4829 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle MS66 PCGS.** A beautifully preserved, frosty Premium Gem example of the final gold issue in the classic commemorative series. Luster yields rich orange-gold color and displays no distracting blemishes. The 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle is only slightly elusive in MS66, but with only a single coin reported finer at PCGS examples in this grade are highly sought-after as the finest collectible examples at that service (3/21). NGC ID# BYLT, PCGS# 7466

PROOF COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar, PR64 McKinley Type, CAC Endorsement



- 4830** 1903 Louisiana Purchase McKinley Gold Dollar PR64 PCGS. CAC. The first 100 Louisiana Purchase gold dollars struck of each design were in proof format. These coins were never sold directly to the public but were instead given to Louisiana Purchase Exposition officials and other VIPs. The coins were originally affixed to cards and sealed inside display frames, but almost all known survivors have long ago been removed from their original holders for certification, as seen here. This coin is sharp and reflective with rich orange-gold patina. A coppery discoloration at the M in AMERICA serves as a pedigree marker and attests to the originality of the surfaces. The CAC endorsement sets this piece apart from most of its peers. Population: 11 in 64, 17 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 2 finer (1/21). NGC ID# BYMG, PCGS# 7483

MODERN BULLION COINS

1987 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70 Challenging Early Issue



- 4831** 1987 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. The early issues in the Gold Eagle bullion series are highly sought-after in MS70. Compared to more recent issues that are flooded to grading services within days of being struck, the Roman numeral date issues such as this 1987 half-ounce Gold Eagle spent at least the first several years of their existence in their raw state. By the time these pieces were submitted for certification, the number that retained flawless surfaces was small. This piece displays a full strike and luminous satin luster. Straw-gold surfaces are perfect in every respect. NGC ID# 26N8, PCGS# 9812

1987 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70 Elusive Top-Grade Example



- 4832** 1987 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. The first three issues of the half-ounce Gold Eagle series (1986-1988) show very soft detailing on the portion of Liberty's gown wrapping her figure, while in 1989 and later the fabric folds across the figure are more pronounced. This 1987 coin displays flawless preservation and a full strike, with luminous mint luster throughout the fields and devices. Examples are scarce in this top grade. NGC ID# 26N8, PCGS# 9812

1988 Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70 Only 18 Coins in This Grade at PCGS



- 4833** 1988 Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. The 1988 is the condition key of the early tenth-ounce Gold Eagle series. In MS70, PCGS has certified 97 1986 pieces and 72 1987 coins, but that service lists only 18 1988 tenth-ounce examples in the top grade (3/21). This piece displays a bold strike and luminous yellow-gold surfaces. The luster is slightly frostier than usual, suggesting a later state of the dies. NGC ID# 26KX, PCGS# 9818

**1988 Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Scarce So Well Preserved**



- 4834 1988 Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** A sharp, flawlessly struck and perfectly preserved example of this early tenth-ounce Gold Eagle. Luster shimmers across satin surfaces with a pleasing cartwheel effect, producing stunning eye appeal. The 1988 tenth-ounce coin is scarce in MS70, with fewer than 100 pieces reported at NGC (3/21).
NGC ID# 26KX, PCGS# 9818

**1989 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
A Rarity This Fine at PCGS**



- 4835 1989 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** Most of the more than 415,000 one-ounce Gold Eagles struck in 1989 seem to have gone into bullion stores (as intended, after all). Few pieces were set aside for numismatic purposes and preserved in a fashion that would allow them to grade MS70 years later, when submitting bullion coins to the grading services became commonplace. This piece is one of just 34 MS70 examples of the 1989 one-ounce Gold Eagle at PCGS. It is sharply struck and satiny, with luminous straw-gold surfaces.
NGC ID# 26PD, PCGS# 9834

**1990 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Scarce in This Perfect Grade**



- 4836 1990 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** The 1990 half-ounce Gold Eagle was struck during an era when modern bullion coins were not immediately shipped off to grading services to get ultra-high grades and special holders in order to bump dealer profits. Coins certified MS70 today were largely preserved in that condition for years by collectors who held the coins raw. Thus, the population of top-grade Gold Eagles from this period is significantly smaller than those of recent years. The 1990 half-ounce coin offered here is one of just 65 at NGC to achieve MS70 classification; PCGS reports only 18 coins in this grade (3/21). The strike is sharp, and the silky-smooth satin surfaces yield flawless wheat-gold luster. Eye appeal is stunning.
NGC ID# 26NB, PCGS# 9842

**1991 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4837 1991 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** Sharp and beautifully luminous, showing straw-gold luster and full eye appeal. 1991 was the last year the Mint used the Roman numeral date on the Gold Eagle series. This issue is also popular due to its scarcity in MS70. Only about 200 pieces are reported in this grade by both NGC and PCGS combined (3/21). The half-ounce denomination's mintage of 24,100 pieces is also enticingly low.
NGC ID# 26NC, PCGS# 9852

**1991 Gold Eagle, MS70
Low-Mintage Half-Ounce Issue**



- 4838 1991 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** The half-ounce Gold Eagle of 1991 boasts a famously low mintage of 24,100 pieces. This is still, two decades later, the lowest regular-issue mintage for the denomination. (Some proof and burnished issues have lower mintages.) This is a scarce MS70 example of the date, flawlessly preserved and fully struck. Satiny yellow-gold luster adorns each side.
NGC ID# 26NC, PCGS# 9852

**1991 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Final Year of Roman Numeral Date**



- 4839 1991 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** Although more than 243,000 one-ounce Gold Eagles were struck in 1991, the final year of the Roman numeral date on this series, that was actually the lowest mintage of the one-ounce denomination up to that point. PCGS lists only 54 submissions of this issue in flawless MS70 condition. The present example displays a full strike and beautiful satin luster, with warm golden color.
NGC ID# 26PF, PCGS# 9854

**1991 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Scarce With Perfect Preservation**



- 4840 1991 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** Pristine, luminous surfaces yield lovely prairie-gold satin luster, illuminating the fully struck devices. This is a scarce issue in MS70, and it represents the final usage of the Roman numeral date on the Gold Eagle bullion coin series. The 1986 to 1991 Roman numeral date issues are a short and interesting subset of the Gold Eagle series, and MS70 examples of these dates are especially challenging to acquire. NGC ID# 26PF, PCGS# 9854

**1992 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Only 39 Pieces This Fine at PCGS**



- 4841 1992 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The 1992 one-ounce Gold Eagle is among the more challenging one-ounce issues of the period in top, MS70 condition. PCGS lists only 39 submissions this fine (3/21). The present coin displays a sharp strike and luminous satin luster. Rich straw-gold surfaces provide outstanding eye appeal and flawless preservation. An unsurpassable example of the first Arabic date issue in the series. NGC ID# 26PG, PCGS# 9864

**1993-P Half-Ounce Gold Eagle
PR70 Deep Cameo
Final Philadelphia Proof**



- 4842 1993-P Half-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The 1993-P is the scarcest half-ounce proof Gold Eagle in PR70 Deep Cameo at PCGS, just edging out the 1999-W for the top spot. It is also the last proof in the series struck at the Philadelphia Mint before proof coinage was moved to West Point. This piece displays flawless as-struck surfaces, with rich honey-gold color and liquidlike fields. The devices are frosty and luminous. NGC ID# 28YJ, PCGS# 9873

**1993-P Half-Ounce Gold Eagle
PR70 Ultra Cameo**



- 4843 1993-P Half-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** From a proof mintage of 43,819 pieces, this half-ounce 1993-P Gold Eagle displays flawless preservation and stark field-device contrast, with the depth of mirroring entirely immeasurable. The Philadelphia Mint mark is seen in the lower right margin beneath the date. The business strike variant was issued without a mintmark. NGC ID# 28YJ, PCGS# 9873

**1994 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Important Registry Opportunity**



- 4844 1994 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The satiny, finely textured surfaces of this one-ounce Gold Eagle are absolutely pristine. The modified Augustus Saint-Gaudens design is fully struck, as is the reverse by Miley Busiek. Registry Collectors should note that the 1994 has one of the lowest MS70 populations at PCGS after the 1988. Population: 20 in 70 (3/21). **From The Cameron Collection.** NGC ID# 26PH, PCGS# 9884

1995-W Silver Eagle, PR69 Deep Cameo
Famous Modern Rarity



1995-W Five-Piece Bullion Coin Proof Set
NGC Certified, PR70 Ultra Cameo
Includes the Sought-After Silver Eagle



4845 1995-W Silver Eagle PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. 30,125 coins: The small total mintage of the 1995-W Silver Eagle has long established it as a historic key date among modern bullion issues. The coin was only available through the purchase of a five-piece 10th anniversary bullion program proof set, which included the Silver Eagle and all four Gold Eagle denominations, all struck at the West Point Mint. The set itself was popular enough, but the \$999 price in 1995 stunted sales, resulting in the low mintage. Today, the 1995-W is highly coveted among Silver Eagle collectors as the “king” of the series, and it is one of the few modern issues that earns respect even among collectors who do not normally admire recent Mint products. This piece is visually pristine, although PCGS designates it PR69 Ultra Cameo, suggesting that from a technical perspective it just barely misses and “official” flawless grade. The faintest trace of light golden color appears on the devices. The strike is sharp. NGC ID# 26K2, PCGS# 9887

4846 1995-W Five-Piece American Eagle Proof Set, PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. All five coins from the 1995-W 10th anniversary bullion program proof set struck at West Point are present, including the four gold denominations plus the coveted Silver Eagle. The four gold pieces have consecutive certification numbers. The 1995-W five-piece set was originally sold by the Mint for \$999, a considerable sum that stunted sales to 30,125 sets. The gold pieces in the set were also available individually, boosting their mintages, but the Silver Eagle was only sold as part of the set. Thus, its mintage is only 30,125 pieces — a tiny number for a series that continually produced proof coins with mintages of several hundred thousand pieces. The coins in this set are perfectly preserved and deeply mirrored. (Total: 5 coins) NGC ID# 26K2, PCGS# 9887

**1995-W Silver Eagle, PR70 Ultra Cameo
10th Anniversary Bullion Program Issue**



- 4847 1995-W Silver Eagle, Mercanti Signature, PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The Anniversary Set referenced on the NGC holder insert is the 10th anniversary bullion program proof set, which was issued from the West Point Mint in 1995. The set consisted of the 1995-W Silver Eagle as well as each of the four Gold Eagle proof issues. It was the only way for collectors to acquire the 1995-W Silver Eagle. The set was distributed to the extent of just 30,125 sets, thus stunting the mintage of the Silver Eagle proof at this number. The present coin displays flawless preservation and a sharp strike, with dramatic field-device contrast. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 26K2, PCGS# 9887

**1995 Gold Eagle, MS70
Better Quarter-Ounce Denomination**



- 4848 1995 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** The Mint struck only 83,752 Gold Eagles of the quarter-ounce size in 1995, with more than twice as many pieces produced for the tenth- and one-ounce issues. The quarter-ounce coin is scarce in MS70 today, this piece being exceptionally eye-appealing and sharp. The flawless surfaces yield warm golden luster and a satiny cartwheel effect. NGC ID# 26MB, PCGS# 9890

**1995 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Only 25 in This Grade at PCGS**



- 4849 1995 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The 1995 one-ounce Gold Eagle comes from a mintage of more than 200,000 pieces, but this issue was not submitted to grading services in any significant quantity at the time of issue. Today, pieces in MS70 are scarce, being coins that survived years in collectors' holdings raw before finally being submitted for grading. PCGS has only certified 25 pieces this fine. The strike is sharp, and satiny golden luster is flawlessly preserved and luminous. NGC ID# 26PJ, PCGS# 9894

**1997 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Notably Scarce in This Grade**



- 4850 1997 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** Fewer than 100 quarter-ounce 1997 Gold Eagles are certified at NGC in MS70, which is the mark of true scarcity among modern bullion issues. PCGS contributes only 33 more coins in this grade (3/21). This example is sharp and flawless. Satiny straw-gold surfaces produce immeasurable eye appeal. NGC ID# 26MD, PCGS# 9916

**1998 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Elusive in Flawless Condition**



- 4851 1998 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** A beautifully flawless, MS70 example of this half-ounce Gold Eagle, showing full definition on the devices and rich honey-gold luster. The satiny cartwheel effect is eye-catching. The 1998 half-ounce Gold Eagle is plentiful through the MS69 grade level, but top-grade pieces such as the present are elusive. NGC ID# 26NK, PCGS# 9935

**1998 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle
Exceptional MS70 Example**



- 4852 1998 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** A beautifully preserved example in flawless MS70 condition, showing satiny surfaces with a hint of reflectivity in the fields. Pleasing golden luster complements the fully struck devices, delivering exceptional visual appeal. The 1998 half-ounce Gold Eagle is elusive in this grade, particularly compared to the number of coins known in lower grades. NGC ID# 26NK, PCGS# 9935

**1998 Tenth-Ounce Platinum Eagle, MS70
Just Nine Coins This Fine at PCGS**



- 4853 1998 Tenth-Ounce Platinum Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The Platinum American Eagle series was introduced in 1997. The first tenth-ounce issue had a mintage of just over 70,000 coins, but in 1998 production declined to almost half that (39,525 pieces). PCGS has certified 34 1997 tenth-ounce coins in MS70 but only nine 1998 coins (2/21). This piece displays flawless preservation and a perfect strike. The silvery luster is captivating when rotated beneath a light. NGC ID# 26S6, PCGS# 9765

**1999 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Elusive This Fine**



- 4854 1999 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** Fully struck with pristine prairie-gold surfaces. The satiny luster rolls around each side, producing outstanding visual appeal. The 1999 half-ounce Gold Eagle is scarce in certified MS70 condition. Most such coins are in NGC holders, making this piece ideal for collectors seeking a high-end example. NGC ID# 26NL, PCGS# 9943

**2001 Half-Ounce Platinum Eagle, MS70
Only 11 Coins So Fine at PCGS**



- 4855 2001 Half-Ounce Platinum Eagle MS70 PCGS.** Only 12,815 regular issue half-ounce Platinum Eagles were struck in 2001, marking the lowest mintage in the series for that denomination up to that point. PCGS has certified only 11 examples of the issue in perfect, MS70 condition (2/21). This piece displays flawless surfaces and needle-sharp detail. A rarity of the modern bullion series. NGC ID# 26TG, PCGS# 9788

**2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, PR70
Low-Mintage Reverse Proof Issue**



- 4856 2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, 20th Anniversary, Reverse Proof, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, PR70 PCGS.** The 2006-W reverse proof one-ounce Gold Eagle, struck for the 20th anniversary of the bullion coin program, had a mintage of only 9,996 pieces, the lowest mintage of any one-ounce gold issue in the series up to that point. This example is flawlessly preserved, with full definition and luminous fields. The mirrored devices are beautifully rendered. PCGS# 100201 Base PCGS# 89994

TERRITORIAL GOLD

**C. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU58
K-1, 30 G., First Gold Dollar Variety**



- 4857 (1831-34) C. Bechtler Dollar, 30 G., AU58 NGC. K-1, R.4.** K-1 is an early and better Bechtler gold dollar variety, scarcer than K-4 or K-24. It is the sole 30 grams die pairing, struck prior to the 1834 Federal debasement of gold coin and the first gold dollar variety. Although a plain edge example appeared in a March 2017 Kagit's auction, almost all survivors have a reeded edge. This near-Mint example displays original russet toning throughout the peripheral legends. The strike is even, and the sea-green fields show only minor indications of contact. Listed on page 398 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 16 in 58, 15 finer (3/21). *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2B94, PCGS# 10064

C. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU53
28 G. Centered, K-3



- 4858** (1834-37) C. Bechtler Dollar, 28G. Centered, Reeded Edge, AU53 PCGS. K-3, R.6. Among 28-grain Bechtler gold dollars, K-3 is considerably rarer than the Reversed N K-4. The 28 G. legend is centered, unlike K-2. This lightly circulated representative displays traces of dirt in design recesses, confirming its originality. Each side has a couple of tiny roundish depressions, and the wheat-gold surfaces are moderately wavy, as removed from the dies. Listed on page 398 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B96, PCGS# 10058

Christian Bechtler Gold Dollar, MS61
K-4, N Reversed



- 4859** (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed, 28G., MS61 NGC. K-4, R.4. The blundered N in ONE makes Kagin-4 among the most memorable Bechtler gold die varieties. The present tan-gold representative was struck from misaligned dies. The strike is sharp except on the upper left obverse and upper right reverse. The satiny surfaces display distributed minor marks consistent with the grade. Listed on page 399 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B98, PCGS# 10055

(1842-50) A. Bechtler Gold Dollar, MS60
Original Toning, Smooth Surfaces, K-24



- 4860** (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge MS60 NGC. K-24, R.3. Kagin-24 is the most often encountered Bechtler Family die variety. It was struck after the death of mint founder Christian Bechtler, while his sons operated the private coining facility in its new location of Rutherford. Bechtler gold coin was accepted throughout the South despite the proximity of the Charlotte Mint. This evenly struck Mint State representative has semiprooflike fields. Marks are incidental save for a tick on the rim above the first E in BECHTLER. Dusky tan-brown toning confirms the originality. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

(1842-52) A. Bechtler Gold Dollar, Unc Details
K-24, 27G., 21C.



- 4861** (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-24, R.3. A plain edge separates this collectible A. Bechtler gold dollar variety from the rare reeded edge counterpart, K-25. Faint hairlines in the fields reveal an old, light cleaning, but this unworn example has since acquired warm orange-gold and olive coloration that is similar to problem-free Bechtler gold pieces. The strike is sharp and even with few distinguishable abrasions. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

1851 Humbert Fifty, XF Details
K-6, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous.



- 4862** 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. — **Repaired** — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. K-6, R.4. The Augustus Humbert fifty dollar “slug” is the territorial gold variety best known by the general public, famous for its heft as well as its use in gambling houses, banks, and bordellos. The present caramel-gold example is sharper than most survivors, but the field below the scroll has been smoothed, and both sides have a whizzed appearance. The reverse border shows a trace of solder, and the obverse rim has bumps at 3 and 4 o’clock. Luster remains within the wings, and the coin will serve as an entry into the classic Gold Rush issue. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

1852 Wass Molitor Five Dollar, VF30
Rare Small Head, Kagin-1



- 4863** 1852 Wass Molitor, Small Head VF30 NGC. K-1, R.6. The rarity of the Small Head 1852 Wass, Molitor five dollar is such that the NGC Census shows only four pieces, respectively graded VF20, VF30, XF Details, and AU Details. The respected San Francisco private coiner struck the variety to meet the commercial need for smaller denominations than the fifty dollar “slugs” then produced by the local Assay Office. This problem-free canary-gold example is only minimally abraded given its service in the Gold Rush economy. Traces of luster emerge from the occasional crevice, and the eagle’s left (facing) wing is nicely detailed. Listed on page 409 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANJK, PCGS# 10339

1852 K-4 Wass Molitor Ten, XF40
Wide Date, Large Head



- 4864** 1852 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, Large Head, Wide Date, XF40 NGC. K-4, R.5. Wass Molitor & Co. was one of the most widely respected California private coiners. They struck small denomination gold (fives and tens) in 1852, and large denomination gold (tens, twenties, and fifties) in 1855. Their designs imitated the Liberty eagle and half eagle, save for their iconic fifty dollar variety, which resembled the Type One gold dollar. This butter-gold example shows soft definition on the eagle and lower peripheries. Small marks are scattered, though none merit singular mention. Listed on page 410 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANJN, PCGS# 10348

1860 Two and a Half, MS61
Clark, Gruber & Co., Kagin-1
Pioneer Gold Type Coin



- 4865** 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS61 NGC. K-1, R.4. Although the 1860 varieties of the Clark, Gruber ten and twenty dollar display a rendition of Pikes Peak, the design for the 1860 two and a half merely imitates its Federal counterpart, though the legends are changed to clarify the coiner. Survivors are very scarce to rare in all grades. This green-gold Mint State representative displays ample luster, and marks are unexpected few save for minor ticks on Liberty's chin. The strike shows softness in the centers, particularly near the eagle's left (facing) shoulder. Census: 7 in 61 (2 in 61+), 11 finer (3/21). Listed on page 414 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANJX, PCGS# 10135

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

1853 Octagonal Half Dollar, MS63
BG-302, Peacock Reverse



- 4866** 1853 Octagonal Liberty, Peacock Reverse, 50 Cents, BG-302, Low R.4, MS63 PCGS. A charming Select Mint State example of the popular Peacock design. This piece offers the usual semiprooflike surfaces with attractive greenish-gold coloration. Singular abrasions are few and consistent with the grade. PCGS has certified 29 examples in this grade, and only 16 finer (2/21). Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 4381. From *The Gibney Family Collection*. NGC ID# 2BJ7, PCGS# 10422

1853 Octagonal Liberty Half, MS65
BG-302, Popular 'Peacock' Variety



- 4867** 1853 Octagonal Liberty, Peacock Reverse, 50 Cents, BG-302, Low R.4, MS65 NGC. Breen-Gillio Die State II. The well-known "Peacock" variety is listed on page 417 of the *Guide Book*. The FD initials below the hairbun represent Frontier, Deviercy & Co., a San Francisco jewelry firm active during Period One. The engraver intended the avian to be an eagle with glory rays above, since the tail feathers are below the perch. Nonetheless, the nickname has stuck. Among the nicest survivors with semireflective butter-gold surfaces and a splash of lemon toning on the portrait. Census: 3 in 65, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2BJ7, PCGS# 10422

1854 Round Liberty Half Dollar, MS61
BG-436
Assay Office Reverse Design



- 4868** 1854 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-436, R.6, MS61 PCGS. A rare Period One variety with a reverse that imitates the eagle and shield design of the then-contemporary Assay Office "slugs." The fields are smooth, prooflike, and lustrous, and the devices are well impressed. Slightly wavy, as produced. Population: 4 in 61, 6 finer (2/21). From *The Gibney Family Collection*. NGC ID# 2BKV, PCGS# 10472

1868 Octagonal 25 Cents, MS67
Liberty, BG-710



- 4869** 1868 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-710, R.6, MS67 NGC. We have handled two other MS67 representatives of BG-710 on three different occasions. This piece appears different from the others. Both sides have trivial handling marks on the highly lustrous light yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 2BML, PCGS# 10537

1871 Liberty Quarter Dollar, MS66
Very Rare BG-718A, Finest Known



- 4870** 1871 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-718A, R.8, MS66 PCGS. The cataloger of the Jay Roe Collection that was sold in September 2003 noted that just two examples are known of BG-718A, a variety that was discovered by Rick Montgomery while grading coins at PCGS about 1990. As of (10/20), PCGS has certified six pieces and NGC has graded one piece, though we suspect these populations include resubmissions. Research of auction appearances over the past 20 years reveals four different examples. The present piece is finest known, followed by the PCGS MS64 Jay Roe example, the MS62 PCGS quarter in our October 2016 Dallas Signature, and an MS62 PCGS piece in a September 2013 Ira & Larry Goldberg auction. Among those four examples, three show a thick rim-to-rim die crack through two branch berries near 9 o'clock. This lot represents an earlier die state without that crack. It is a splendid piece with orange-gold color and an absence of detractions. NGC ID# 2BMX, PCGS# 10955

1873 Octagonal 25 Cents, MS68
BG-728, Liberty Head



- 4871** 1873 Liberty Head Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-728, R.3, MS68 NGC. Although BG-728 is a plentiful variety in the California fractional gold series, few can hold a candle to this Superb Gem that is the finest we have handled. Both sides of this sharply defined piece display frosty luster and brilliant light yellow surfaces. NGC ID# 2BNA, PCGS# 10555

1881 Octagonal 25 Cents, MS66+ Prooflike
BG-788, Indian Design



- 4872** 1881 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-788, R.7, MS66+ Prooflike NGC. This lovely Premium Gem has brilliant yellow surfaces with honey-gold toning. The fully mirrored fields frame the highly lustrous devices of this important rarity. This is the second MS66 example of BG-788 that we have handled, although the other one was not Plus-graded nor Prooflike. An exceptional piece for the advanced collector.
NGC ID# 2BR8, PCGS# 10615

1876 Octagonal 25 Cents, MS67★ Deep Prooflike
BG-799, Indian Head



- 4873** 1876 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799, R.4, MS67★ Deep Prooflike NGC. A stunning Superb Gem that ranks two points finer than any we have previously handled, this piece has brilliant orange-gold surfaces with deeply mirrored fields and highly lustrous, sharply defined devices. Outstanding eye appeal and destined for the cabinet of a connoisseur.
NGC ID# 2BRK, PCGS# 910626

1881 California Quarter-Dollar Gold Piece
BG-799N, MS68★ Deep Prooflike



- 4874** 1881 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799N, Low R.7, MS68★ Deep Prooflike NGC. This example is the 12th appearance of a BG-799N in any of our auctions, and it exceeds the next finest that we have handled by two full grade points. The deeply mirrored fields of this lovely light yellow example contrast with the highly lustrous devices to present extraordinary eye appeal.
NGC ID# 2BS2, PCGS# 910640

1852 Octagonal Indian 25 Cents
BG-799V, MS68★ Deep Prooflike



- 4875** 1852 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799V, High R.7, MS68★ Deep Prooflike NGC. This is a major rarity in the California fractional gold series with a population of just four to six examples. This is the fifth auction appearance of the variety, and the fourth distinct specimen. This Superb Gem exceeds the next best that we have handled by two grade points, plus a Star designation. An impressive rose-gold example that has highly lustrous and sharply defined devices set upon deeply mirrored fields. A glittering and stunning Superb Gem.
NGC ID# 2BSB, PCGS# 710648

1871 Liberty 25 Cent Gold Piece
BG-809, MS68★ Prooflike



- 4876** 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-809, Low R.4, MS68★ Prooflike NGC. Over many years, we have offered several dozen examples of BG-809, but none so nice as the present piece. Previously, the best we have handled carries an MS67 grade. The fully mirrored green-gold fields frame sharply defined and highly lustrous yellow-gold devices. A dramatic presentation.
NGC ID# 2BSY, PCGS# 710670

1871 Round 25 Cents, MS66
Liberty Head, BG-864



- 4877** 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-864, R.5, MS66 NGC. Prior to this offering, two MS65 examples represent the best we have handled. Rich yellow-gold surfaces are somewhat reflective with sharp design details and excellent eye appeal. This is a stunning example for the California fractional gold enthusiast.
NGC ID# 2BUU, PCGS# 10725

1871 Octagonal 50 Cents, MS67
Liberty Head, BG-911



- 4878** 1871 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-911, R.4, MS67 NGC. This is the first MS67 example of the BG-911 die combination that we have handled ahead of a few MS66-graded pieces, including one that was offered last month. This Superb Gem has brilliant yellow-gold surfaces with full luster and wonderful aesthetic appeal for the connoisseur.
NGC ID# 2BW7, PCGS# 10769

COINS OF HAWAII

1883 Hawaii Dollar, MS62
Struck at the San Francisco Mint



- 4879** 1883 Hawaii Dollar MS62 PCGS. The San Francisco Mint coined 500,000 Hawaiian silver dollars in 1883 using planchets for the standard U.S. silver dollars that were produced simultaneously. This pleasing Mint State piece has brilliant silver luster with scattered, grade-consistent marks. A hint of peripheral gold toning is particularly evident at the lower obverse. Population: 24 in 62, 69 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 2C5D, PCGS# 10995

1871 Wailuku Plantation Token, XF40
12 1/2 Cents, Narrow Starfish, M. 2TE-2



- 4880** 1871 Wailuku Plantation, 12 1/2 Cents, Narrow Starfish, XF40 PCGS. M. 2TE-2. The Wailuku Plantation tokens are known in three varieties; the undated half-bit Starfish; and the 1871 one bit Narrow and Large Starfish. They were made in Maui by blacksmiths, and paid to plantation workers in lieu of Spanish-American coinage. The tokens were accepted in local stores. This unblemished example is mostly chocolate-brown. Design crevices are deep dove-gray. The strike is somewhat soft on the date, though all four digits are readable. Struck on a flan with a short straight clip, created when the punch slightly overlapped the border of the token strip. Listed on page 430 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 40, 3 finer (2/21).
PCGS# 600503

1871 Wailuku 12 1/2 Cents Plantation Token, AU53
Broad Starfish Variety, Medcalf 2TE-3



- 4881** 1871 Wailuku Plantation, 12 1/2 Cents, Broad Starfish, AU53 NGC. M. 2TE-3. A lightly circulated example of the broad starfish variety, as opposed to the narrow starfish type, this piece lacks definition on portions of both sides. Several shades of brown and tan appear. A few hair thin marks are present, with one across the star posing minimal distraction, if any. Listed on page 430 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5194.
PCGS# 412434

1880 Wailuku Plantation 1 Real Token
Medcalf 2TE-6, AU50



- 4882** 1880 Wailuku Plantation Token, 1 Real, AU50 PCGS. M. 2TE-6. Very lightly worn surfaces display smooth reddish-brown patina among the bold relief elements. A few minor field marks are noted, but none are individually distracting. Struck on the island of Maui by a plantation blacksmith, equivalent to 12 1/2 cents, or one eighth of a Spanish dollar.
PCGS# 600512

PATTERNS

1836 Gold Dollar, Struck in Silver
Judd-69, PR64



- 4883** 1836 Gold Dollar, Judd-69, Pollock-72, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. The obverse offers a Liberty cap appropriately inscribed and surrounded by a glory of rays, the same motif used for the 1836 Mint medal celebrating the advent of steam coinage. It is also very similar to the design seen on certain contemporary Mexican coins. The reverse features a large 1 D. in two lines, surrounded by a palm frond, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the date 1836 around the rim. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Only a half dozen or so silver pieces are known of this design. This near-Gem has brightly reflective fields with strong mint frost over the devices, which yields cameo contrast. A layer of smoky gray patina over each side is intermixed with golden-rose and blue.
NGC ID# 296H, PCGS# 11264

1838 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-72, PR65 Cameo



- 4884** 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-72, Pollock-75, R.5, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. A draped bust of Liberty with lush hair curls faces left wearing a crown of jewels and a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY, seven stars to the left, six stars to the right, and the date below. A finely detailed standing eagle on the reverse displays its wings with the head turned over the left wing to the viewer's right, an olive branch and four arrows in the eagle's claws. The statutory legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around, and the denomination, HALF DOLLAR, below. William Kneass created the obverse, in collaboration with Christian Gobrecht who created the reverse. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The USPatterns.com website suggests that 50 to 60 of these are known, including originals and restrikes. Light toning in the centers gradually deepens around the margins on each side. The devices are nicely frosted and give a noticeable cameo effect against the mirrored fields.
NGC ID# 296M, PCGS# 390800

**1838 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-73 Restrike, PR64
Attractive Border Toning**



- 4885** 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-73 Restrike, Pollock-77, R.5, PR64 PCGS. A draped bust of Liberty faces left on the obverse, with a flying eagle dominating the reverse. Kneass was once believed to designed this pattern, but visual evidence points to Christian Gobrecht, since the face of Liberty bears a strong resemblance to her counterpart on the Liberty eagle, also introduced in 1838. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Medallion alignment. Probably all Judd-73 halves are restrikes, since the three prominent radial cracks on the reverse do not appear on Judd-79 patterns, which were struck in 1838. The present piece is an earlier die state than sometimes seen, since there is no radial crack through the U in UNITED. This is a well-mirrored Choice specimen with peripheral plum-red and cobalt-blue toning. The centers display minor incompleteness of strike. No detractions are evident. NGC ID# 296N, PCGS# 11288

**1855 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper
Judd-167 Original, PR64 Brown**



- 4886** 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-167 Original, Pollock-193, R.5, PR64 Brown NGC. A large cent-sized Flying Eagle pattern featuring a hooked-neck eagle, slanting 5s on the obverse, and ONE CENT in the center of the reverse surrounded by a thick laurel wreath similar to that of a Coronet cent. The diameter is between that of the 1856 large and small cents. Struck from clashed dies, in copper with a plain edge. A nicely struck, unblemished, and highly attractive near-Gem. The autumn-brown centers are framed by gunmetal-blue and olive-green shades. Census: 7 in 64 Brown, 4 finer (3/21).
From The Stirling Family Collection.
NGC ID# 29AE, PCGS# 11709

**1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Copper-Nickel
Judd-191, Gem Proof**



- 4887** 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-191, Pollock-233, Snow-PT14, R.5, PR65 PCGS. CAC. A popular transitional pattern that combines a regular issue 1858 Small Letters obverse with the laurel wreath reverse of 1859, though the wreath differs slightly from the issued 1859 cent. The variety with five-leaf clusters; a rare six-leaf cluster variety (Snow-PT15) also exists. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The present Gem exhibits delightful eye appeal, due to its radiant orange-gold, rose-red, and apple-green patina. Devoid of contact, though we note a tiny ring-shaped depression concealed on the wreath below the T in CENT. Population: 9 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 29BB, PCGS# 11840

**1858 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper-Nickel
Judd-203, PR65**



- 4888** 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-203, Pollock-247, R.5, PR65 PCGS. CAC. The obverse shows a hooked-neck eagle flying left with tall wings. On the reverse the denomination is set within a wide oak wreath with an olive sprig and a group of three arrows are wrapped into the bottom of the wreath. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The Judd-203 is one of the designs that was part of a 12-piece set sold by the mint to collectors. The original "white" surfaces have mellowed considerably to shades of reddish-brown and blue-gray over each side. Fully struck in all areas.
Ex: ANA Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11213.
NGC ID# 29BJ, PCGS# 11869

1862 Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-297, PR65 Brown



- 4889** 1862 Ten Dollar, Judd-297, Pollock-355, R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. The obverse is of the regular eagle dies for 1862. The reverse is similar to the regular dies design but adds the motto GOD OUR TRUST on a scroll above the eagle. Low date, bulging bun Pollock subvariety. Struck in copper with a reeded edge and gilt. Only a dozen or so pieces are known of the Low Date variant. This piece has nicely mellowed with the obverse displaying just a trace of the underlying original red still. The reverse is interesting because of the heavy diagonal die striations and nearly uniform blue patina. NGC ID# 29E9, PCGS# 60447

1867 Longacre-Designed Nickel in Aluminum
Judd-561, PR65



- 4890** 1867 Five Cents, Judd-561, Pollock-622, R.5, PR65 NGC. The central obverse device is a head of Liberty facing left, wearing a headdress of four large feathers and a ribbon with the inscription UNION AND LIBERTY. Resting in the hair in front of the ribbon are four large stars. The chief engraver's name LONGACRE F. is stylishly displayed at the truncation of the neck. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, with the date in the exergue. The reverse features a Roman numeral V over an ornate shield, with IN GOD WE TRUST at the top. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Possibly as many as 100 of these patterns were struck according to J. Colvin Randall. Far fewer exist today, and this is one of the finest. The surfaces are bright with deeply reflective fields and significantly frosted devices. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 6695. NGC ID# 29M4, PCGS# 60771

1868 Ten Cents in Nickel
Judd-647, PR65



- 4891** 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-647, Pollock-720, Low R.6, PR65 PCGS. CAC. The obverse features the almost identical design used on large cents from 1843 to 1857, the reverse is similar except TEN CENTS is in the center of the wreath. It is probable that these patterns were prepared simply to exhibit the size and weight of the suggested coin rather than to illustrate a proposed design. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About two dozen examples are believed known in nickel, and twice that number are estimated extant in copper. The surfaces are bright and reflective with the look of aged nickel. Fully struck throughout. NGC ID# 29NZ, PCGS# 60865

1869 One Cent in Nickel
Judd-666, PR65 Cameo



- 4892** 1869 One Cent, Judd-666, Pollock-743, R.5, PR65 Cameo NGC. The obverse exhibits a bust of Liberty facing left with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the periphery and the date below the bust. Liberty wears a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. A Roman numeral I is centered in a laurel wreath on the reverse. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Three die varieties are known. Pollock-743 features a centered date and thin ribbon ends. Both sides of this nickel-gray Gem are totally brilliant with striking Cameo contrast. NGC ID# 29PM, PCGS# 860890

1869 Standard Silver Half in Copper
Judd-750, PR65 Brown



- 4893** 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-750, Pollock-833, Low R.7, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Standard Silver half dollar with the bust of Liberty facing right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll in the exergue below the bust. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak with STANDARD SILVER at the upper margin and 1869 below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Richly toned with slight underlying remnants of red still evident. Fully struck. NGC ID# 29SZ, PCGS# 60979

1869 Standard Silver Half in Copper
Judd-750, PR65 Red
The Only Full Red Piece Known



- 4894** 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-750, Pollock-833, R.7, PR65 Red PCGS. Standard Silver half dollar with the bust of Liberty facing right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll in the exergue below the bust. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak with STANDARD SILVER at the upper margin and 1869 below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. While this obverse / reverse die pairing was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum (all with reeded and plain edges), only the silver, reeded edge pieces are fairly common. USPatterns.com states of this particular variant: "less than a dozen are known." Of particular note, this is the *only* full red example graded by either service in any grade of this design type. The surfaces are unquestionably original and exhibit rich mint red luster over both sides. Because of this singular existence of this piece with complete red color, this piece may realize a surprisingly high price. PCGS# 80979

1870 Standard Silver Half in Copper
Judd-959, PR66 Red and Brown



- 4895** 1870 Standard Silver Half, Judd-959, Pollock-1110, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. A bust of Liberty faces right. She wears a headband decorated with a star and inscribed LIBERTY. Her hair is tied up in a bun. IN GOD WE TRUST is emblazoned on a scroll below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the portrait. The reverse has the familiar wreath of corn and cotton, with 50/CENTS/1870 centered therein. STANDARD crowns the wreath. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Gold and peach hues invigorate this highly attractive Premium Gem. A small spot east of the second T in TRUST is the only identifier. The centers have a hint of striking weakness, usual for this comparatively high relief design. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (3/21). Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7983. NGC ID# 29YR, PCGS# 71205

1870 Regular Dies Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-993, PR65+ Red and Brown



- 4896** 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-993, Pollock-1123, High R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse dies are both the designs for regular-issue half dollars of 1870. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Although these could be considered die trials for a regular issue, there is little doubt that, given the plethora of different die designs and combinations, plain and reeded edges, strikes in copper, aluminum, and silver — a cornucopia of variations — that these patterns were offered in sets to collectors or their providers. This coin displays splendid preservation on surfaces that are still largely reddish-orange with a couple of splashes of lilac patina in the fields. This is the sole Gem proof example of this copper striking in any color designation at PCGS (3/21). PCGS# 71239

**1871 Indian Princess Half in Copper
Judd-1109, PR64 Red Cameo**



- 4897** 1871 Half Dollar, Judd-1109, Pollock-1245, R.7, PR64 Red Cameo NGC. A seated Liberty faces left, wearing an Indian Princess headdress and a flowing robe. Her left hand rests atop a globe wrapped with a scroll bearing the word LIBERTY in raised letters, while holding a spear and Liberty cap in her right hand. Two flags are in the background with the date 1871 in exergue. The periphery is free of stars or legends. The reverse is that of the regular-issue half dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Radiant apricot-gold color dominates this crisply struck and unmarked near-Gem. All that limits the grade is a few scattered tiny obverse flecks.
Ex: River Oaks Sale (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976), lot 978; Lloyd M. Higgins, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1988), lot 701; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1803.
NGC ID# 2A4B, PCGS# 71368

**1871 Standard Silver Half in Copper
Judd-1112, PR64 Red Cameo
Sole Red or Cameo Example**



- 4898** 1871 Standard Silver Half, Judd-1112, Pollock-1248, R.7, PR64 Red Cameo NGC. Liberty is seated facing left with the date 1871 below. She is wearing an Indian headdress and supporting a liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Thirteen stars decorate the periphery. The reverse features the denomination 50 CENTS within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The present Choice proof is the sole Judd-1112 example certified as Red or Cameo by either leading service (3/21). The well struck and exemplary surfaces exhibit straw-gold, powder-blue, and olive-green toning.
Ex: Bowers and Merena (9/1992), lot 1696; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1805.
PCGS# 81371

**1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Silver
Judd-1120, Deeply Toned PR62**



- 4899** 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1120, Pollock-1256, High R.7, PR62 PCGS. The James Longacre Indian Princess design dominates the central obverse, showing no stars or other peripheral elements. The initials J.B.L. appear at the lower right of Liberty's rock, in the field. The date 1871 appears below the rock. The 1870 Standard Silver reverse features an open agricultural wreath enclosing 1 / DOLLAR, with STANDARD at the top rim. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Saul states only three or four examples are known of this Standard Silver dollar, and this piece is not listed on his roster of three pieces on USPatterns.com. Deep charcoal-gray patina covers each side with faint underlying hints of rose. As a result, the mirrored fields are diminished.
NGC ID# 26W5, PCGS# 61379

1872 Shield Nickel in Copper
Judd-1189, PR66+ Red and Brown
Only Two or Three Pieces Known



- 4900 1872 Shield Nickel, Judd-1189, Pollock-1329, R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Shield nickel design for the year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. USPatterns.com suggests only two or three examples were produced in this metal and a similar quantity in aluminum. Rather than to test the dies, they were manufactured for and sold to insiders and collectors. Today, these patterns trade infrequently and are generally unseen. Considerable red color remains throughout this Premium Gem. The surfaces have only mellowed slightly. They feature iridescent accents of blue, violet, green, and gold. Eye appeal is terrific. Ex: *Pre-Long Beach Sale* (Goldberg Auctions, 5/2005), lot 717. NGC ID# 2A64, PCGS# 71460

1873 Trade Dollar in Silver
Judd-1293, Choice Proof



- 4901 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1293, Pollock-1435, R.4, PR64 NGC. The design (by Chief Engraver William Barber) is similar to the issued Trade dollar, but Liberty's left hand rests on a globe, her right hand holds a staff, and plow handles are behind the globe. On the reverse, the banner bearing E PLURIBUS UNUM is clutched by the eagle's beak, which also clutches a Federal shield in place of the usual olive branch. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Light to medium tan-brown, peach-gold, and lavender toning accompanies both sides. The fletchings are lightly brought up, but most of the design is well struck. There are no remotely relevant detractions. Census: 12 in 64, 4 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2A8G, PCGS# 61578

1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1517, PR62 Brown



- 4902 1877 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1517, Pollock-1681, Low R.7, PR62 Brown PCGS. CAC. The obverse is similar to the Morgan dollar, but the head of Liberty is surrounded by a beaded circle, with 13 stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM around the edge. The date 1877 is below. On the reverse a so-called "defiant eagle" is perched on a scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. An olive branch points left, and three arrowheads point right. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com lists pedigree information for seven traced examples of Judd-1515. This PR62 Brown representative does not appear on that list. Flashy golden-brown surfaces exhibit splashes of steel and violet color over each side. A few specks of carbon are noted.
PCGS# 61855

1879 Metric Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1624, PR64
Four Known



- 4903 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1624, Pollock-1820, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The head of Liberty faces left in this design by George T. Morgan, her hair done up in a bun and tied with a ribbon bearing an incused LIBERTY. E PLURIBUS UNUM is above, with stars seven left and six right, date below. The reverse portrays a wreath of cotton, wheat, and corn. An inner circle of dots encloses 895.8 S. / 4.2—G. / 100—C. / 25 GRAMS. A "descending dove" shape surrounds DEO EST GLORIA ("God is glory"). UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR are at the rim. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.
Only four examples of this pattern are believed known. This piece is of about equal technical quality (but different from) the Lemus-Queller Collection PR63 Cameo PCGS example that we offered in our FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1925, which realized \$14,950. This piece shows well-mirrored fields front and back with a few scattered hairlines and well-frosted devices. A small grayish toning patch above 25 GR provides a pedigree marker for this piece but is neither particularly overt nor distracting.
Ex: Dr. Edward Maris; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 1060; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 7143 as PR63 NGC.
NGC ID# 2AHC, PCGS# 62002

**1881 Barber-Designed Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1667, PR67 Cameo**



4904 1881 Liberty Cent, Judd-1667, Pollock-1867, Low R.7, PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC. The obverse features Charles Barber's Liberty head design normally associated with 1883 to 1913 nickels, although here in diminutive form with the date below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. The reverse has a tall Roman numeral I surrounded by a wreath of wheat and cotton. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. About a half dozen examples are known, according to USPatterns.com, although we feel that figure is optimistic and fewer actually survive.

This tiny pattern packs a strong punch with brilliant light gray surfaces and excellent field-to-device contrast. Both sides are deeply mirrored with lustrous devices. Surface marks are limited to scattered lint marks and minimal planchet flakes as struck. An exceptional and highly appealing pattern cent.

Ex: The Eric P. Newman Collection, Part I (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4031.

PCGS# 534934 Base PCGS# 62063

**1882 Liberty Nickel, Struck in Nickel
Judd-1684, PR65**



4905 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1684, Pollock-1886, Low R.6, PR65 NGC. CAC. The obverse is similar to that adopted for the regular issue Liberty nickel in 1883, but the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA has replaced the stars around the periphery. The reverse depicts a large Roman numeral V within a wreath of corn and cotton with E PLURIBUS UNUM at the top. Struck in nickel with a plain edge.

Judd-1684 closely resembles several other nickel patterns of 1882, but it can be distinguished by its fine dentils and smaller diameter (21 mm vs. 22 mm). The design was also struck in copper (Judd-1685) and aluminum (Judd-1686). Probably a dozen or more examples of Judd-1684 are known to collectors today. The design elements of this delightful Gem are sharply detailed throughout, even on the usual problem areas, such as the ears of corn in the wreath. The surfaces display some streaky golden-tan and lavender toning, with hazy reflectivity in the fields underneath. No mentionable distractions are evident.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

From The Eric P. Newman Collection.

NGC ID# 2AK8, PCGS# 62089

PHILIPPINES

**1916-S Philippines Five Centavos, MS64+
Lowest Circulation Strike Mintage**



4906 1916-S Philippines Five Centavos, KM-164, Allen-4.06, MS64+ PCGS. Just 300,000 of these 1916-S five centavos were minted, the lowest annual production of any circulation strike issue for this denomination. A sharply defined example, this 1916-S five centavos has rich gold and iridescent toning over satiny luster. Listed on page 432 of the 2021 Guide Book and on page 1304 of the fourth deluxe edition of the Guide Book. Population: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+), 7 finer (3/21).

From The Mahal Collection, Part V.

PCGS# 90195

1909-S Philippines 10 Centavos, MS67
Tied for the Finest PCGS Certified



- 4907** 1909-S Philippines 10 Centavos, KM-169, Allen-8.05, MS67 PCGS. The mintage of 312,199 coins is the lowest 10 centavos mintage of any circulation strike issue, one of just three issues with production totals of less than 1 million coins. This shimmering Superb Gem has brilliant silver surfaces with splashes of gold and iridescent toning. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1306 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 90250

1907-S Philippines 20 Centavos, MS65+
Only One Finer at PCGS



- 4910** 1907-S Philippines 20 Centavos, KM-170, Allen-11.02, MS65+ PCGS. The five PCGS coins and three NGC examples are certified MS65, but this piece is the only MS65+ and only one finer example has been graded. This impressive, sharply detailed Gem has brilliant and satiny silver luster with delicate peripheral gold toning. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1309 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 90300

1915-S Philippines 10 Centavos, MS62
Important Low-Mintage Issue



- 4908** 1915-S Philippines 10 Centavos, KM-169, Allen-8.11, MS62 PCGS. The 1915-S Philippines 10 centavos has the second lowest circulation strike mintage of the denomination with a production total of only 450,000 coins. This delightful example has satin silver luster with variegated gold, blue, and iridescent toning. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1307 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 62, 12 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 90256

1909-S Philippines 20 Centavos, MS63
A Conditionally Scarce Issue



- 4911** 1909-S Philippines 20 Centavos, KM-170 MS63 PCGS. Vibrant gold toning appears on the reverse of this lovely Select Mint State 1909-S 20 centavos that has the fourth lowest circulation-strike mintage of any 20 centavos issue. Just eight finer examples of this issue are certified by PCGS and NGC combined. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1307 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 63, 5 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 90302

1905-S/S Philippines 20 Centavos, MS62
Allen-10.06a, Repunched 1



- 4909** 1905-S/S Philippines 20 Centavos, Repunched 1, KM-170, Allen-10.06a, MS62 PCGS. The mintmark and the 1 of the date are Repunched on this important and elusive variety. Both sides are brilliant and fully lustrous with a hint of peripheral gold toning. The 1905-S 20 centavos coin is listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1309 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*, although this variety is not listed in either reference. Population: 2 in 62, 1 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 508821 Base PCGS# 90292

1916-S Philippines 20 Centavos, MS66
The Finest Certified Tilted 6, Allen-11.12a



- 4912** 1916-S Philippines 20 Centavos, Tilted 6, KM-170, Allen-11.12a, MS66 PCGS. The Tilted 6 variety is slightly scarcer than the Straight 6 variety. The total production for both was 1.435 million coins, seemingly sufficient for a plentiful supply today. However, this variety is virtually non-existent in Premium Gem, and this piece is the only one certified by either PCGS or NGC. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1307 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. The Tilted 6 variety is mentioned in a footnote in both references. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
 PCGS# 512190 Base PCGS# 90310

1928-M Philippines 20 Centavos, MS66
Only One Finer Allen-11.18 Mule at PCGS



- 4913** 1928-M Philippines 20 Centavos Mule, KM-174, Allen-11.18, MS66 PCGS. The Philippines five centavos and 20 centavos coins differ by just one millimeter in diameter. There was no 1928-M 20 centavos reverse die created, so the nearly identical five centavos die was placed into service for these coins with a mintage of just 100,000 pieces. This Premium Gem has brilliant and satiny silver surfaces with splashes of gold toning particularly on the obverse. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1310 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
 NGC ID# 2C9H, PCGS# 90316

1905-S Philippines 50 Centavos, MS64
Only One Finer Certified Example



- 4914** 1905-S Philippines 50 Centavos, KM-167, Allen-13.05, MS64 PCGS. The seven PCGS MS64 or finer examples are the best of this issue that have been certified. NGC has never examined one better than MS63. Stunning gold toning resides on the obverse and reverse surfaces of this lovely Choice Mint State exemplar that displays delicate gold accents. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1311 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer (3/21).

From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
 PCGS# 90346

1917-S Philippines 50 Centavos, MS65+
Tied for the Finest Certified



- 4915** 1917-S Philippines 50 Centavos, KM-171 MS65+ PCGS. The 1917-S is readily available in circulated grades but scarce in Mint State grades. Gem examples such as this piece are extremely rare, and finer pieces are non-existent. This exceptional Gem has frosty silver luster and splashes of gold and rose toning especially at the obverse periphery. Listed on page 433 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1312 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 65 (2 in 65+), 0 finer (3/21).

From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
 PCGS# 90357

1903 Philippines Peso, MS64+
Rarely Found Finer



- 4916** 1903 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.01, MS64+ PCGS. The 1903 and 1904 Philippines pesos are the only coins of that denomination that had circulation-strike production at the Philadelphia Mint. This example features rich gold and pale blue toning and is one of the three finest certified examples of the issue. Listed on page 434 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1314 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 16 in 64 (1 in 64+), 2 finer (3/21).

From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
 PCGS# 90381

**1904 Philippines Peso, MS66+
Just Two Finer at PCGS**



- 4917** 1904 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen-16.03, MS66+ PCGS. There were only 10,000 circulation-strike 1904 Philippines pesos coined at Philadelphia, by far the lowest mintage of the series. This example is one of the four finest survivors alongside another MS66+ PCGS coin and two they have certified as MS67. This Premium Gem displays glowing gold and blue toning over brilliant satin luster. Listed on page 434 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1314 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+), 2 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 90383

**1905 Philippines Peso, PR63
A Scarce Proof-Only Issue**



- 4918** 1905 Philippines Peso, KM-168 PR63 PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint struck proof Philippines pesos from 1903 to 1908, and those were the only pesos from that Mint during the 1905 to 1908 time-frame. Just 471 proofs were minted in 1905, the second lowest production behind the ultra-rare 1907 proof peso. This Select proof has attractively mirrored surfaces that shine through delicate gold and blue toning. Listed on page 434 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1314 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 13 in 63, 33 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 90404

**1905-S Philippines Peso, MS61
Straight Serif 1**



- 4919** 1905-S Philippines Peso, Straight Serif, KM-168, Allen-16.06a, MS61 PCGS. Only a small part of the 6 million 1905-S Philippines pesos are from the Straight Serif reverse die. The 1 in the date has a triangular-shaped top on the extremely rare Straight Serif variety. Just one-third of PCGS-certified 1905-S pesos have the Straight Serif 1 and the actual percentage known is certainly smaller, given the emphasis of submitting higher value coins first. This attractive example is fully lustrous and sharply defined with peripheral gold and blue toning on both sides. Listed on page 434 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1314 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. The Straight Serif and Curved Serif varieties are separately listed in both *Guide Book* references. Population: 2 in 61, 8 finer (3/21).
From The Mahal Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 90387

**1907-S Philippines Peso, MS66
Just Two Certified Finer**



- 4920** 1907-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.01, MS66 PCGS. Coinage standards for Philippines silver coins were reduced in 1907 to adjust for rising bullion prices. The peso was reduced from 90% silver to 80% silver in 1907, while subsidiary silver coins were reduced from 90% to 75%. This fully lustrous Premium Gem has silver brilliance that shines through lovely gold and iridescent toning. An exceptionally attractive piece. Listed on page 434 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1315 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (3/21). *From The Mahal Collection, Part V.* PCGS# 90393

**1908 Philippines Peso, PR67
The Only Collectible Reduced Standard Proof**



- 4921** 1908 Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.02, PR67 PCGS. This is the only collectible proof peso from the reduced size and standard that was implemented the previous year. Just two proofs are known of the 1907 issue, and no proofs were minted after 1908. This Superb Gem is an incredible example that offers a high degree of eye appeal. Both sides have reflective fields around sharply detailed devices, all beneath light gold, blue, and iridescent toning. Listed on page 434 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1315 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 10 in 67 (1 in 67+), 5 finer (3/21). *From The Mahal Collection, Part V.* PCGS# 90406

**1910-S Philippines Peso, MS64
A Conditionally Elusive Issue**



- 4922** 1910-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.05, MS64 PCGS. Six issues of the reduced size Philippines pesos were minted in San Francisco from 1907 to 1912 with a total production that exceeded 40 million coins. Slightly more than 3 million of those were coined in 1910, and high-grade survivors are rarely encountered. This Choice Mint State example has a bold strike and outstanding eye appeal with brilliant and frosty silver surfaces. Listed on page 434 of the 2021 *Guide Book* and on page 1315 of the fourth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*. Population: 16 in 64 (2 in 64+), 9 finer (3/21). *From The Mahal Collection, Part V.* PCGS# 90396

GSA DOLLARS

**1879-CC GSA Dollar, MS63+
Second-Rarest CC-Mint Morgan
Strong Eye Appeal**



- 4923** 1879-CC GSA MS63+ NGC. CAC. Ex: GSA Hoard. Normal Mintmark. Coveted by collectors in any grade or holder type, those examples that survive in their original GSA holder are especially prized. This boldly frosted and high-end Select Uncirculated example displays CAC endorsement and is band-certified by NGC. Brilliant silver surfaces display a crescent of rich-gold toning at the lower-right obverse quadrant. The strike is sharp, and while a few grade-consistent marks are seen the overall originality and desirability is impressive. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086

1885-CC Silver Dollar, MS66★ CAC
GSA Hoard Coin



- 4924** 1885-CC GSA MS66★ NGC. CAC. Although a large population exists in the MS66 numerical grade, only nine have earned the Star designation, while four others carry both the Plus and Star designations (3/21). Just 26 at NGC are numerically finer. Splashes of gold and iridescent toning grace the obverse of this impressive Premium Gem 1885-CC Morgan silver dollar from the GSA hoard released in the 1970s. The prooflike reverse is fully brilliant and untoned.
NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 518875 Base PCGS# 7160

ERRORS

1943 Cent, MS66
Struck on a Dime Planchet



- 4925** 1943 Cent — Struck on a Dime Planchet — MS66 PCGS. The produced cents on zinc-coated steel planchets in 1943, which had a silvery appearance when newly minted, making it easy for a wrong-planchet error such as this to escape the Mint without any need for help from a coinier or other employee. This piece is well struck and perfectly centered on the silver dime planchet, with only the rims showing weakness as a result of the smaller flan. Bright and satiny, with untoned silver luster and no abrasions.

1974-S Cent, MS63 Red and Brown
Obverse Die Break With
Retained Die Shard on Reverse



- 4926** 1974-S Cent — Obverse Die Break with Retained Piece of Die on Reverse — MS63 Red and Brown NGC. This is perhaps one of the most intriguing die break errors known to us, as not only does it feature a heavy rim cud on the obverse, but the piece of the die that broke off is actually struck into the reverse of this coin. The obverse cud runs from 9 to 11 o'clock and intrudes into the field by about three millimeters. Meanwhile, on the reverse, the exact piece of the steel die that broke off lies imbedded in the coin above the Lincoln Memorial, with part of E PLURIBUS UNUM faintly struck into it. This was the very first planchet fed into the press following the fracturing of the obverse die. For the Lincoln cent error collector, this coin would be the cornerstone of a fine collection. The chances of this exact error occurring is incredibly small, and yet, it is obviously a true error — not a delicacy created by a pressman. Each side displays satiny burgundy-brown and coppery surfaces with a few marks and light scratches visible beneath a loupe. However, the condition of the coin is perhaps unimportant. Among Lincoln cent errors, this piece is like no other.

1853 Three Cent Silver, XF Details
Mirror Brockage on Reverse



- 4927** 1853 Three Cent Silver — Mirror Brockage on Reverse - Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Lilac and olive-gray toning covers each side, rendering the faint hairlines of an old cleaning unimportant. A perfectly centered, fairly sharp mirror brockage impression encompasses the reverse, caused by this coin being struck between the obverse die and another struck coin, which would have been retained in the press after its production by a failed ejection. Such errors on coins of this series are rare. We have seen a few similar pieces in the past, but none in recent years. Two thin pin scratches on the brockage side lower right quadrant serve as pedigree markers.

With Cents Liberty Nickel, MS62
Full Brockage Obverse



- 4928** Undated With Cents Liberty Nickel — Full Brockage Obverse — MS62 PCGS. This piece was struck between a reverse die and another struck Liberty nickel, leaving a mirrored, incuse impression of the reverse of another coin in the place of an obverse design. The brockage impression is slightly soft, especially near the borders, indicating that perhaps one or two other brockage errors were created immediately before this piece by the coin that was stuck in the press. Luster is satiny and tinted light golden in color. Full brockage errors are rare on this type.

**1983-P Jefferson Nickel, MS65 Red
Struck on a Copper Cent Planchet
Transitional Error and Wrong Planchet Error**



4929 1983-P Nickel — Struck on a Copper Cent Planchet — MS65 Red PCGS. 3.1 grams. This piece is more than just a wrong-planchet error. It is also a transitional error. The Mint ceased production of copper cents in 1982, transitioning to copper-plated zinc planchets that year. A few of the old copper blanks, caught in hoppers at the end of the year, found their way into coining presses in 1983, and those errors are deeply coveted by Lincoln cent error collectors.

One looks at this Jefferson nickel and wonders what the odds are that one of those few remaining copper planchets in 1983 not only found its way through a coining press but found its way through a press that was striking nickels. This is a transitional error that is unlike any other for the category. Satiny copper-red luster is devoid of carbon spotting, and neither side has significant abrasions. Much of IN GOD WE TRUST runs off the flan, but the remaining legends are readable.

**1976-S Jefferson Nickel, PR68 Red Ultra Cameo
Struck on a Cent Planchet**



4930 1976-S Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — PR68 Red Ultra Cameo NGC. 3.1 grams, the legal weight of a copper cent planchet in 1976. This piece is remarkably sharp in the centers considering the undersized planchet, and the strike is well centered with at least portions of all peripheral legends readable. The coin is stunning in its preservation. Starkly contrast, frosty devices complement liquidlike fields amid carbon-free pumpkin-orange color.

**1976-S Bicentennial Quarter, PR67 Red
Struck Over a Struck Cent
Important Off-Metal Error**



4931 1976-S Bicentennial Quarter — Overstruck on a Struck Cent, Double Denomination — PR67 Red NGC. The Bicentennial quarter was the sole design change to the Washington quarter between its 1932 introduction and the 1999 advent of the state quarter series. It was struck in 1975 and 1976, though all examples bear 1976 dates. As a single-year type, off-metal specimens are very rare. In fact, a search of our online archives, which date to 1993, failed to find another Heritage auction appearance of an off-metal Bicentennial quarter. This mint error was struck aligned with the collar die at 6 o'clock. The types are complete, though Washington's hair is mostly indistinct. QUARTER DOLLAR is partial and blurry. LIBERTY is essentially absent. The San Francisco mintmark appears as a narrow triangle. The quarter date is bold. The width is greater than the height, which makes the coin somewhat oval. The cent undertype is visible as columns of the Lincoln Memorial on Washington's shoulder and forehead, and ONE CENT is faintly present on the left obverse border of the quarter.

**1970-S Kennedy Half Dollar, PR62
Struck on an Aluminum Gas Token**



4932 1970-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck on an Aluminum Missouri State Shell Gas Token — PR62 PCGS. 1.7 grams. Circa 1970, Shell distributed aluminum tokens for each of the 50 states, to encourage visits to their gas stations. A Missouri Shell token was apparently added to a bin of Kennedy half planchets at the San Francisco Mint, presumably as a prank. It would have been virtually impossible for that person to recover the piece post-strike. Likely, it ended up in the hands of a fortunate purchaser of a 1970 proof set. This untuned wrong planchet error shows much of the token design, including concentric rings on the obverse, and the words COIN and JEFFERSON CITY. Struck aligned with the collar die at 12 o'clock, the flan expanded after the first strike, causing broad strike doubling on the date and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Only two other Kennedy half dollars are known struck on Shell tokens, one of which is a 1973-S half on an Oregon token. A Missouri Shell token accompanies the lot, to demonstrate the undertype. (Total: 2 coins)

**1973-S Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Struck Over a 1973-S Quarter**



4933 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Overstruck on a 1973-S Quarter, Double Denomination — PR67 Cameo NGC. A proof 1973-S quarter found its way into a bin of proof half dollar planchets, and was struck between 1973-S half dollar dies. Proofs are struck twice, but traces of the undertype remain visible. The 973 in the quarter date is faintly present near the 73 of the half dollar date. San Francisco mintmark of the quarter is apparent near the half dollar's Y in LIBERTY. Both sides are prominently clashed, with the extremities of the Heraldic Eagle device incused and inverted on the field near Kennedy's portrait. The double denomination coin is oblong. It was struck aligned with the collar die at 4:30, and peripheral legends distant from that position exhibit distortion and spreading due to unrestrained metal flow. The types, the date, and motto are complete, as is STATES OF AMERICA, though other legends are partly off the flan. Our online archives show only two prior appearances of Kennedy halves struck on Washington quarters, a 1973-D half on a 1972-D quarter in our April 2016 Central States Signature, and a 1966 half dollar on a quarter in our September 2020 Dallas Signature.

**Eisenhower Dollar, MS64
Struck on a Clad Half Dollar Planchet**



4934 Undated Eisenhower Dollar — Struck on a 50C Planchet — MS64 PCGS. Struck on a clad half dollar planchet, with satiny, untuned mint luster and minimal small abrasions. The strike is off center toward 12 o'clock, with most of LIBERTY and all of ONE DOLLAR readable. Most of IN GOD WE TRUST and the date run off the flan on the obverse, and on the reverse UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is entirely absent. Type One Reverse, likely struck in 1971 or 1972.

**Ike Dollar on a Quarter Planchet
70% Indented Reverse, MS64**



4935 Undated Eisenhower Dollar — Struck on a Quarter Planchet, 70% Reverse Indent by an Ike Dollar Planchet — MS64 PCGS. A quarter planchet was fed between Ike dollar dies, simultaneously with a second planchet. Per the PCGS holder, the second planchet was an Ike dollar planchet, though we are uncertain. The second planchet overlapped most of the quarter planchet, between the quarter planchet and the reverse die. The obverse strike is sharp where it was backed by the second planchet, and shows most of the Ike portrait. The reverse is mostly an indent from the second planchet, though a portion of E PLURIBUS lies above the indent.

**197?-S Eisenhower Dollar, PR64
Double Struck on a Clad Half Dollar Planchet**



- 4936** 197?-S Clad Eisenhower Dollar — Double Struck on a 50C Planchet — PR64 NGC. 11.2 grams, within tolerance for a clad Kennedy half dollar planchet. The last digit of the date is obscured by the second strike. The primary impression is perfectly centered, with all border legends slightly running off the flan. The secondary impression is offset to the right slightly, creating a “doubled die” appearance on each side. Deep mirroring characterizes the fields, particularly in the areas struck by the second die impression. Dramatic mint errors on Eisenhower dollars are rare, with or without a readable date.

**1980-S Susan B. Anthony Dollar, AU58
Struck on a Nickel Planchet**



- 4937** 1980-S Anthony Dollar — Struck on a Five Cent Planchet — AU58 NGC. 5.0 grams, consistent with the official weight of a Jefferson nickel planchet. Bright, satiny surfaces show no major abrasions and feature strong definition. The strike is off center toward 8 o'clock, with the date and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA readable. Much of LIBERTY and ONE DOLLAR run off the flan.

**1986 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS69
Double Struck, Partial Collar**



- 4938** 1986 One-Ounce Gold Eagle — Double Struck, Partial Collar — MS69 NGC. The first strike was entirely in the collar, while the second strike was about 25% out of collar. The reeded edge “steps out” where the edge of the collar was, and the out-of-collar portion measures 33.5 mm in diameter (slightly larger than the 32.7 mm diameter of an ordinary one-ounce Gold Eagle). The coin is sharp and satiny, with rich honey-gold surfaces that show almost perfect preservation. The first-year date serves to heighten this coin’s appeal.

WASHINGTONIA

**Letter to Hamilton Medal in Copper
MS64 Red and Brown, GW-675**



- 4939** (1864) George Washington Letter to Hamilton Medal, Copper, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. Baker-257A, DeWitt-AW-1864-3, Musante JAB-11, Musante GW-675. Plain edge, 59 mm. A confluence of collector themes fuels demand for the Letter to Hamilton medal. It was issued by popular diesinker J.A. Bolen, it features George Washington, it was issued during the Civil War, and it is listed as an anti-war campaign medal by Edmund B. Sullivan. This is a colorful specimen bathed in ruby-red, lemon-gold, and sky-blue shades. A late striking with an obverse radial crack at 4:30. Well struck and impressive.

U.S. MINT MEDAL

1879 Grant Parade Medal, MS63
Struck in Gold, Julian CM-18



- 4940 1879 Grant Parade Medal MS63 NGC. DeWitt-USG-1880-2, Julian CM-18, Rulau-Pa-Ph-390A. Gold, 21 mm, plain edge. This token variety serves triple duty as a campaign medal, a U.S. Mint medal, and a merchant storecard (per Rulau). Examples in brass or white metal are generally available, but gold specimens are very rare. We offered one graded MS63 Deep Prooflike by NGC as lot 1227 in our December 2015 Dallas Signature; it sold for \$2,585. The present prooflike medal is fully struck and displays hints of honey toning. A few carbon specks are on the lower right reverse.

SO-CALLED DOLLAR

1900 HK-789 Leshner Dollar, MS64
Type Two, A.B. Bumstead, Z-3



- 4941 1900 Leshner Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type Two, Serial #755, Silver, Z-3, HK-789, R.5, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Victor, Colorado miner and real estate investor Joseph Leshner produced these private "Referendum" dollars in an attempt to promote silver in circulation and raise its value. There are six different types and 12 varieties known. Zerbe-3, this type, without scrollwork at the upper reverse, was struck to the extent of 500 pieces, of which 151 are known, according to LeshnerDollars.com. This near-Gem survives in remarkable condition with even gunmetal-gray patina over smooth and strongly defined surfaces. The serial number is boldly punched. Listed on page 427 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 64, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 0 finer (2/21).
Ex: C.W. Cowell Collection (B. Max Mehl, 12/1923), lot 950; Virgil Brand (journal #128741); Robert Rhue; Keatley.
NGC ID# 2F6F, PCGS# 19002

HARD TIMES TOKENS

1837 Feuchtwanger Three Cent, XF45
Eagle on Rock, HT-263



- 4942 1837 Feuchtwanger Three Cent, Eagle, XF45 NGC. Low-118, HT-263, W-NY-480-65j, R.4. German silver, 25 mm. Short Wreath Ribbons. Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger struck tokens in his "Feuchtwanger Composition" during both the Hard Times and Civil War eras. He unsuccessfully attempted to convince the U.S. Mint to adopt his alloy for coinage. His 1837 cent tokens are readily available, but his three cent pieces are much scarcer. The two main types are the New York state arms (HT-262) and Eagle on Rock (HT-263). The latter is more elusive. The present HT-263 example shows moderate high-point wear, and is mostly stone-gray with a few russet-brown freckles near the wingtips.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2CZF, PCGS# 20004

1864 Feuchtwanger Three Cent, HT-267, MS63



- 4943 1864 Feuchtwanger Three Cent, Eagle, MS63 PCGS. Low-179A, Fuld-NY630X-1j, HT-267, R.6. German silver, 25 mm, reeded edge. The 1837-dated Feuchtwanger one and three cent pieces are linked to the Hard Times era, with the 1864-dated pieces adding a Civil War angle. The reverse is similar to the High R.7 HT-265; the obverse features a less-defiant eagle and a hapless snake. Russet-gold and sea-green endow this fully struck and mildly prooflike example. Only the faintest slide marks above THREE preclude an even higher grade. On the reverse, portions of the wreath and legends on the reverse are boldly die doubled. Listed on page 424 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: November Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 9602; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3380.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2CZM, PCGS# 20003

CIVIL WAR MERCHANTS

1865 Miners Brewery & Bakery, MS61
Rare Idaho City, Idaho Civil War Token



- 4944** 1865 Miners Brewery & Bakery, Idaho City, Idaho, MS61 NGC. Fuld-ID350A-1a, Rulau-Id-IC-3, R.7. Many a Civil War token collector would scoff if told that there was a variety issued in Idaho Territory during the Civil War. But there was, and it is the furthest west of any Civil War token issuer, as well as the sole Idaho variety. Miners Brewery is mentioned in a newspaper ad in the January 21, 1865 *Idaho World*. Circulated examples appear at auction every few years, but we can find no prior auction records in Uncirculated grades. This lavender-brown representative displays light strike doubling on the reverse, likely due to a loose hammer die. The surfaces display infrequent minor granularity, and a few specks of aqua residue are noted.

Henry Porter, Cincinnati, Choice XF
Very Rare Civil War Merchant



- 4945** Undated Henry Porter, Cincinnati, OH, XF45 NGC. Fuld-OH165EO-5b, R.9. All tokens from this issuer are extremely rare. A Henry Porter is listed in an 1863 Cincinnati directory as a barber, but it is uncertain whether that was the same person. The Porter obverse die was paired with two Stanton restrike stock dies, 1047 and 1069, but the reverses for circulated varieties are denominated 15, 25, 30, and 50, similar to the marriages for White & Swann of Huntsville, Alabama, and McKay & Lapsley of Nashville, Tennessee. This example is mostly golden-brown but displays deeper magenta toning within the legends. Marks are minor for the designated grade.

20TH CENTURY TOKENS AND MEDALS

Two Worthy Coin Tokens, Struck Over a
Liberty Double Eagle and a Morgan Dollar



- 4946** Two-Piece Set of Worthy Coin Tokens. The first token is struck over an 1878-dated Liberty double eagle. The second token is struck over an 1883-dated Morgan dollar. The tokens celebrate 50 years of numismatic excellence by Corrado Romano (1903-1984), the founder of Worthy Coin in Boston. Internet research confirms that Romano was indeed an interesting personality and had a lengthy career as a numismatic dealer. (Total: 2 tokens)

NUGGETS

Sizeable Cache of Gold Flakes



- 4947** Just Over Two Troy Ounces; 62.2 Grams. Natural gold occurs in the form of grains (or gold dust), as well as larger, coarse flakes, in addition to the occasional gold nuggets. In the "free flake" form, gold is nearly pure and each flake is large enough to easily capture the eye. This accumulation of flakes would make a heaping tablespoon, and flows like liquid when tilted thanks to the flat shape of each individual piece. It forms a weighty mound in-hand, a substantial gold treasure trove in its purest form.

**Large Alluvial Nugget
More Than 3.5 Troy Ounces**



- 4948 Gold Nugget. 110.1 Grams.** This is a large, flat gold nugget that weighs in at a hefty 110.1 grams — more than 3.5 troy ounces, its irregular wedge footprint measuring 2 x 1 5/8 inches (about 7/16 inch at its thickest point). It makes a fantastic presentation of alluvial gold, pockmarked by encrusted craters of river cobble, now reduced to nearly all gold by long exposure to water action. Its greenish-gold color glows from the smooth, river-washed surfaces.

INGOTS

**1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot
Type Three Hallmark, 6.23 Ounces**



- 4949 1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 6.23 Ounces.** Type Three Hallmark. This straight-wing hallmark was used in 1946 and 1956 in the Philadelphia Mint. In addition to the straight alignment of the top of the eagle's wings, there are also two stars in the hallmark, one below each wingtip. As Ken Conaway wrote on his Silver Ingots website:

"The 5 oz to 10 oz class is actually the most common of all weight classes and make up over one half of the entire United States Philadelphia Registry. Having said that, the fact that only 25 exist in the United States Mint Philadelphia Registry still makes them among the most rare United States Government silver ingots in existence."

This ingot is new to the market and unlisted on Ken's Registry. It has the hallmark at the top of the front side with only minor weakness in the center of the eagle. The back side is laid out: 1946 / FINE / 999. / No. 9 / OZS. 6.23. Each side displays original uncleaned, lightly toned surfaces. A scarce type for the silver ingot collector.

**San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot, 6.13 Ounces
Type One Hallmark, Medium Font**



- 4950 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.13 Ounces.** Type One Oval Hallmark. Medium Font #88, Straight Stems, 999.5 Fine. Lot 7. Early to Mid-1940s. Ingots from Lot 6 carry over numerically from the Large Font series; however, beginning with Lot 7 the serial number sequence begins again. All known Lot 6 and 7 silver ingots have the weight stamped on the back with OZS in capital letters. This ingot has a well-positioned hallmark at the top of the front side, followed by 88 / 999.5 / FINE. Original surfaces with light rose-gray patina.

**San Francisco Silver Ingot
7.26 Ounces, Type One Oval Hallmark**



- 4951 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 7.26 Ounces.** Type One Oval Hallmark. Small Font #2278, Straight Stems in 999.5 Fine. Lot 7. Early to Mid-1940s. This early type San Francisco ingot with The Type One oval hallmark and small font is seldom seen. It is, in fact, the scarcest type of all S-mint Type One ingots. Only five others are listed on the Registry assembled by Ken Conaway, and all are either from Lots 7 or 8. This ingot has the usual layout on the top side and the weight is centered on the back. Light gray patina overall.
Ex: Dr. Steve Allen Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 644.

San Francisco Strip Cast Silver Ingot
17.55 Ounces, Type Two Hallmark



- 4952 San Francisco Mint Strip Cast / Sheared Plate Ingot. 17.55 Ounces.** Type Two Oval Hallmark. #131 With Added Mark of #66. 999.75 Fine. Early 1950s. Produced in 1952 or 1953, as suggested by the serial number. Sheared plate ingots are a little known and underappreciated series of silver ingots. Their nature as a medium of exchange based on the value of silver tended to encourage melting and as a result few were saved. This is an original sheared plate that has light to medium gray toning. All the imprints are on the top side, and they were impressed perpendicular to each other. The hallmark, serial number (131), and the added number 66 are oriented horizontally. The fineness and weight are arranged vertically. Unlike many sheared ingots this one lacks a hallmark on the back side. An unusual and highly collectible ingot.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 6451; Dr. Steve Allen Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6462.

San Francisco Silver Ingot
Unweighed (17.60 Ounces)
Type Two Hallmark



- 4953 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. Unweighed (17.60 Ounces).** Type Two Hallmark, #505, Lot 2. 999.75 Fine. This interesting silver ingot was not weighed by the mint in San Francisco. However, it is a legitimate ingot that bears the Type Two logo. Ken Conaway suspects some of these unweighed ingots were inventoried and possibly numbered as sold or exchanged. This larger, thin slab of silver only has markings on one side: San Francisco hallmark / 505 / 999.75 FINE. The lot # 2 is impressed on the short bottom side. A large gas bubble is seen adjacent and to the lower right of the hallmark. The surfaces are uncleaned and show medium gray patina. The ingot measures 58 x 89 x 8 mm.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6898.

San Francisco Mint Strip Cast Silver Ingot
Very Scarce Ingot Type, 24.65 Ounces



- 4954 San Francisco Mint Strip Cast Silver Ingot. 24.65 Ounces.** Strip cast ingots are among the scarcest types of silver ingots produced in the San Francisco Mint. They date from the early to mid-1950s, and only an estimated 2,000 of these ingots were cast. These unusual ingots were cut from a larger plate of silver to the final size. They were intended for silver storage and exchange at their intrinsic value. Most were melted. The few we have handled all have a Type Two hallmark (only six have been recorded with the Type Three hallmark). Most were hallmarked on both the front and back sides (some show only a partial reverse imprint), but this one just has the imprint on the front side. Ken Conaway has only seen or recorded the appearance of 55 strip cast ingots. This piece is nicely laid out with the hallmark at the top / 522 / 24.65 OZS / 999.75 FINE. The surfaces show original, light gray patina with occasional dabs of charcoal on the edges. The serial number 522 suggests this ingot was produced in 1954.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6463.

**San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot, 15.62 Ounces
Type Two Hallmark**



4955 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 15.62 Ounces. Type Two Hallmark, #738, lot #2, 999.75 Fine. This silver-gray ingot bears the oval seal of the San Francisco Mint on the upper portion of the top side, with serial number 738 directly beneath. 15.62 OZS and 999.75 FINE are impressed on the lower part of the front of the ingot. The bottom side of the ingot is punched with the lot number 2. The other three sides and the bottom of the ingot are featureless. Poured between 1946 and 1958.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 7639.

**1956 San Francisco Silver Ingot
18.03 Ounces, Round Dated Hallmark**



4956 1956 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 18.03 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark, #803, Lot 249. 999.75 Fine. The Round Dated Hallmark was first used in 1956 in the San Francisco Mint. This year is a relatively plentiful one and an early date that can be used for type purposes. This ingot has interesting elements on both sides. At the bottom of the top side the fineness is lightly punched in (the third 9 is not present) and the E in FINE partially off the bar. The reverse has several deep crevices caused by gas bubbles at the time of the casting. Light, even gray patina overall.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 9963; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 6453; Dr. Steve Allen Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6455.

**1956 Round Hallmark S-Mint Silver Ingot
28.71 Ounces
Ex: Bingel-Allen**



4957 1956 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 28.71 Ounces. 1956 Round Dated Hallmark, #1847, Lot # 164, 999.75 Fine. Lot numbers on 1956 Round Dated examples are found in either 164 (this example) or 249 (see above). The imprint is deep over the top side with an especially crisp hallmark. This ingot also has what appears to be a silver plug that was added to the upper back side. Lightly toned.

Ex: Allen Bingel Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 6477; Dr. Steve Allen Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6458.

**1959-Dated San Francisco Silver Ingot
21.05 Ounces, Round Hallmark**



4958 1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 21.05 Ounces. 1959-Dated Round Hallmark, #1683, Lot #38, 999.75 Fine. The 25-ounce ingots were one of the default sizes produced by the Mint, along with 5-ounce and 100-ounce sizes. This original ingot was thoughtfully laid out — the hallmark was positioned just left of a circular casting flaw on the upper portion of the top side. Medium gray toning throughout.

Ex: Dr. Steve Allen Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6459.

**1959-Dated Round Hallmark Silver Ingot
San Francisco Mint, 23.26 Ounces**



- 4959** 1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 23.26 Ounces. 1959-Dated Round Hallmark, # 965, Lot # 37, 999.75 Fine. This is a nicely laid out 20-ounce class mint ingot with plenty of heft in-hand. The Round Dated Hallmarks are most frequently seen from 1956 or 1959, but the 1959s are seen less often of the two. Likewise, among the 1959 ingots, those from lot 37 (stamped on the lower edge) are the most commonly encountered along with lot 38. The hallmark is tilted just a bit to the left and is well-centered on the top side. Below the hallmark is 965 / 23.26 OZS / 999.75 FINE. The surfaces are bright throughout with little toning evident. The recesses in the devices retain patina, which gives the imprints a distinctive contrast against the brightness of the ingot. An interesting feature seen on this bar is the top of the fineness punch that is clearly imprinted above 999.75 in the form of a straight line.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2019), lot 3484.
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End of Session Five

SESSION SEVEN CONTINUED

COLONIALS

- 7001** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Reversed N, — Excessive Clipping — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Noe-4, W-720, Salmon 4-D, R.4. 60 grains. No Pellets.
- 7002** 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny MS62 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/5). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# 2ATH, PCGS# 190
- 7003** 1785 Connecticut Copper, Hessberg, Bust Right, M. 6.3-G.1, W-2400, R.3, AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 686813 Base PCGS# 316
- 7004** '1788' Machin's Mills Halfpenny AU53 PCGS. Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2. PCGS Population: (3/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/3 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472
- 7005** 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Left, AU55 PCGS. Breen-986, W-5755, R.3. PCGS Population: (7/12). NGC Census: (0/4). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 2B4A, PCGS# 478
- 7006** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, M. 6-D, W-5050, R.2, AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 767864 Base PCGS# 506
- 7007** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 15-L, W-4820, R.4, VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 766283 Base PCGS# 45423
- 7008** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 15-T, W-4825, R.3, VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 766262 Base PCGS# 45423
- 7009** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam, Maris 24-P, W-4965, R.2, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 801855 Base PCGS# 45424
- 7010** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam, M. 24-R, W-4975, High R.5, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767885 Base PCGS# 45424
- 7011** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, M. 30-L, W-5090, R.4, AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767899 Base PCGS# 506
- 7012** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox Before Legend, M. 75-bb, W-5520, R.4, VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 783095 Base PCGS# 524

- 7013** Vermont Copper, VERMONTENSIMUM, RR-6, B. 4-D, W-2020, R.2, VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 800826 Base PCGS# 545
- 7014** Vermont Copper, VERMONTENSIMUM, RR-6, B. 4-D, W-2020, R.2, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/1). NGC Census: (0/0). XF40. PCGS# 800826 Base PCGS# 545
- 7015** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends, VF35 PCGS. N. 4-E, W-6685, R.3. PCGS Population: (24/45). NGC Census: (6/32). NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 904
- 7016** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, AU53 PCGS. N. 13-X, W-6855, R.2. PCGS Population: (59/637 and 0/16+). NGC Census: (19/240 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,425 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. NGC ID# 2B8E, PCGS# 883
- 7017** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, MS62 Brown PCGS. N. 13-X, W-6855, R.2. PCGS Population: (120/271). NGC Census: (51/101). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. NGC ID# 2B8E, PCGS# 883
- 7018** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, MS62 Brown PCGS. N. 13-X, W-6855, R.2. PCGS Population: (120/270). NGC Census: (51/101). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2B8E, PCGS# 883
- 7019** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, 4 Cinquefoils, AU55 PCGS. N. 8-B, W-6740, R.3. PCGS Population: (27/137). NGC Census: (2/56). NGC ID# 2B8F, PCGS# 889
- 7020** 1789 Mott Token, Thin Planchet, Engrailed Edge MS62 Brown PCGS. Breen-1024, Rulau-E-NY-612. PCGS Population: (5/0). NGC Census: (2/1). NGC ID# 2B5M, PCGS# 606



- 7021** 1796 Castorland, Silver Restrike, Original Dies, MS65+ PCGS. W-9135, R.7. PCGS Population: (0/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 665

HALF CENTS

- 7022** 1797 Plain Edge, Centered Head, C-2, B-2, R.3, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/8). NGC Census: (0/3). VF30. Mintage 127,840. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2228, PCGS# 35104 Base PCGS# 1036
- 7023** 1800 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (19/24). PCGS Population: (2/2). MS62. Mintage 202,908. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 222B, PCGS# 35119 Base PCGS# 1051
- 7024** 1804 Crosslet 4, Stems, C-1, B-1, R.3, MS62 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/1). NGC Census: (0/0). MS62. NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35140 Base PCGS# 1069
- 7025** 1833 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (54/20 and 3/1+). NGC Census: (35/15 and 0/0+). CDN: \$920 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 120,000. PCGS# 35283 Base PCGS# 1163

LARGE CENTS

- 7026** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3, Poor 1 ANACS. Mintage 36,103. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35444 Base PCGS# 91341

- 7027** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-5, B-6, R.4 — Damaged, Cleaned — ANACS. AG3 Details. Mintage 63,353.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7028** 1794 Head of 1793, S-19a, B-3a, High R.5, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VG.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7029** 1794 Head of 1793, S-19b, B-3b, R.4, — Corrosion — NGC Details. VG.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7030** 1794 Head of 1793, S-20b, B-4b, High R.4, — Burnished — NGC Details. Fine.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7031** 1794 Head of 1794, S-21, B-5, R.3 — Corroded — NCS. AU Details.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7032** 1794 Head of 1794, S-25, B-15, R.3, VF25 NGC.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35540 Base PCGS# 901374
- 7033** 1794 Head of 1794, S-34, B-20, High R.5, VF20 Tooled Uncertified. Breen Die State III.
Purchased unattributed circa 1972 by Doug Walcutt (12/15/1990); Joel W. Spingarn; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7034** 1794 Head of 1794, S-35, B-21, R.5, — Corrosion — NGC Details. Fine.
Ex: John Schreuder; C. Douglas Smith (4/12/1958); Del Bland (5/27/1970); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19196; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7035** 1794 Head of 1794, S-38, B-25, R.5 — Rim Damaged, Scratches — NGC Details. XF. *Ex: Exman Collection.*
- 7036** 1794 Head of 1794, S-40, B-28, High R.5, — Corrosion — NGC Details. VF.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7037** 1794 Head of 1794, S-41, B-30, R.3, VF20 NGC.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35588 Base PCGS# 901374
- 7038** 1794 Head of 1794, S-42, B-29, R.4, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7039** 1794 Head of 1794, S-45, B-35, High R.5 — Tooled — NGC Details. VF.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7040** 1794 Head of 1794, S-46, B-36, R.3, — Corrosion — NGC Details. AU.
Ex: EAC Sale (1980), lot 103; Denis W. Loring; Fred H. Borchardt (3/2001); Daniel W. Trollan (8/2015); Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7041** 1794 Head of 1794, S-47, B-39, R.4, — Damaged — NGC Details. VF.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7042** 1794 Head of 1794, S-58, B-56, R.3, VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/9). NGC Census: (1/6). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35636 Base PCGS# 901374
- 7043** 1794 Head of 1794, S-63, B-37, R.2, — Obv Graffiti — NGC Details. AU.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7044** 1794 Head of 1794, S-66, B-58, R.5, — Corrosion — NGC Details. VG.
Ex: R.C. Bitler; Dr. Hiram T. Ward; Dr. George Ewing, Jr. (7/1979); Richard Punchard (6/1989); Wes Rasmussen (FUN Signature, 1/2005), lot 3077; Jon Alan Boka (8/16/2015); Butler M. "Bim" Gander.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7045** 1794 Head of 1795, S-69, B-61, R.3, VF25 NGC.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35690 Base PCGS# 1365
- 7046** 1794 Head of 1795, S-70, B-62, R.2, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7047** 1794 Head of 1795, S-71, B-63, R.2, — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. XF.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7048** 1794 Head of 1795, S-72, B-65, R.2, — Corrosion — NGC Details. AU.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7049** 1795 Plain Edge, S-77, B-6, R.3, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/5). NGC Census: (2/5). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30.
NGC ID# 223T, PCGS# 35726 Base PCGS# 1380
- 7050** 1796 Liberty Cap, S-90, B-11, High R.5 — Corroded — NCS. Fine Details.
Ex: Rasmussen.
Ex: 1982 EAC Auction, lot 226; Wes Rasmussen Collection (FUN Signature, Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3102.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
- 7051** 1796 Reverse of 1794, S-111, B-17, Low R.5, Fine 12 NGC. *Ex: Mervis Collection.*
Ex: Adam Mervis Collection (FUN Signature, Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2578.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 223W, PCGS# 35804 Base PCGS# 1404
- 7052** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-184, B-45, R.1, XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (33/73). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45.
NGC ID# 2244, PCGS# 36119 Base PCGS# 1434
- 7053** 1802 S-235, B-15, R.3, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/34). NGC Census: (11/17). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 3,435,100.
NGC ID# 224E, PCGS# 36314 Base PCGS# 1470
- 7054** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-244, B-3, R.4, XF40 PCGS.
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 224G, PCGS# 36350 Base PCGS# 1482
- 7055** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-253, B-12, R.2, AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/92). NGC Census: (4/104). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 3,131,691.
NGC ID# 224G, PCGS# 36374 Base PCGS# 1482
- 7056** 1804 S-266, B-1, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Fine.



- 7057** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (155/24 and 7/1+). NGC Census: (128/46 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,407,550.
NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36673 Base PCGS# 1615
- 7058** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (50/12). PCGS Population: (84/8). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,407,550.
NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36674 Base PCGS# 1616
- 7059** 1843 Mature Head, Large Letters, N-16, R.4, MS65 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (2/0). MS65.
NGC ID# 2269, PCGS# 405949 Base PCGS# 1850
- 7060** 1852 MS64 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/17). NGC Census: (8/6). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,063,094.
NGC ID# 226J, PCGS# 1900

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

- 7061 1857 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (260/25 and 30/1+). NGC Census: (218/13 and 2/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016
- 7062 1857 MS65 NGC.** Bressett Signature. NGC Census: (218/13). PCGS Population: (260/25). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

INDIAN CENTS

- 7063 1877 VF35 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (245/1266). NGC Census: (129/779). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 852,500. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127
- 7064 1877 XF45 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (297/637). NGC Census: (209/407). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 852,500. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127
- 7065 1879 MS65 Red PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (66/44 and 3/4+). NGC Census: (22/4 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 16,231,200. NGC ID# 2286, PCGS# 2135
- 7066 1901 MS66+ Red PCGS.** Ex: Walsh-Dayton. PCGS Population: (81/21 and 28/2+). NGC Census: (29/2 and 2/1+). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 79,611,143. *From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.* NGC ID# 228W, PCGS# 2210
- 7067 1902 MS66+ Red PCGS.** PCGS Population: (64/14 and 24/3+). NGC Census: (101/20 and 8/1+). CDN: \$1,025 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 87,376,722. NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2213
- 7068 1902 MS66+ Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. PCGS Population: (64/14 and 24/3+). NGC Census: (101/20 and 8/1+). CDN: \$1,025 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 87,376,722. *From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.* NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2213
- 7069 1906 MS66 Red PCGS.** PCGS Population: (55/3 and 7/0+). NGC Census: (36/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 96,022,255. *From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.* NGC ID# 2293, PCGS# 2225

- 7070 1907 MS66+ Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. PCGS Population: (44/5 and 5/1+). NGC Census: (14/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 108,138,618. *From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.* NGC ID# 2294, PCGS# 2228

- 7071 1908 MS66 Red PCGS.** Ex: Dayton. PCGS Population: (96/3 and 21/0+). NGC Census: (33/3 and 3/1+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 32,327,987. *From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.* NGC ID# 2295, PCGS# 2231
- 7072 1908-S MS65 Red PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (240/67). NGC Census: (86/28). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,115,000. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

- 7073 1859 PR64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (138/89). NGC Census: (74/58). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 800. NGC ID# 2299, PCGS# 2247
- 7074 1863 PR65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (25/12). NGC Census: (28/6). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 460. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 229D, PCGS# 2262
- 7075 1909 PR64 Red Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (4/10). NGC Census: (3/3). PR64. NGC ID# 22AY, PCGS# 82416

LINCOLN CENTS

- 7076 1909-S VDB MS63 Red and Brown NGC.** NGC Census: (392/1366). PCGS Population: (792/3127). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427
- 7077 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** NGC Census: (878/487). PCGS Population: (2023/1107). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. *From The Stirling Family Collection.* NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427
- 7078 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2021/1106). NGC Census: (879/487). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427
- 7079 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (2021/1106). NGC Census: (878/487). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

- 7080 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1017/1181). NGC Census: (277/210). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

- 7081 1913-S MS65 Red PCGS.** PCGS Population: (62/4). NGC Census: (16/0). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,101,000. NGC ID# 22BF, PCGS# 2467

- 7082 1924-S MS64 Red NGC.** NGC Census: (21/1). PCGS Population: (87/10). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 11,696,000. NGC ID# 22CE, PCGS# 2557

- 7083 1925-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** NGC Census: (11/0). PCGS Population: (11/0). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 26,380,000. NGC ID# 22CH, PCGS# 2565

- 7084 1934 MS68 Red NGC.** NGC Census: (7/0). PCGS Population: (29/0). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 219,080,000. NGC ID# 22D9, PCGS# 2635

- 7085 1943-S MS68 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (120/0). NGC Census: (79/0). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 191,550,000. NGC ID# 22E8, PCGS# 2717

- 7086 1954 MS67 Red NGC.** NGC Census: (35/0). PCGS Population: (10/0). CDN: \$7,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 71,873,350. NGC ID# 22FC, PCGS# 2815

- 7087 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS61 Brown NGC.** NGC Census: (299/1019). PCGS Population: (1/35). MS61. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

- 7088 1956-D/D FS-508 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (2/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). MS67. NGC ID# 22FL, PCGS# 37939 Base PCGS# 2839

- 7089 1969-D MS67+ Red NGC.** NGC Census: (19/0 and 2/0+). PCGS Population: (33/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 22GG, PCGS# 2917

- 7090 1984 Doubled Ear MS68 Red PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (29/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 8,151,079,000. PCGS# 3062

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

- 7091 1914 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** NGC Census: (21/5). PCGS Population: (48/9). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 1,365. NGC ID# 22KX, PCGS# 3319

- 7092 1941 PR67 Red NGC.** NGC Census: (18/0). PCGS Population: (14/0). CDN: \$3,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 21,100. NGC ID# 5MW6, PCGS# 3350



- 7093 1977-S PR70 Red Deep Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (31). NGC Census: (0). NGC ID# 22M9, PCGS# 93452

TWO CENT PIECE

- 7094 1865 Plain 5 MS65+ Red PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (5/7 and 3/2+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS65. PCGS# 38249 Base PCGS# 3584

THREE CENT SILVER

- 7095 1855 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (48/32). NGC Census: (30/14). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 139,000.
From The Gibney Family Collection. NGC ID# 22Z4, PCGS# 3671
- 7096 1862 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (125/29). PCGS Population: (135/22). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 343,000. NGC ID# 22ZB, PCGS# 3680

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

- 7097 1861 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (19/2). NGC Census: (4/3). PR64. NGC ID# 27C8, PCGS# 83710
- 7098 1871 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (10/2). NGC Census: (2/5). PR66.
From The Cameron Collection. NGC ID# 27CG, PCGS# 83722

THREE CENT NICKEL

- 7099 1868 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (47/1 and 7/1+). NGC Census: (13/7 and 0/1+). CDN: \$790 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,252,000. NGC ID# 2756, PCGS# 3734

SHIELD NICKELS

- 7100 1866 Rays MS65+ NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (177/22 and 3/1+). PCGS Population: (170/54 and 8/7+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 14,742,500. NGC ID# 22NX, PCGS# 3790
- 7101 1866/1866 Rays, Repunched Date, FS-304, AU55 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1/2). NGC Census: (0/0). AU55. NGC ID# 22NX, PCGS# 38317 Base PCGS# 3790
- 7102 1867 Rays, Repunched Date, FS-301, AU58 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (3/1). NGC Census: (0/2). AU58. Mintage 2,019,000. NGC ID# 22NY, PCGS# 38319 Base PCGS# 3791

- 7103 1868 MS66+ NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (34/2 and 5/0+). PCGS Population: (36/2 and 9/0+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 28,800,000. NGC ID# 22P2, PCGS# 3795

- 7104 1879 AU58 ANACS.** Mintage 25,900. NGC ID# 276D, PCGS# 3808

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

- 7105 1866 Rays PR65 NGC.** NGC Census: (56/29). PCGS Population: (90/42). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 600.
From The Gibney Family Collection. NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 3817
- 7106 1868 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (36/17 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (13/21 and 0/2+). PR65. NGC ID# 276J, PCGS# 83822
- 7107 1869 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (15/3 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (10/2 and 1/0+). PR66. NGC ID# 276K, PCGS# 83823
- 7108 1878 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (24/8). NGC Census: (14/6). PR66. NGC ID# 276V, PCGS# 83832

LIBERTY NICKELS

- 7109 1883 No Cents MS67+ NGC.** NGC Census: (58/0 and 8/0+). PCGS Population: (53/0 and 12/0+). CDN: \$1,325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 5,479,519. NGC ID# 2772, PCGS# 3841

- 7110 1884 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (19/3). PCGS Population: (31/8). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 11,273,942. NGC ID# 22PJ, PCGS# 3845

- 7111 1886 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (121/67). NGC Census: (64/29). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,330,290. NGC ID# 22PK, PCGS# 3847

- 7112 1886 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (121/67). NGC Census: (64/29). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,330,290. NGC ID# 22PK, PCGS# 3847

- 7113 1912-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (366/311). NGC Census: (290/100). CDN: \$1,675 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 238,000. NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

- 7114 1888 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (10/0). NGC Census: (3/1). PR66. Mintage 4,582. NGC ID# 277W, PCGS# 83886

- 7115 1909 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (70/4 and 19/0+). NGC Census: (79/10 and 2/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 4,763. NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 3907

BUFFALO NICKELS

- 7116 1914-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (173/45). NGC Census: (55/23). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,470,000. NGC ID# 22R6, PCGS# 3926

- 7117 1916-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (111/49). NGC Census: (43/19). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,860,000. NGC ID# 22RC, PCGS# 3933

- 7118 1917-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (225/121). NGC Census: (151/72). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,193,000. NGC ID# 22RF, PCGS# 3936

- 7119 1924 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (128/8). NGC Census: (37/5). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 21,620,000. NGC ID# 22RX, PCGS# 3951

- 7120 1926 MS67 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (57/2 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (17/0 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 44,693,000. NGC ID# 22S5, PCGS# 3957

- 7121 1936 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (186/2 and 56/1+). NGC Census: (147/6 and 18/1+). CDN: \$385 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 119,001,420. NGC ID# 22SS, PCGS# 3977

- 7122 1936-D MS67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (100/3 and 27/0+). NGC Census: (17/0 and 9/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 24,814,000. NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 3978

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

- 7123 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (290/521 and 1/67+). NGC Census: (140/314 and 0/10+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 4,420. NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995
- 7124 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (330/189). NGC Census: (197/118). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 4,420. NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995
- 7125 1937 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (509/53 and 98/5+). NGC Census: (325/63 and 18/2+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 5,769. NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996
- 7126 1937 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (508/53 and 98/5+). NGC Census: (325/63 and 18/2+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 5,769. NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 7127 1947-S MS67 Full Steps NGC.** NGC Census: (11/0). PCGS Population: (9/0). CDN: \$8,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 22U7, PCGS# 84033
- 7128 1976-D MS67 Full Steps NGC.** NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). CDN: \$2,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 22W7, PCGS# 84097
- 7129 1987-P MS68 Six Full Steps NGC.** NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 22WV, PCGS# 74118

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS



- 7130 1974-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (22). NGC Census: (0). NGC ID# 27AM, PCGS# 94207
- 7131 1975-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS; 1976-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** (Total: 2 coins)

BUST HALF DIME

- 7132 1832 V-9, LM-7, R.2, MS64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (143/119). PCGS Population: (117/126). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 965,000. NGC ID# 232E, PCGS# 38669 Base PCGS# 4279

SEATED HALF DIMES

- 7133 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (66/36 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (110/88 and 4/1+). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,405,000. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311
- 7134 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (109/88). PCGS Population: (66/36). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,405,000. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311
- 7135 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS65+ NGC.** NGC Census: (110/88 and 4/1+). PCGS Population: (66/36 and 0/2+). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,405,000. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311
- 7136 1854-O Arrows MS64 ★ NGC.** NGC Census: (18/13 and 1/0*). PCGS Population: (9/13 and 1/0*). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,560,000. NGC ID# 2343, PCGS# 4359

- 7137 1860 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (42/5 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (21/6 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 799,000. NGC ID# 2347, PCGS# 4377

- 7138 1861 MS65 NGC. Gold CAC.** NGC Census: (59/41). PCGS Population: (52/25). CDN: \$440 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,361,000. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2349, PCGS# 4379

PROOF SEATED HALF DIME

- 7139 1868 PR65 NGC. Gold CAC.** NGC Census: (24/19). PCGS Population: (23/17). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 600. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2365, PCGS# 4451

BUST DIME

- 7140 1831 JR-4, R.2, MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/1 and 0/0+). MS63. Mintage 771,350. NGC ID# 237B, PCGS# 38852 Base PCGS# 4520

SEATED DIMES

- 7141 1839 No Drapery MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (18/22). NGC Census: (23/36). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,053,115. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 237X, PCGS# 4571
- 7142 1853 Arrows MS66+ NGC.** NGC Census: (38/15 and 2/0+). PCGS Population: (43/18 and 4/2+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,078,010. NGC ID# 2398, PCGS# 4603

PROOF SEATED DIMES

- 7143 1875 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. PCGS Population: (11/1 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (12/4 and 0/0+). PR66. NGC ID# 23CY, PCGS# 84772
- 7144 1883 PR67 Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (8/2). PCGS Population: (9/1). PR67. NGC ID# 23D8, PCGS# 84780

BARBER DIME

- 7145 1898-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (5/4). NGC Census: (5/3). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,702,507. NGC ID# 23E8, PCGS# 4817

PROOF BARBER DIME

- 7146** 1905 PR67 NGC. NGC Census: (11/7). PCGS Population: (16/1). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 727.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23GJ, PCGS# 4889

MERCURY DIMES

- 7147** 1916-D — Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Mintage 264,000.
- 7148** 1927 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (35/1 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (5/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 28,080,000.
NGC ID# 23HU, PCGS# 4961
- 7149** 1935-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (44/0). NGC Census: (6/0). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,477,000.
NGC ID# 23JD, PCGS# 4995
- 7150** 1942/1 MS61 ANACS. Mintage 205,432,329.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 5036
- 7151** 1942/1 AU58 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (14/51). NGC Census: (0/14). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 205,432,329.
NGC ID# 23K4, PCGS# 5037
- 7152** 1945 MS61 Full Bands NGC. NGC Census: (2/27). PCGS Population: (1/120). CDN: \$3,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 159,130,000.
NGC ID# 23KE, PCGS# 5057

TWENTY CENT PIECES



- 7153** 1875-S MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (197/58). PCGS Population: (209/63). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,155,000.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298
- 7154** 1875-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (210/63). NGC Census: (197/58). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,155,000.
NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

EARLY QUARTER

- 7155** 1806 B-9, R.1, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (43/210). NGC Census: (26/133). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 206,124.
NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38935 Base
PCGS# 5314

BUST QUARTERS

- 7156** 1818/5 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/50). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 361,174.
PCGS# 5323
- 7157** 1825/4/(2) B-2, R.2, AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (7/65). PCGS Population: (6/69). AU50.
NGC ID# 23RS, PCGS# 38975 Base
PCGS# 5336
- 7158** 1831 Small Letters MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (52/124). PCGS Population: (39/130). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 398,000.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 5348

SEATED QUARTERS

- 7159** 1853 Arrows and Rays MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (156/40). PCGS Population: (177/31). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 15,210,020.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23U4, PCGS# 5426
- 7160** 1871-CC — Environmental Damage — NCS. Fine Details. Mintage 10,890.
- 7161** 1875-CC XF45+ NGC. NGC Census: (5/29 and 0/1+). PCGS Population: (7/52 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 140,000.
NGC ID# 23UY, PCGS# 5499
- 7162** 1882 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (18/42). NGC Census: (11/20). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 15,200.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23VE, PCGS# 5514

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

- 7163** 1865 PR65 NGC. NGC Census: (18/15). PCGS Population: (8/11). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 500.
NGC ID# 23WT, PCGS# 5561
- 7164** 1867 PR65 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (6/8). PCGS Population: (12/7). PR65.
NGC ID# 23WY, PCGS# 85566
- 7165** 1870 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/4). NGC Census: (18/11). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,000.
NGC ID# 23X3, PCGS# 5569
- 7166** 1874 Arrows PR63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (71/120). NGC Census: (38/148). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 700.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23XS, PCGS# 5575
- 7167** 1877 PR65 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (5/8). PCGS Population: (8/6). PR65.
NGC ID# 23X9, PCGS# 85578

BARBER QUARTERS

- 7168** 1893 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (26/16 and 4/14+). NGC Census: (29/8 and 0/1+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,444,815.
NGC ID# 23XW, PCGS# 5604
- 7169** 1893-O MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (18/7). PCGS Population: (18/16). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,396,000.
NGC ID# 23XX, PCGS# 5605

7170 1911-D MS62 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (11/47 and 1/2+). NGC Census: (12/35 and 0/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 933,600.
NGC ID# 23ZP, PCGS# 5660

7171 1913-S VG10 PCGS. PCGS Population: (118/196). NGC Census: (24/68). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VG10. Mintage 40,000.
NGC ID# 23ZW, PCGS# 5666

7172 1915-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (23/24). NGC Census: (16/12). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 704,000.
NGC ID# 2424, PCGS# 5672

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

7173 1897 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (28/12 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (29/22 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 731.
NGC ID# 242C, PCGS# 5683

7174 1913 PR66 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (39/23). PCGS Population: (27/16). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 613.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 242V, PCGS# 5699

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

7175 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (590/92). NGC Census: (345/69). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,740,000.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7176 1918-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (67/27 and 2/4+). NGC Census: (47/15 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 7,380,000.
NGC ID# 2438, PCGS# 5722

7177 1919 MS66 Full Head NGC. NGC Census: (51/14). PCGS Population: (103/40). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 11,324,000.
NGC ID# 243B, PCGS# 5729

WASHINGTON QUARTERS



7178 1937-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (82/0 and 13/0+). NGC Census: (22/0 and 7/0+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 7,189,600.
NGC ID# 244L, PCGS# 5804

7179 1940-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (109/2 and 21/0+). NGC Census: (147/1 and 4/0+). CDN: \$280 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,244,000.
NGC ID# 244W, PCGS# 5813

7180 1940-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (109/2 and 21/0+). NGC Census: (147/1 and 4/0+). CDN: \$280 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,244,000.
NGC ID# 244W, PCGS# 5813

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

7181 1795 Two Leaves — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Mintage 299,680.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 6052 Base PCGS# 6052

7182 1795 2 Leaves, O-106, T-30, R.6, VG8 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/5). NGC Census: (1/5). VG8.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39222 Base PCGS# 6052

7183 1802 O-101, — Obverse Planchet Scratch — VF20 ANACS. Mintage 29,890.
PCGS# 6065 Base PCGS# 6065

BUST HALF DOLLARS

7184 1807 Small Stars VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/60). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35.
PCGS# 6087 Base PCGS# 6087

7185 1824/4 O-110a, R.2, MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (2/1). PCGS Population: (1/1). MS62.
NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39645 Base PCGS# 6140

7186 1829/7 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (11/27). PCGS Population: (14/27). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 3,712,156.
NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 6155 Base PCGS# 6155

7187 1832 Small Letters MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (67/35). PCGS Population: (88/14). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,797,000.
NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 6160 Base PCGS# 6160

7188 1833 O-115, High R.5, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/8). NGC Census: (0/1). VF30. Mintage 5,206,000.
NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39904 Base PCGS# 6163

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR

7189 1838 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (96/137). PCGS Population: (84/139). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 3,546,000.
NGC ID# 24G5, PCGS# 6177

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

7190 1839 Drapery MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/22). NGC Census: (15/18). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,972,400.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 24GL, PCGS# 6232

7191 1848-O MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (9/5). PCGS Population: (11/10). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,180,000.
NGC ID# 24HD, PCGS# 6261 Base PCGS# 6261

7192 1853 Arrows and Rays MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (64/97). PCGS Population: (81/220). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,532,708.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 27TV, PCGS# 6275 Base PCGS# 6275

7193 1871-CC VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/96). NGC Census: (7/34). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 153,950.
NGC ID# 24K5, PCGS# 6331 Base PCGS# 6331

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLAR

7194 1882 PR65 NGC. NGC Census: (38/22). PCGS Population: (32/22). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,100.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 27UH, PCGS# 6443

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 7195 1902 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS** Population: (27/6). NGC Census: (9/6). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,922,777. NGC ID# 24MF, PCGS# 6492
- 7196 1906-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS** Population: (18/8). NGC Census: (8/3). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,028,000. NGC ID# 24MV, PCGS# 6505
- 7197 1909-S MS64+ NGC. NGC Census:** (6/14 and 1/1+). PCGS Population: (21/29 and 0/5+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,764,000. NGC ID# 24NA, PCGS# 6518 Base PCGS# 6518

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLAR

- 7198 1911 PR64 NGC. NGC Census:** (67/71). PCGS Population: (61/59). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 543. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 24PF, PCGS# 6558

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

- 7199 1917-D Obverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population:** (273/83 and 22/7+). NGC Census: (155/56 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 765,400. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570
- 7200 1917-D Obverse Mintmark MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population:** (273/83 and 22/7+). NGC Census: (155/56 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 765,400. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570
- 7201 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population:** (211/55 and 10/4+). NGC Census: (103/28 and 6/1+). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,940,000. NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571
- 7202 1918-D — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details.** Mintage 3,853,040.
- 7203 1918-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS** Population: (455/33). NGC Census: (232/39). CDN: \$1,680 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,282,000. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576
- 7204 1928-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS** Population: (119/249). NGC Census: (58/184). CDN: \$2,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,940,000. NGC ID# 24RB, PCGS# 6588

- 7205 1938-D MS66 NGC. CAC. NGC** Census: (115/27). PCGS Population: (515/54). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 491,600. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

- 7206 1938-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS** Population: (515/54 and 73/7+). NGC Census: (115/27 and 17/5+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 491,600. NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

- 7207 1939-S MS67+ NGC. NGC Census:** (138/3 and 11/0+). PCGS Population: (233/1 and 30/0+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,552,000. NGC ID# 24RY, PCGS# 6608

- 7208 1941-S MS66+ PCGS. PCGS** Population: (728/11 and 139/0+). NGC Census: (208/31 and 20/1+). CDN: \$675 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,098,000. NGC ID# 24S5, PCGS# 6613 Base PCGS# 6613

- 7209 1942-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS** Population: (209/7 and 24/0+). NGC Census: (134/7 and 7/0+). CDN: \$410 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,973,800. NGC ID# 24S7, PCGS# 6615

- 7210 1942-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS** Population: (209/7 and 24/0+). NGC Census: (134/7 and 7/0+). CDN: \$410 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,973,800. NGC ID# 24S7, PCGS# 6615

- 7211 1943-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS** Population: (397/5 and 37/0+). NGC Census: (310/11 and 26/0+). CDN: \$360 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 11,346,000. NGC ID# 24SA, PCGS# 6619

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



- 7212 1939 PR68 NGC. NGC Census:** (80/1). PCGS Population: (52/0). CDN: \$4,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 8,808. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 27V7, PCGS# 6639

- 7213 1941 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS** Population: (389/40 and 57/4+). NGC Census: (448/68 and 20/0+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 15,412. NGC ID# 24SP, PCGS# 6641

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

- 7214 1954-S MS67 PCGS. PCGS** Population: (11/0 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (8/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,993,400. NGC ID# 24TB, PCGS# 6669
- 7215 1958-D MS67 ★ Full Bell Lines NGC.** NGC Census: (42/0 and 7/0*). PCGS Population: (107/0 and 7/0*). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 24TH, PCGS# 86675

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

- 7216 1951 PR67 NGC. CAC. NGC Census:** (469/45). PCGS Population: (263/10). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 57,500. NGC ID# 27VB, PCGS# 6692
- 7217 1956 Type One PR69 NGC. NGC** Census: (262/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR69. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 24TV, PCGS# 6686

- 7218 1956 Type Two PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Ex: Everest Collection. NGC Census: (127/0). PCGS Population: (79/0). PR69.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPEP, PCGS# 96697
- 7219 1961 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (94/17). PCGS Population: (101/2). PR68.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPES, PCGS# 96702
- 7220 1963 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (21/0). PCGS Population: (21/0). PR69.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPEU, PCGS# 96704
- 7221 1963 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Ex: Everest Collection. NGC Census: (21/0). PCGS Population: (21/0). PR69.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPEU, PCGS# 96704

KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR

- 7222 1965 MS67 NGC.** NGC Census: (21/1). PCGS Population: (33/0). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 65,879,366.
NGC ID# 24U4, PCGS# 6708

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

- 7223 1964 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (145/0). PCGS Population: (104/0). PR69.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 24WF, PCGS# 96800
- 7224 1973-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (85). NGC Census: (0). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR70.
NGC ID# 6MYL, PCGS# 96809

EARLY DOLLARS

- 7225 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date, B-15, BB-112, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2/16 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/15 and 0/0+). Fine 15.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40029 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7226 1799 7x6 Stars VF25 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (378/2038). NGC Census: (136/1138). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 423,515.
NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 6878
- 7227 1799 7x6 Stars, B-12, BB-160, R.3, VF35 NGC.** NGC Census: (3/19). PCGS Population: (3/12). VF35.
NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40051 Base PCGS# 6878
- 7228 1799 7x6 Stars, B-17, BB-164, R.2 — Cleaned, Obverse Scratch — NGC Details. XF.**
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

- 7229 1800 VF30 NGC.** NGC Census: (78/435). PCGS Population: (175/586). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 220,920.
NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 6887
- 7230 1801 B-2, BB-212, R.3, VF30 NGC.** NGC Census: (2/5). PCGS Population: (1/12). VF30.
NGC ID# 24XA, PCGS# 40084 Base PCGS# 6893
- 7231 1802 Narrow Date, B-6, BB-241, R.1, VF20 NGC.**
From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
NGC ID# 24XB, PCGS# 40088 Base PCGS# 6895
- 7232 1803 Small 3 VF35 NGC.** NGC Census: (34/159). PCGS Population: (45/138). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 85,634.
NGC ID# 24XD, PCGS# 6900

SEATED DOLLARS

- 7233 1847 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (15/57). NGC Census: (22/56). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 140,750.
NGC ID# 24YJ, PCGS# 6934
- 7234 1859-O MS61+ NGC.** NGC Census: (104/170 and 2/3+). PCGS Population: (146/246 and 0/13+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 360,000.
NGC ID# 24YY, PCGS# 6947
- 7235 1868 AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (23/27 and 1/4+). NGC Census: (14/16 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 162,100.
NGC ID# 24ZB, PCGS# 6961
- 7236 1872 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (18/84). NGC Census: (19/70). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,106,450.
NGC ID# 24ZJ, PCGS# 6968

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

- 7237 1865 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Proof.** Mintage 500.
7238 1870 PR61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29/184). NGC Census: (16/140). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 1,000.
NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 7018
- 7239 1872 PR61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (30/186 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (16/121 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 950.
NGC ID# 252U, PCGS# 7020
- 7240 1873 PR61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (33/139). NGC Census: (12/118). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 600.
NGC ID# 252V, PCGS# 7021

TRADE DOLLARS

- 7241 1875-CC Chop Mark, Type One Reverse, MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS61.
PCGS# 517129 Base PCGS# 7038
- 7242 1875-S MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (171/37). PCGS Population: (211/42). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,487,000.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2536, PCGS# 7039
- 7243 1876-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** PCGS Population: (4/33). NGC Census: (11/42). CDN: \$5,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 509,000.
- 7244 1876-CC Chop Mark, Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse, AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2/2 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). AU55. Mintage 509,000.
PCGS# 687107 Base PCGS# 7042
- 7245 1876-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (105/9). NGC Census: (90/22). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,227,000.
NGC ID# 253B, PCGS# 7043

PROOF TRADE DOLLAR

- 7246 1876 PR61 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (42/210). NGC Census: (35/151). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 1,150.
NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 7056

MORGAN DOLLARS

- 7247 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (368/31). NGC Census: (99/6). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 544,000.
NGC ID# 2TXZ, PCGS# 7078
- 7248 1878-CC MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2207/345 and 95/49+). NGC Census: (1242/206 and 24/12+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000.
NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080



7249 1879-CC — Bent — NGC Details. Unc. Mintage 756,000.
From The Stirling Family Collection.

7250 1879-O MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4290/2902 and 71/189+). NGC Census: (2533/1512 and 23/51+). CDN: \$235 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,887,000. NGC ID# 253V, PCGS# 7090

7251 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (54/1 and 14/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. PCGS# 7104

7252 1880/79-O MS62 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: Avalanche Collection. PCGS Population: (5/16 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. PCGS# 97117

7253 1881-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1661/240 and 309/33+). NGC Census: (749/146 and 57/10+). CDN: \$960 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126

7254 1882 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (445/18 and 70/1+). NGC Census: (214/11 and 3/1+). CDN: \$870 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 11,101,100. NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 7132

7255 1882-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (384/83). NGC Census: (99/5). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,133,000. NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 97135

7256 1882-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1116/77 and 189/11+). NGC Census: (1764/132 and 79/9+). CDN: \$725 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,250,000. NGC ID# 254E, PCGS# 7140

7257 1883-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2466/251 and 452/28+). NGC Census: (1024/138 and 74/13+). CDN: \$530 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,204,000. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7144

7258 1883-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (39/5). PCGS Population: (160/3). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 97145

7259 1883-O MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (45035/10622). NGC Census: (52543/12368). CDN: \$70 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 8,725,000. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7146

7260 1883-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (83/1 and 20/0+). NGC Census: (42/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,725,000. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7146

7261 1884-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (172/1). NGC Census: (124/1). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,730,000. NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

7262 1884-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1369/336 and 43/14+). NGC Census: (1890/456 and 41/6+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

7263 1884-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1369/337 and 44/14+). NGC Census: (1893/457 and 41/6+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

7264 1885 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (103/2 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (53/7 and 4/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 97159

7265 1885 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (105/2). NGC Census: (53/7). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 97159

7266 1885-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1279/111 and 230/10+). NGC Census: (673/111 and 67/4+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

7267 1885-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (381/5). NGC Census: (587/16). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,185,000. NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

7268 1885-S MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (636/85 and 49/9+). NGC Census: (238/12 and 2/1+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000. NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164

7269 1885-S MS65 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (238/12). PCGS Population: (640/131). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164

7270 1886-O MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (676/231). NGC Census: (321/81). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 10,710,000. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

7271 1888-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (372/38 and 34/5+). NGC Census: (99/14 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 657,000. NGC ID# 2557, PCGS# 7186

7272 1889-CC — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Mintage 350,000.



7273 1889-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (251/13 and 30/2+). NGC Census: (58/6 and 2/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,875,000. NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192

7274 1890 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (99/11). NGC Census: (35/1). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 16,802,590. NGC ID# 255C, PCGS# 97197

7275 1890-O MS65 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (206/2). PCGS Population: (808/31). CDN: \$880 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,701,000. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 7200

7276 1891-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3833/798 and 197/67+). NGC Census: (1151/133 and 26/4+). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

7277 1891-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3837/798 and 196/67+). NGC Census: (1151/134 and 26/4+). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

7278 1892-CC MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1947/4699). NGC Census: (1138/2320). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

7279 1892-CC MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1945/4698). NGC Census: (1138/2323). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

7280 1892-CC MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2536/2163). NGC Census: (1191/1129). CDN: \$1,675 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

7281 1892-CC MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2537/2161). NGC Census: (1191/1129). CDN: \$1,675 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

7282 1892-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1726/444). NGC Census: (943/184). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,352,000. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

7283 1892-S AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (350/517). NGC Census: (342/498). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,200,000. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

7284 1893 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1405/1559). NGC Census: (734/749). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 389,792. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

7285 1893 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (661/88). PCGS Population: (1304/255). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 389,792. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

7286 1893-CC AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (139/3956). NGC Census: (80/1902). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 677,000. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

7287 1893-O AU58 NGC. Mintage 300,000. *From The Stirling Family Collection.* NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

7288 1893-S — Scratches — NGC Details. VF. NGC Census: (354/2110). PCGS Population: (777/4873). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 100,000.

7289 1893-S — Cleaned — ANACS. VG8 Details. Mintage 100,000.

7290 1895-O AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (689/692). NGC Census: (644/836). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

7291 1896 MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (263/3). NGC Census: (67/3). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,976,762. NGC ID# 2562, PCGS# 7240

7292 1896-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (645/339). NGC Census: (423/161). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,900,000. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242

7293 1896-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (646/338). NGC Census: (423/161). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,900,000. NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242

7294 1897 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/2 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (11/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,822,731. NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 97247

7295 1898-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (343/0). NGC Census: (196/2). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,440,000. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254



7296 1900-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (127/0 and 12/0+). NGC Census: (82/0 and 4/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,590,000. NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

7297 1901-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (305/50). NGC Census: (95/5). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,284,000. NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276

7298 1902 MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (30/25). NGC Census: (35/17). CDN: \$1,815 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 7,994,777. NGC ID# 256M, PCGS# 7279

7299 1903 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (38/7). NGC Census: (32/6). CDN: \$1,375 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,652,755. NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7285

7300 1904 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (380/50 and 27/5+). NGC Census: (104/5 and 3/1+). CDN: \$1,275 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,788,650. NGC ID# 256U, PCGS# 7290

7301 1921-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (513/13 and 98/1+). NGC Census: (298/17 and 38/0+). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 20,345,000. NGC ID# 256Y, PCGS# 7298

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

7302 1891 PR63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (35/93 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (21/107 and 0/1+). CDN: \$3,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 650. NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 7326

7303 1899 PR61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (31/207). NGC Census: (18/144). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 846. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 27ZX, PCGS# 7334

7304 1900 PR62 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (16/168). PCGS Population: (55/170). CDN: \$2,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 912. *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 27ZY, PCGS# 7335

PEACE DOLLARS

7305 1921 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (1201/142). PCGS Population: (1499/203). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

7306 1921 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1494/203). NGC Census: (1203/142). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

7307 1922-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (433/20). NGC Census: (255/20). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359

7308 1923 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (3433/132). PCGS Population: (2566/97). CDN: \$325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 30,800,000.
NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

7309 1924 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (8460/1474). PCGS Population: (3783/916). CDN: \$105 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,811,000.
NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 7363

7310 1934 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (208/8 and 53/0+). NGC Census: (39/5 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 954,057.
NGC ID# 257X, PCGS# 7375

PROOF EISENHOWER DOLLAR

7311 1976-S Clad, Type Two, PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (51). NGC Census: (0). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR70.
NGC ID# B77T, PCGS# 97435

GOLD DOLLARS

7312 1849 No L MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (72/44 and 6/2+). NGC Census: (83/43 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64.
NGC ID# DWRE, PCGS# 7501

7313 1849-D AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (26/175 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (17/260 and 0/4+). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 21,588.
NGC ID# 25BD, PCGS# 7507

7314 1851-C AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (70/287). PCGS Population: (89/144). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 41,267.
NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

7315 1853 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (46/10). PCGS Population: (66/10). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,076,051.
NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

7316 1873 Open 3 MS64 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (4/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS64. Mintage 123,300.
NGC ID# 25DB, PCGS# 77573

7317 1874 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (76/36). NGC Census: (49/35). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 198,820.
NGC ID# 25DC, PCGS# 7575

7318 1887 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/6). NGC Census: (17/2). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 7,500.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 25DS, PCGS# 7588



7319 1887 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (17/2). PCGS Population: (32/6). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 7,500.
NGC ID# 25DS, PCGS# 7588

7320 1889 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (260/12). NGC Census: (182/16). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 29,000.
NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLE

7321 1834 AU55 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (196/584). PCGS Population: (119/304). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 112,234.
NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

7322 1851-C XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (16/74). NGC Census: (8/96). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 14,923.
NGC ID# 25HM, PCGS# 7760

7323 1876-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (48/23). PCGS Population: (18/23). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 5,000.
NGC ID# 25KV, PCGS# 7825

7324 1899 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (33/7). PCGS Population: (33/12). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 27,200.
NGC ID# 25LP, PCGS# 7851

7325 1904 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (108/6). PCGS Population: (71/3). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 160,700.
NGC ID# 25LV, PCGS# 7856

7326 1904 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (108/6). PCGS Population: (71/3). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 160,700.
NGC ID# 25LV, PCGS# 7856

7327 1905 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (110/8). PCGS Population: (108/5). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 217,800.
NGC ID# 25LW, PCGS# 7857

7328 1906 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (82/4). PCGS Population: (98/2). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 176,300.
NGC ID# 25LX, PCGS# 7858

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

7329 1909 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (786/240). NGC Census: (800/225). CDN: \$1,835 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 441,700.
NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

7330 1909 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (786/240 and 62/25+). NGC Census: (800/225 and 30/15+). CDN: \$1,835 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 441,700.
NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

7331 1911-D Weak D AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (118/47). PCGS Population: (26/6). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55.
NGC ID# 2895, PCGS# 7954

7332 1912 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (651/73). PCGS Population: (652/92). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 616,000.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2896, PCGS# 7944

7333 1912 MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (650/92 and 60/5+). NGC Census: (652/73 and 24/2+). CDN: \$2,165 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 616,000.
NGC ID# 2896, PCGS# 7944

7334 1912 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (653/92 and 60/5+). NGC Census: (652/73 and 24/2+). CDN: \$2,165 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 616,000.
NGC ID# 2896, PCGS# 7944

7335 1913 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (920/183). NGC Census: (958/113). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 722,000.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2897, PCGS# 7945

7336 1914 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (857/449). PCGS Population: (695/518). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 240,000.
NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946

7337 1914 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (695/518). NGC Census: (858/449). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 240,000.
NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946

7338 1914-D MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (1007/48). PCGS Population: (799/55). CDN: \$1,980 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 448,000.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947

7339 1914-D MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (800/55). NGC Census: (1007/48). CDN: \$2,040 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 448,000. NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

7340 1854-O — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU Details. Mintage 24,000. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

7341 1860-S VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/121). NGC Census: (9/112). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 7,000. NGC ID# 25MF, PCGS# 7981

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

7342 1836 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (226/141). PCGS Population: (77/102). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 553,147. NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174

7343 1838 AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (63/101). NGC Census: (142/245). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 286,588. NGC ID# 25S4, PCGS# 8176

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

7344 1839 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (50/74). PCGS Population: (20/46). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 118,143. *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 25S7, PCGS# 8191

7345 1841 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (5/35). PCGS Population: (6/23). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 15,800. *From The Steve Studer Collection, Part 3.* NGC ID# 25SN, PCGS# 8202

7346 1844 MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (12/20). PCGS Population: (10/23). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 340,330. NGC ID# 25T7, PCGS# 8219

7347 1847/7 MS61 NGC. VP-001. NGC Census: (7/15). PCGS Population: (0/1). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. NGC ID# 25TL, PCGS# 8232

7348 1847 Misplaced Date, FS-302, AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (11/1 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 915,981. NGC ID# 25TL, PCGS# 145698 Base PCGS# 8232

7349 1852-C XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (38/158). PCGS Population: (33/107). CDN: \$2,170 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 72,574. NGC ID# 25UB, PCGS# 8251

7350 1854 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (16/7). PCGS Population: (5/6). NGC ID# 25UG, PCGS# 145713 Base PCGS# 8256

7351 1855 MS60 NGC. NGC Census: (4/28). PCGS Population: (2/24). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 117,098. NGC ID# 25UP, PCGS# 8261

7352 1855-D Large D VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (2/71). PCGS Population: (8/89). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 22,432. NGC ID# 25US, PCGS# 8263

7353 1880-S MS64+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (129/18 and 5/0+). PCGS Population: (142/6 and 31/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,348,900. NGC ID# 25XC, PCGS# 8353

7354 1881 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (29/3 and 8/1+). NGC Census: (78/12 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,330 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,708,802. NGC ID# 25XD, PCGS# 8354



7355 1908 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (55/7). PCGS Population: (50/7). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 421,874. NGC ID# 25ZE, PCGS# 8418

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

7356 1909-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3237/149 and 129/5+). NGC Census: (2837/92 and 91/2+). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,423,560. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514

7357 1911-D AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (443/767). PCGS Population: (185/316). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 72,500. NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

LIBERTY EAGLES

7358 1846-O XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (44/74). PCGS Population: (11/13). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 81,780. *From The Steve Studer Collection, Part 3.* NGC ID# 262X, PCGS# 8595

7359 1855 AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (154/54). PCGS Population: (44/26). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 121,701. NGC ID# 263L, PCGS# 8616

7360 1866-S No Motto AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (8/14). PCGS Population: (2/7). CDN: \$16,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 8,500. NGC ID# 264H, PCGS# 8644

7361 1870 XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (9/58). PCGS Population: (11/49). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 3,900. NGC ID# 264T, PCGS# 8657

7362 1881-CC XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (75/256). PCGS Population: (64/188). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 24,015. NGC ID# 265X, PCGS# 8692

7363 1891 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (63/4). NGC Census: (48/2). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 91,868. NGC ID# 266T, PCGS# 8719

7364 1891-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Mintage 103,732. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

7365 1891-CC MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (595/519). PCGS Population: (509/571). CDN: \$2,125 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 103,732. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

7366 1891-CC MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (509/573 and 0/18+). NGC Census: (595/519 and 4/9+). CDN: \$2,125 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 103,732. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

7367 1893-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (74/10). PCGS Population: (164/13). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 17,000. NGC ID# 2673, PCGS# 8727

7368 1894-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (64/18). PCGS Population: (100/17). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 107,500. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 2676, PCGS# 8730

7369 1894-O MS60 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (3/7 and 0/0+). MS60. Mintage 107,500. NGC ID# 2676, PCGS# 78730

7370 1897 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (180/17 and 13/1+). NGC Census: (176/26 and 6/1+). CDN: \$1,495 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,000,159. NGC ID# 267D, PCGS# 8737

7371 1901-S MS65+ NGC. NGC Census: (1316/226 and 22/6+). PCGS Population: (1273/243 and 101/20+). CDN: \$2,140 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,812,750. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

INDIAN EAGLES

7372 1910-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (183/47). PCGS Population: (468/164). CDN: \$1,890 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 811,000. *From The Cameron Collection.* NGC ID# 268D, PCGS# 8867

7373 1910-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (183/48). PCGS Population: (469/162). CDN: \$1,945 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 811,000. *From The Cameron Collection.*

7374 1914-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (175/243). PCGS Population: (123/464). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 208,000. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 28H4, PCGS# 8877

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

7375 1851 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (185/269). PCGS Population: (128/230). CDN: \$2,158.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 2,087,155. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

7376 1852 AU53 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (426/933). PCGS Population: (145/452). CDN: \$2,056.47. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 2,053,026. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906

7377 1853 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (302/710). PCGS Population: (153/368). CDN: \$2,056.47. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,261,326. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908

7378 1854 Small Date AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (131/337). PCGS Population: (103/214). CDN: \$2,058.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 757,899. NGC ID# 268P, PCGS# 8911

7379 1855-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (266/218). PCGS Population: (117/149). CDN: \$2,081.47. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 879,675. NGC ID# 268X, PCGS# 8916

7380 1856-S AU53 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (197/485). PCGS Population: (102/330). CDN: \$2,058.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,189,750. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

7381 1860-S XF45 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (200/665). PCGS Population: (130/361). CDN: \$1,933.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 544,950. NGC ID# 269F, PCGS# 8931

7382 1861 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. Mintage 2,976,453. *From The Selman Family Collection.*

7383 1872 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (269/70). PCGS Population: (153/142). CDN: \$1,800.10. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 251,880. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AD, PCGS# 8963

7384 1873 Open 3 MS61 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (2523/1124). PCGS Population: (3058/2492). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,709,825. *From The Cameron Collection.* NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967



7385 1873 Open 3 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (1022/104). PCGS Population: (2218/265). CDN: \$2,445 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,709,825. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967

7386 1873 Open 3 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2218/265). NGC Census: (1022/104). CDN: \$2,445 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,709,825. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967

7387 1873-S Closed 3 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (312/526). NGC Census: (755/412). CDN: \$1,803.96. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,040,600. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AK, PCGS# 8969

7388 1874 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (331/88). NGC Census: (198/28). CDN: \$2,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 366,800. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AN, PCGS# 8970

7389 1874-CC VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (18/1188). NGC Census: (9/1515). CDN: \$2,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 115,085. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

7390 1874-CC VF35 NGC. NGC Census: (58/1420). PCGS Population: (85/1034). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 115,085. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

7391 1874-S MS61 NGC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. NGC Census: (494/54). PCGS Population: (640/136). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,214,000. *From The Cameron Collection.* NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

7392 1874-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (640/136). NGC Census: (494/54). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,214,000. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

7393 1874-S MS61 PCGS. Ex: San Francisco Gold Hoard. PCGS Population: (642/136). NGC Census: (494/54). CDN: \$2,370 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,214,000. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

7394 1874-S MS61 PCGS. Ex: San Francisco Gold Hoard. PCGS Population: (642/136). NGC Census: (494/54). CDN: \$2,370 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,214,000. *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

7395 1875-S MS61 NGC. CAC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. NGC Census: (784/203). PCGS Population: (814/267). CDN: \$2,420 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,230,000. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AU, PCGS# 8975

7396 1876 MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (628/224). PCGS Population: (735/316). CDN: \$2,370 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 583,905. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AV, PCGS# 8976

7397 1876 MS61 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (628/224). PCGS Population: (742/317). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 583,905. *From The Cameron Collection.* NGC ID# 26AV, PCGS# 8976

7398 1876-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (1294/580). PCGS Population: (1687/932). CDN: \$2,265 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,597,000. *From The Selman Family Collection.* NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

7399 1876-S MS61+ NGC. CAC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. NGC Census: (1292/580 and 24/20+). PCGS Population: (1689/931 and 0/37+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,597,000.
From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

7400 1876-S MS62 PCGS. Ex: San Francisco Gold Hoard. PCGS Population: (798/134). NGC Census: (493/87). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,597,000.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

7401 1876-S MS62 PCGS. Ex: San Francisco Gold Hoard. PCGS Population: (798/134). NGC Census: (493/87). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,597,000.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

7402 1877-S MS60 PCGS. PCGS Population: (322/1153). NGC Census: (424/1243). CDN: \$1,819.96. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,735,000.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8984

7403 1877-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (954/289). PCGS Population: (758/395). CDN: \$2,060 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,735,000.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8984

7404 1878 MS60 PCGS. PCGS Population: (247/1043). NGC Census: (260/886). CDN: \$1,804.96. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

7405 1878 MS60 PCGS. PCGS Population: (247/1043). NGC Census: (260/886). CDN: \$1,804.96. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

7406 1878 MS60 PCGS. PCGS Population: (247/1043). NGC Census: (260/886). CDN: \$1,804.96. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

7407 1878 MS60 PCGS. PCGS Population: (247/1043). NGC Census: (260/886). CDN: \$1,804.96. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

7408 1878 MS60 PCGS. PCGS Population: (247/1043). NGC Census: (260/886). CDN: \$1,804.96. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

7409 1881-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (373/316). NGC Census: (245/117). CDN: \$1,960 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 727,000.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BD, PCGS# 8995

7410 1882-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (569/581). NGC Census: (468/228). CDN: \$2,035 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,125,000.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BG, PCGS# 8998

7411 1883-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (500/100). PCGS Population: (1233/324). CDN: \$2,010 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,189,000.
NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 9000



7412 1893-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (867/76). NGC Census: (347/24). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 996,175.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CA, PCGS# 9024

7413 1894 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6000/1914). NGC Census: (6174/1766). CDN: \$1,980 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,368,990.
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

7414 1894 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1619/147). PCGS Population: (1759/190). CDN: \$2,835 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,368,990.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

7415 1894 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1619/147). PCGS Population: (1759/190). CDN: \$2,835 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,368,990.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

7416 1895 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (10028/4662). PCGS Population: (9638/3818). CDN: \$1,885 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,114,656.
NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

7417 1897 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (3105/379). PCGS Population: (2257/378). CDN: \$2,175 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,383,261.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CH, PCGS# 9031

7418 1898 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (733/249). NGC Census: (729/217). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 170,300.
NGC ID# 26CK, PCGS# 9033

7419 1899 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (7741/2519). PCGS Population: (4693/1671). CDN: \$2,175 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,669,384.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CM, PCGS# 9035

7420 1902-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (645/87). NGC Census: (314/44). CDN: \$2,775 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,753,625.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CV, PCGS# 9042

7421 1903 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (4661/4052). PCGS Population: (3877/4072). CDN: \$2,045 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 287,428.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

7422 1904 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17009/174524). NGC Census: (27126/205758). CDN: \$1,885 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 6,256,797.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

7423 1904 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (82666/46900). PCGS Population: (66015/43577). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 6,256,797.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

7424 1907 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1330/27). NGC Census: (996/30). CDN: \$2,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,451,864.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26D7, PCGS# 9052

7425 1907-S MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (763/318). PCGS Population: (1052/436). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,165,800.
From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26D9, PCGS# 9054

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

7426 1907 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (5475/3059). NGC Census: (2177/847). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 361,667.
From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

7427 1907 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (5474/3060 and 305/162+). NGC Census: (2177/847 and 38/19+). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 361,667. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

7428 1908 No Motto MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (11060/4864). PCGS Population: (27282/10225). CDN: \$2,315 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,271,551.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

7429 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27282/10225). NGC Census: (11060/4864). CDN: \$2,315 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,271,551.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

7430 1908 No Motto MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9157/1011). NGC Census: (4541/321). CDN: \$3,130 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,271,551. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

7431 1908-D No Motto MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1568/298 and 54/8+). NGC Census: (613/46 and 5/1+). CDN: \$2,190 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 663,750. NGC ID# 26F7, PCGS# 9143

7432 1913 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (361/2840). NGC Census: (258/2435). CDN: \$1,763.52. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 168,700. NGC ID# 26FN, PCGS# 9161

7433 1914-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6449/2404). NGC Census: (6013/1591). CDN: \$1,985 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,498,000. NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166

7434 1924 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Mintage 4,323,500.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7435 1924 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (51057/10157). NGC Census: (36212/5523). CDN: \$2,290 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,323,500.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7436 1928 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1502/60108). NGC Census: (1935/52250). CDN: \$1,890 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

7437 1921 Alabama MS66+ NGC. NGC Census: (85/8 and 5/0+). PCGS Population: (126/4 and 23/2+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 59,038. NGC ID# BYF2, PCGS# 9224

7438 1939 Arkansas MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (75/6 and 23/1+). NGC Census: (35/4 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,104. NGC ID# BYFJ, PCGS# 9249

7439 1892 Columbian MS66 ★ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (230/39 and 17/11*). PCGS Population: (306/37 and 17/11*). MS66. Mintage 950,000. NGC ID# BYGF, PCGS# 9296

7440 1926-S Oregon MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (183/11 and 39/1+). NGC Census: (175/16 and 14/2+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 83,055. NGC ID# BYH7, PCGS# 9341

7441 1937-D Oregon MS68+ NGC. NGC Census: (83/1 and 7/0+). PCGS Population: (66/2 and 10/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 12,008. NGC ID# BYHG, PCGS# 9347

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

7442 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). Mintage 17,500. PCGS# 77444

MODERN BULLION COINS



7443 1988 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (172). PCGS Population: (27). CDN: \$3,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 49,000. NGC ID# 26M4, PCGS# 9820

7444 1988 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (152). PCGS Population: (48). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 45,000. NGC ID# 26N9, PCGS# 9822

7445 1989 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (101). PCGS Population: (32). CDN: \$4,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26PD, PCGS# 9834

7446 1990-P Half-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (984). PCGS Population: (217). CDN: \$3,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR70. Mintage 51,636. NGC ID# 28YC, PCGS# 9843

7447 1990 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (127). PCGS Population: (45). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26PE, PCGS# 9844

7448 1992 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (212). PCGS Population: (35). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 54,404. NGC ID# 26ND, PCGS# 9862

7449 1993 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC ID# 26NE, PCGS# 9872

7450 1994 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (261). PCGS Population: (50). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 62,400. NGC ID# 26NF, PCGS# 9882

7451 1996 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (215). PCGS Population: (53). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 39,287. NGC ID# 26NH, PCGS# 9906

7452 1997 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (208). PCGS Population: (38). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 79,605. NGC ID# 26NJ, PCGS# 9918

7453 1999 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (148). PCGS Population: (22). CDN: \$4,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 263,013. NGC ID# 26NL, PCGS# 9943

7454 2001 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (45). NGC Census: (303). CDN: \$1,911.82. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 143,605. NGC ID# 26PR, PCGS# 9958

7455 2008-W Gold Buffalo Set, Early Releases, MS70 NGC. Includes: \$5 tenth-ounce, \$10 quarter-ounce, \$25 half-ounce, and \$50 one-ounce Gold Buffalos. (Total: 4 coins) PCGS# 399927 Base PCGS# 399926

7456 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7038). NGC Census: (9664). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 407404

- 7457** 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar, First Day of Issue, #48 of 298, SP70 ANACS. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 407404
- 7458** 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1983). PCGS Population: (1119). CDN: \$2,375 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 114,427. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 506602
- 7459** 2016-W Gold Mercury Dime, Standing Liberty Quarter, Walking Liberty Half Three-Coin Set SP70 ANACS. First strike coins. ANACS Certified #0905, #0496, #0105 of 1916. (Total: 3 coins) PCGS# 620793
- 7460** 2017 Palladium One-Ounce Eagle, High Relief, First Strike, MS70 ANACS. ANACS Certified #274 of 297. NGC ID# D2YW, PCGS# 653490 Base PCGS# 653109
- 7461** 2017 Palladium One-Ounce Eagle, High Relief, First Strike, MS70 ANACS. ANACS Certified #275 of 297. NGC ID# D2YW, PCGS# 653490 Base PCGS# 653109
- 7462** 2017 Palladium One-Ounce Eagle, High Relief, First Strike, MS70 ANACS. ANACS Certified #276 of 297. NGC ID# D2YW, PCGS# 653490 Base PCGS# 653109
- 7463** 2017 One-Ounce Palladium Eagle, High Relief, First Day of Issue, MS70 Prooflike NGC. First Palladium U.S. Coin. NGC ID# D2YW, PCGS# 653490 Base PCGS# 653109
- 7464** 2018-W One-Ounce Palladium Eagle, High Relief, Early Releases, PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. PCGS# 682419 Base PCGS# 682418
- 7465** 2019-S Silver Eagle, Enhanced Reverse Proof, First Day of Issue, PR70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (380). NGC Census: (1386). NGC ID# DWL3, PCGS# 807002 Base PCGS# 807000



- 7466** 2019-S Silver Eagle Enhanced Rev PR, First Strike PR70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2462). NGC Census: (0). PCGS# 807001 Base PCGS# 807000
- 7467** 2019-W One-Ounce Palladium Eagle, High Relief, Reverse Proof, First Day of Issue, PR70 NGC. NGC ID# DUSR, PCGS# 802175
- 7468** 2019-W High Relief Enhanced, First Day of Issue, Mercanti Flag, Chicago ANA SP70 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (5). NGC Census: (0). PCGS# 802573 Base PCGS# 801646
- 7469** 2020-W Palladium One-Ounce Eagle, First Day of Issue, SP70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (248). NGC Census: (1124). NGC ID# E7FT, PCGS# 830864 Base PCGS# 830854

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

- 7470** 1855/4 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-106, R.3, MS66 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS66. NGC ID# 2BGR, PCGS# 675613 Base PCGS# 10375
- 7471** 1853 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-514, High R.5, MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (2/1). PCGS Population: (7/9). MS63. NGC ID# 2BLC, PCGS# 10491
- 7472** 1853 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-514, High R.5, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/9). NGC Census: (2/1). MS63. NGC ID# 2BLC, PCGS# 10491
- 7473** 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-523, R.5, MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (1/2). PCGS Population: (3/5). *From The Gibney Family Collection.* NGC ID# 2BLM, PCGS# 10500
- 7474** 1868 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-710, R.6, MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (3/3). PCGS Population: (4/2). MS66. NGC ID# 2BML, PCGS# 10537
- 7475** 1871 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-768, R.4, MS66 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BPK, PCGS# 10595
- 7476** 1875 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-784, High R.5, MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC ID# 2BR4, PCGS# 10611
- 7477** 1876 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-785, High R.5, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BR5, PCGS# 10612
- 7478** 1875 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-798, Low R.5, MS66+★ Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BRJ, PCGS# 910625
- 7479** 1880 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799X, R.3, MS67★ Deep Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BSD, PCGS# 910650
- 7480** 1866 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-804, R.4, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (2/0). NGC ID# 2BSS, PCGS# 10665
- 7481** 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-809, Low R.4, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). MS67. NGC ID# 2BSY, PCGS# 10670
- 7482** 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-862, High R.6, MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (4/2). MS64. NGC ID# 2BUT, PCGS# 10723
- 7483** 1872/1 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-868, High R.4, MS67 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BUZ, PCGS# 910729
- 7484** 1872/1 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-869, Low R.4, MS67 Deep Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BV2, PCGS# 910730
- 7485** 1874 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-875, High R.4, MS67 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BV8, PCGS# 767618 Base PCGS# 10736
- 7486** 1871 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-912, R.3, MS67★ Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS67. NGC ID# 2BW8, PCGS# 710770
- 7487** 1868 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1008, R.5, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BYH, PCGS# 10837

7488 1873 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1012, High R.5, MS67 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BYM, PCGS# 710841

7489 1860 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-1102, R.4, MS65 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS65.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2C2Z, PCGS# 843546 Base PCGS# 710913

7490 1873 Indian Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1123, High R.4, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/12). NGC Census: (2/0). MS63.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2C3R, PCGS# 10934

COINS OF HAWAII

7491 1847 Hawaii Cent MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. Medcalf 2CC-2. Crosslet 4.
From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2C52, PCGS# 10965

PHILIPPINES

7492 1903 Philippines Half Centavo PR67 Red PCGS; 1903 Philippines Half Centavo MS66 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7493 1903 Philippines Centavo PR66 Red and Brown PCGS; 1908 Philippines Centavo PR65 Red PCGS; 1913-S Philippines Centavo MS64 Red PCGS. (Total: 3 coins)

7494 1908-S/S/S Philippines Centavo, Allen-2.06b, MS63 Brown PCGS; 1917/6-S Philippines Centavo, Allen-2.15a — Spot Removed — PCGS, Unc. Details; 1920-S Philippines Centavo MS65 Brown PCGS. (Total: 3 coins)

7495 1909-S Philippines Centavo MS65 Red and Brown PCGS; 1918-S Philippines Centavo, Allen-2.16a, Large S, MS62 Brown PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7496 1915-S Philippines Centavo MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Repunched Mintmark. PCGS Population: (3/2 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+).

7497 1916-S Philippines Centavo MS65 Red and Brown PCGS; 1919-S Philippines Centavo MS65 Red and Brown. (Total: 2 coins)

7498 1918-S Philippines Centavo MS64+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/0 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 90080

7499 1933-M Philippines Centavo, Allen-2.30a, Repunched Date, MS66 Red PCGS.
PCGS# 516001 Base PCGS# 90125

7500 1903 Philippines 5 Centavos PR66; 1904 Philippines 5 Centavos PR66; 1906 Philippines 5 Centavos PR66. (Total: 3 coins)



7501 1908 Philippines 5 Centavos PR67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67.
PCGS# 90221

7502 1928-M Philippines 5 Centavos MS66 PCGS; 1917-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS64 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7503 1903 Philippines 10 Centavos PR67+ PCGS; 1904 Philippines 10 Centavos PR66 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7504 1905 Philippines 10 Centavos PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/2). NGC Census: (4/2). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66.
NGC ID# 2C82, PCGS# 90270

7505 1906 Philippines 10 Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1908 Philippines 10 Centavos PR66 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7506 1907 Philippines 10 Centavos MS66 PCGS; 1911-S Philippines 10 Centavos MS61 NGC; 1913-S/S Philippines 10 Centavos, Allen-8.09, AU53 ANACS. (Total: 3 coins)

7507 1912-S/S Philippines 10 Centavos, Allen-8.08a, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 508096 Base PCGS# 90253

7508 1914-S Philippines 10 Centavos MS63 PCGS; 1941-M Philippines 10 Centavos MS66 PCGS; 1945-D Philippines 10 Centavos MS67 NGC. (Total: 3 coins)

7509 1914-S Philippines 10 Centavos, Allen 8.10a, MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/7). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64.
PCGS# 90255

7510 1918-S Philippines 10 Centavos MS66 PCGS; 1921 Philippines 10 Centavos MS65 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7511 1919-S Philippines 10 Centavos MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/1 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+).
PCGS# 90259

7512 1903 Philippines 20 Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1904 Philippines 20 Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1905 Philippines 20 Centavos PR65 PCGS. (Total: 3 coins)

7513 1904 Philippines 20 Centavos MS66 PCGS; 1904-S Philippines 20 Centavos MS65 PCGS; 1907 Philippines 20 Centavos MS62 PCGS. (Total: 3 coins)
NGC ID# 2C8T, PCGS# 90290

7514 1905 Philippines 20 Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1908 Philippines 20 Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1944-D/S, Allen-12.04a, Philippines 20 Centavos MS66 NGC. (Total: 3 coins)

7515 1906 Philippines 20 Centavos PR67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/1 and 6/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67.
PCGS# 90326

7516 1908-S Philippines 20 Centavos MS62 PCGS; 1913-S Philippines 20 Centavos MS64 PCGS; 1945-D Philippines 20 Centavos, KM-182, MS67+ PCGS; (Total: 3 coins)

7517 1903 Philippines 50 Centavos PR66 PCGS; and 1908 Philippines 50 Centavos PR66 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7518 1904 50 Centavos Philippines MS65 PCGS; 1904 50 Centavos Philippines PR65 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7519 1904-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/3). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64.
PCGS# 90345

7520 1905 Philippines 50 Centavos PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/11 and 1/3+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65.
PCGS# 90369

7521 1906 Philippines 50 Centavos PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/15). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66.
PCGS# 90370

7522 1907 Philippines 50 Centavos MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/4 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64.
PCGS# 90353

7523 1907-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS63 PCGS; 1936 Philippines 50 Centavos MS65 PCGS; 1945-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS67 PCGS. (Total: 3 coins)

7524 1907-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/3 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. PCGS# 90354

7525 1908-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/14 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 90355

7526 1909-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/10 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. PCGS# 90356

7527 1918-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/3 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. PCGS# 90358



7528 1919-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/0). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 2CA7, PCGS# 90359

7529 Philippines Peso MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/11). NGC Census: (6/0). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 2CAE, PCGS# 90382

7530 Philippines Peso PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/16). NGC Census: (8/7). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,355. NGC ID# 2CAG, PCGS# 90403

7531 Philippines Peso MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (16/9). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. PCGS# 90394

7532 1909-S Philippines Peso, Repunched Mintmark, MS63 PCGS; 1936 Philippines Peso, Roosevelt and Quezon, MS66 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

7533 1909-S/S Philippines Peso, Allen-17.04b, MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/1). PCGS# 501110 Base PCGS# 90395

GSA DOLLARS

7534 1881-CC GSA MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (507/38). PCGS Population: (59/3). CDN: \$965 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 518863 Base PCGS# 7126

7535 1882-CC GSA MS66+ NGC. NGC Census: (537/19 and 54/0+). PCGS Population: (54/5 and 16/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 518866 Base PCGS# 7134

7536 1890-CC GSA MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (397/212). PCGS Population: (35/7). CDN: \$2,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 518878 Base PCGS# 7198

7537 1890-CC GSA MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (397/212). PCGS Population: (35/7). CDN: \$2,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 518878 Base PCGS# 7198

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SETS

7538 Five-Piece 1938 Proof Set PR65 to PR67 NGC. The coins are in separate holders bearing consecutive certification numbers. The set includes: **Cent PR65 Red; Nickel PR66; Dime PR66; Quarter PR66; Half Dollar PR67.** *From The Gibney Family Collection.* (Total: 5 coins) PCGS# 904752

7539 1938 Five-Piece Proof Set PR65 to PR67 PCGS. The set includes: **Cent PR65 Red PCGS; Nickel PR67 PCGS; Dime PR65 PCGS; Quarter PR66 PCGS; Half Dollar PR66 PCGS.** (Total: 5 coins) PCGS# 904752

7540 Five-Piece 1951 Proof Set PR67 NGC. The set includes: **Cent PR67 Red; Nickel PR67; Dime PR67; Quarter PR67; Half Dollar PR67.** *From The Estate of Richard Kay.* (Total: 5 coins) PCGS# 904759

WASHINGTONIA

7541 Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Plain Edge, MS61 PCGS. Baker-267A, DeWitt-GW-1792-4, W-10877, Musante GW-44, R.5. PCGS Population: (3/5 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2VZ8, PCGS# 782

CIVIL WAR PATRIOTICS

7542 1862 H. Wind, Easton, PA, AU58 NGC. Fuld-PA320A-1a1.

End of Auction

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Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
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\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
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30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage

foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. **Choice of Law:** Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. **Remedies:** Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 1364738-DCA ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Daves, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 0762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

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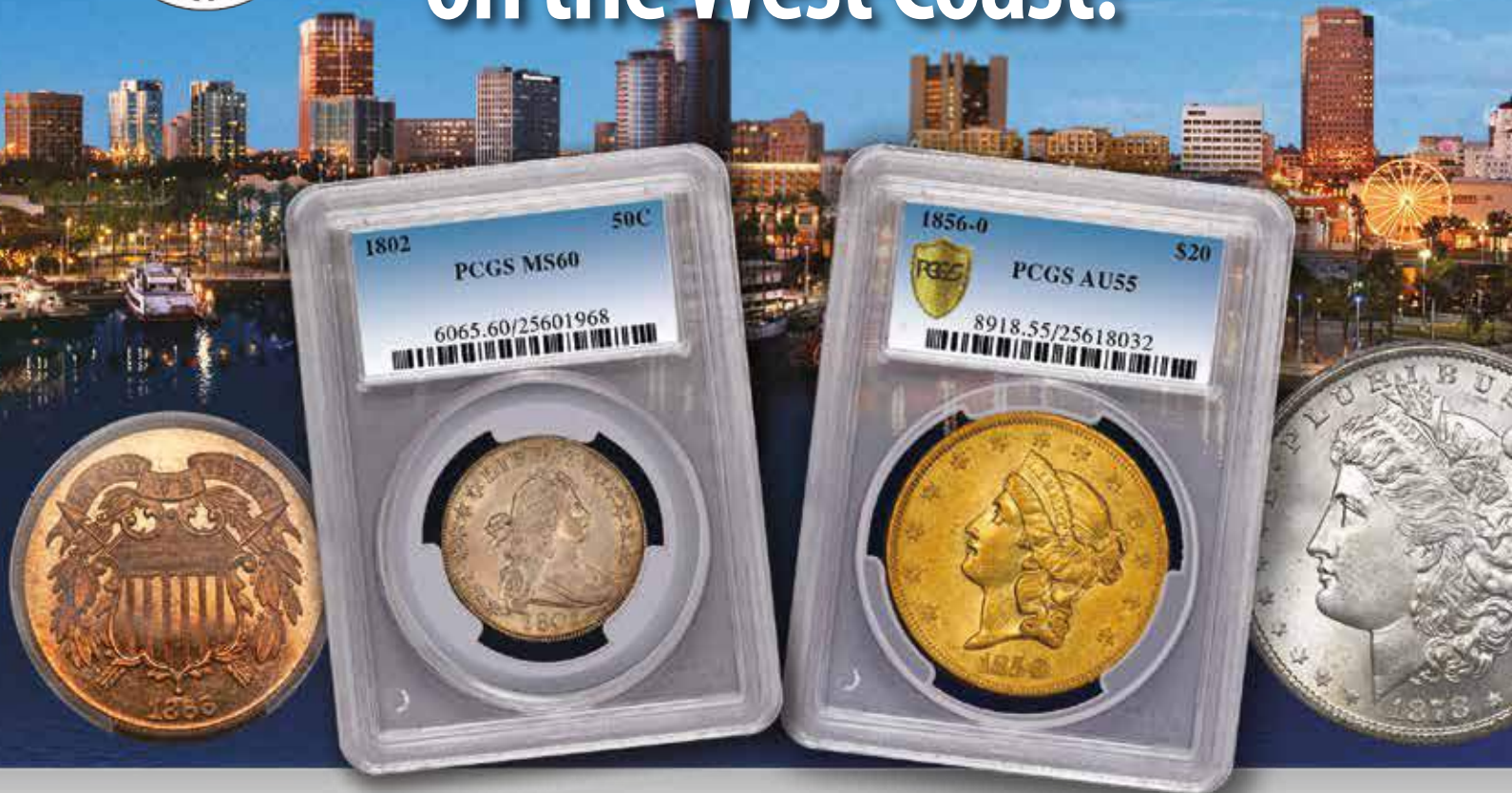
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All lots are subject to the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21, which states: The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.



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Romanee Conti 2002

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Bottle (1)

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HERITAGE
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May 3, 2021

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Diamond, Emerald, Enamel, Platinum, Gold Bracelet, David Webb | Estimate: \$20,000 - \$30,000
Diamond, Ruby, Enamel, Platinum, Gold Brooch, David Webb | Estimate: \$6,000 - \$8,000
Diamond, Emerald, Enamel, Platinum, Gold Bracelet, David Webb | Estimate: \$20,000 - \$30,000
Diamond, Ruby, Enamel, Platinum, Gold Bracelet, David Webb | Estimate: \$20,000 - \$30,000
Ruby, Enamel, Gold Ring, David Webb | Estimate: \$3,000 - \$5,000

HERITAGE
AUCTIONS

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NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Coins & Currency	Dallas	April 22-26, 2021	Closed
World Paper Money	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	May 5-7, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Dallas	June 16-20, 2021	May 3, 2021
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	June 23-25, 2021	May 3, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Hong Kong	June 24, 2021	April 26, 2021
U.S. Currency	Dallas	June 24-25, 2021	May 4, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Photographs	Dallas	April 12, 2021	Closed
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 22, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	April 27, 2021	Closed
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	Closed
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 20, 2021	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	May 22, 2021	Closed
Automobilia	Dallas	May 25, 2021	April 20, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	March 25, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	May 5, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	May 26, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	October 1, 2021	July 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 13, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 16, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 17, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 19, 2021	August 18, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1-4, 2021	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	April 11, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	May 1, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	May 6-8, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14-16, 2021	March 24, 2021
Sports	Dallas	May 20, 2021	April 19, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	June 17-19, 2021	April 27, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 17-18, 2021	May 18, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2021	May 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24, 2021	June 1, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	May 15, 2021	Closed
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21-22, 2021	Closed
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 8, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 12, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Real Estate	Palm Springs, CA	April 13, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	April 5, 2021
Wine	Beverly Hills	June 18, 2021	April 27, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 3, 2021	July 29, 2021

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sundays & Mondays
Sports | 10 PM Sundays
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesdays

Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesdays
U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
Prints & Multiples | 2 PM Wednesdays
Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesdays
Ancient Coins | 8 PM Wednesday

Sports Monthly Showcase | Third Thursdays
World Coins | 8 PM Thursdays
Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursdays
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
Wine | 10 PM First Thursdays

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All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.



Lot 3347



Lot 3367

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HERITAGE[®]

U.S. COIN AUCTION

APRIL 22-25, 2021 | CSNS | DALLAS



Important Selections from
The Bob R. Simpson
Collection, Part V





Lot 4149



HERITAGE
U.S. COIN AUCTION
APRIL 22-25, 2021 | CSNS | DALLAS

Important Selections from
The Bob R. Simpson
Collection, Part V

4208 4317 4288 4296
4316 4263 4246 4173
4174 4249
4295 4291 4254
4149 4280
4184 4306

4149 4282 4151

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART V

April 23, 2021 | CSNS | Dallas

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FLOOR Sessions 1-6 (*see note below)
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 - PARTRICK PLATINUM! (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3068

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 7:30 PM CT • Lots 3069–3558

Session 3 - DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION
NUMISMATICALLY RELATED SILVER / HALF CENTS
Friday, April 23 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3560–3790
(see separate catalog)

Session 4 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART V
Friday, April 23 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4086–4319

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Saturday, April 24 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots ???–???

Session 6 - PLATINUM® NIGHT (see separate catalog)
Saturday, April 24 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4960–5228

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)
Session 7
Sunday, April 25 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 6926–7542 (see separate catalog)
Partrick Half Cents • Lots 6926–7000 (see separate catalog)
Online Only • Lots 7001–7542 (see separate catalog)

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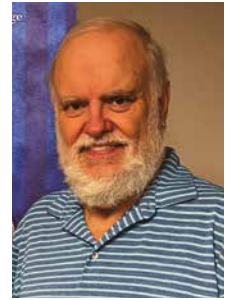


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Managing Director
Hong Kong

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Welcome to part five of Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection! This installment includes more than 100 selections from the regular U.S. series, plus 130 outstanding patterns. As always with the Simpson Collection, every coin is nothing short of exceptional. Total prices realized from Mr. Simpson's remarkable collection already exceed \$50 million, a total that surpasses our high estimates in virtually every regard.



Although he has been a friend and valued Heritage client for over 20 years, Bob Simpson is better known as a part-owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team and as a lifelong Texas energy executive. Within the numismatic community, he is a legendary figure. He is widely known as a generous philanthropist (and rightfully so).

We look forward to the day when our bidders, dealers, and numismatic associates can witness one of our Bob Simpson auctions in person, and participate once again in live, on-site bidding. COVID health considerations do not yet allow it, although we are pleased to present the current Simpson offering as part of our April CSNS Signature® event. Five blockbuster days feature three separate Platinum Night evenings and five floor sessions in all, plus Sunday's online session. It all happens April 22 through 25. Friday evening, April 23 is reserved for Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, starting at 6:00 pm sharp, Central Time. Watch and bid on these spectacular highlights:

Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Patterns

- **1794 No Stars Flowing Hair Dollar in Copper** – Judd-18, VF25 PCGS. Unique. 'First dollar struck at the Mint.'
- **1878 Liberty Head Half Eagle, Struck in Gold** – Judd-1570, PR65+ PCGS. CAC. Unique, Ex: Newlin-Green-Farouk.
- **1878 Quarter Eagle, Struck in Gold** – Judd-1566, PR67 Cameo PCGS. R.8, the only known example.
- **1865 Washington Five Cent Mule, Struck in Silver** – Judd-521, GW-792, PR62 PCGS. Only two or three silver examples are known.
- **1852 Annular Gold Dollar, Struck in Gold** – Judd-137, R. 8, PR67. Just two examples known, this one struck over an 1859 quarter eagle.

Outstanding Coins from the Bob R. Simpson Regular U.S. Series

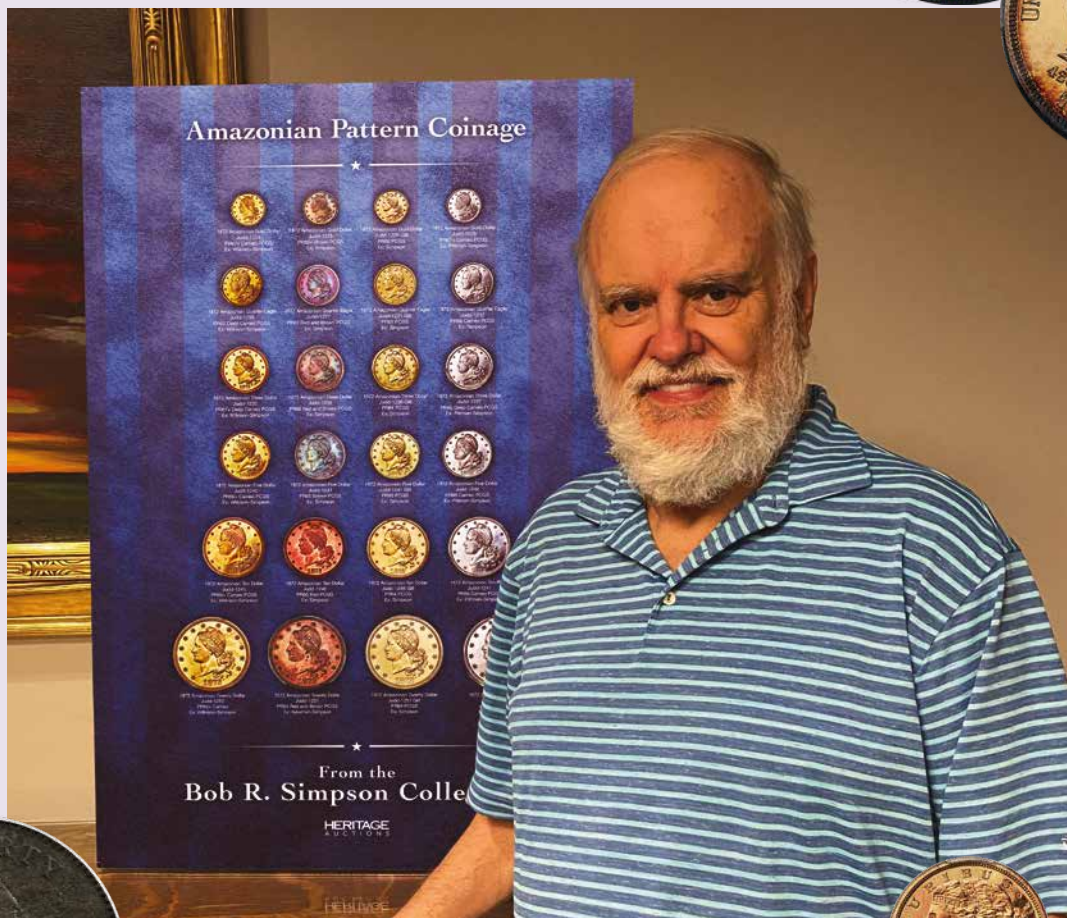
- **1866 No Motto Seated Dollar** – PR63+ PCGS. CAC. Judd-540, R.8. Technically a pattern, but listed in the U.S. regular series. It is famous as the rarest Seated dollar, and only this example is available to collectors.
- **1884 Trade Dollar** – PR63+ Cameo PCGS. 10 examples extant, Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green.
- **1909 Quarter Eagle** – PR68 NGC. JD-1, the finest-certified example.
- **1915-S Half Eagle** – MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Major condition rarity, finest at PCGS.
- **1836 Gobrecht Dollar** – PR62+ PCGS. Judd-65 Restrike, Pollock-68. No Stars obverse or reverse, name on base. Only four examples are known.

Every coin in the collection benefits from its Simpson provenance. Most examples visibly and technically stand out from their peers; indeed, many of the coins have no peer. We look forward to bringing you more from this magnificent collection in the future. Even though remote bidding is in place, we are pleased that you can join us easily via computer, phone, or tablet. Advance bidding by mail, fax, or online is welcome. It promises to be a special evening that highlights an equally memorable, five-day event. Please feel free to contact us directly if we can assist you in any way..

Sincerely,

Greg Rohan
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Bob R. Simpson is currently Chairman of MorningStar Partners, the manager of Cross Timbers Energy, LLC, a 50/50 joint venture between ExxonMobil and MorningStar Partners. Cross Timbers is focused on conventional oil and gas exploration and production onshore in America. Previously, Mr. Simpson was Chairman of the Board and Founder of XTO Energy Inc.

XTO began as Cross Timbers Oil Company in 1986 by Mr. Simpson and two partners after Southland Royalty Company was acquired through a hostile takeover. One of the first acquisitions made by the new company was a bronze by artist Jack Bryant purchased at a charity fundraiser. The statue, entitled "I'll Be Back", depicting a retreating cowboy shaking a defiant fist, seemed to sum up his corporate philosophy. Under Mr. Simpson's leadership, XTO became the largest producer of natural gas in America. In June of 2010, ExxonMobil acquired XTO Energy for \$41 billion.

Mr. Simpson and XTO Energy have received many honors and accolades for the success of the company. From 2005 through 2008, Mr. Simpson was named by Barron's in their "30 Most Respected CEOs in the World". Oil and Gas Investor magazine named Mr. Simpson their "Executive of the Year" in 2006. Institutional Investor magazine named him their "Best CEO" among Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Companies in April 2009. He continues to be recognized for his contributions and lead— in addition to the Cornerstone Award he has been honored by the National Historic Trust at their Restore America Gala for his contributions to historic preservation and Texas Wesleyan University has named him as their 2007 Executive Man of the Year for their Business Hall of Fame. He has also purchased the grand champion steer at the Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo, from 2005 - 2008, with the proceeds going to educational scholarships.

The Texas native, youngest of four brothers, grew up on a Cisco ranch and was salutatorian of his high school graduating class. He attended Baylor University on a bank scholarship where he earned a BBA degree in Accounting with honors and then an MBA. Mr. Simpson served in the Texas Army National Guard after graduation and then earned his CPA designation.

Mr. Simpson is part of the ownership group of the Texas Rangers and currently serves as co-chairman of the board of the Major League team.



HALF CENT



**1829 C-1, B-1 Half Cent
MS66 Red and Brown
Tied for the Finest Certified**

4086 1829 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 2.0. Border dentils on both sides are partially defined and the stars are drawn to the edge on this late die state coin. Ronald Manley notes that his Die State 2.0 is the usual die state for the 1829 half cents. However, there is nothing “usual” about this Premium Gem that is equal to the finest certified. The 1829 half cents are particularly elusive with original mint red such as that found on this particular example. Both sides have virtually full mint color that is just starting to mellow to light brown on the high points. Four small triangular marks above the 82 in the date are mint made, and identical marks are seen on a variety of coins from the 1820s and 1830s. The cataloger suggests that mint workmen had some type of fork-like instrument that was used on the freshly minted coins when necessary to remove them from the press. The best pieces that PCGS has certified are MS65 Brown, MS66 Red and Brown, and MS64 Red. NGC has graded a single MS66 Red and Brown example, and they have never graded a full Red 1829 half cent. Our EAC grade MS65. Population: 4 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 222X, PCGS# 35268 Base PCGS# 1154

LARGE CENTS



**1817 N-13 Large Cent, MS65 Brown
13 Stars Obverse**

4087 1817 13 Stars, N-13, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. A late die state representative, this piece has all of the stars drawn to the indistinct dentils on the obverse. Many of the legend letters on the reverse are also drawn to the border. The highly lustrous steel and olive-brown surfaces retain generous portions of mint red on both sides. Our EAC grade MS63. NGC ID# 2252, PCGS# 36586 Base PCGS# 1594



**1820 N-13 Cent, MS64 Red
Large Date**

4088 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS64 Red PCGS. CAC. Every 1820 N-13 large cent has the continuous obverse die crack that connects all of the stars and the date. Actually, that feature is not a single die crack, but rather, is four interconnected die cracks. It is the feature that instantly identifies this plentiful variety, one that is often chosen for type sets due to the sharpness of design definition. This example has slight brown mellowing on the high points, with fiery orange mint luster. An outstanding example that survives from the famous Randall Hoard. Our EAC grade MS65. Population for all 1820 Large Date varieties: 12 in 64 Red, 8 finer (3/21). PCGS# 36675 Base PCGS# 1617

FLYING EAGLE CENT



1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65 First Year of Regular Production

4089 1857 MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1857 Flying Eagle cent is the first readily collectible issue in the short-lived series, which was only produced for circulation in 1857 and 1858. The present Gem was carefully saved, possibly as a inaugural-year souvenir, and retains abundant satiny mint luster. Bronze-gold surfaces are well-detailed with clean fields and blushes of deeper copper color. PCGS reports 25 numerically finer grading events (7/20). NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

INDIAN CENTS

4090 1903 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Rich copper-orange and deep golden hues adorn the frosty surfaces of this high-end Premium Gem, complementing the sharp strike and pristine surfaces. A thin crescent of forest-green toning appears near the reverse rim at 3 o'clock. One small fleck is noted near the 8 o'clock position of the reverse rim. NGC ID# 228Y, PCGS# 2216

4091 1909 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Beautifully preserved, frosty copper-orange luster adorns this CAC-approved Premium Gem. The reverse trends toward deep amber-red in the lower margin. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is outstanding for this final-year Indian Head issue. CAC: 72 in 66, 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2297, PCGS# 2237

PROOF INDIAN CENTS



1862 Cent, PR66 Cameo Endorsed by CAC

4092 1862 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is one of an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 proof Indian Head cents sold to collectors in 1862. It survives in spectacular PR66 Cameo condition and is endorsed by CAC for quality within the grade and eye appeal. Varying shades of rich copper-orange color define each side, with rose and lavender accents throughout. Contrast between the contact-free fields and moderately frosted devices is lovely. Population: 28 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 3 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 229C, PCGS# 82259



1899 Cent, PR67 Red and Brown Magnificent Color, Green CAC Sticker

4093 1899 PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof coinage from the final years of the 19th century are renowned for their quality, and this is a great example. Pristine surfaces are finely textured and absolutely free of distinguishable contact marks or other blemishes. Color is perhaps this coin's most impressive characteristic, with radiant shades of fire-orange and lemon-yellow and accents of green, ice-blue, and magenta. Well-worth a liberal bid. Population: 10 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red and Brown, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 22AM, PCGS# 2385

TWO CENT PIECES



1867 Two Cent, MS65+ Red Clean for the Grade

4094 1867 MS65+ Red PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The 1867 two cent piece is plentiful in Brown and Red and Brown color categories, where nearly 1,000 coins are certified at PCGS. However, there are only 83 total submissions that qualify for a Red designation at that service, and few are seen finer than MS65. This clean-for-the-grade Gem features glowing coppery surfaces and impressively few abrasions. A few of the olive leaf veins are inconsequentially soft, but the rest of the design is strong and eye appeal is wonderful. Population: 29 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red, 5 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 22NB, PCGS# 3593



1871 Two Cent, MS66 Red Radiant Mint Luster

4095 1871 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1871 represents one of the more difficult non-keys in the two cent series. Gems with Red surfaces are particularly scarce. Radiant mint luster washes over light copper-orange surfaces, and strike definition is strong throughout. That includes the olive leaves, shield lines, and wreath elements. A few specks of carbon and a single tick in the reverse field left of the 2 are trivial imperfections that barely stand in the way of a full Premium Gem assessment. Population: 19 in 65 (2 in 65+) Red, 5 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 5NAU, PCGS# 3611

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES



1867 Two Cent, PR66 Red Sole Example for the Grade With CAC

4096 1867 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is the only PR66 Red non-Cameo proof of this date with CAC endorsement. The coin is sharp and reflective, yielding bright copper-orange and golden hues. A few microscopic pepper specks do not detract. Only a few Red Cameo pieces in this grade are arguably finer at PCGS. Population: 6 in 66 Red, 0 finer; 3 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 274W, PCGS# 3635



1869 Two Cent, PR66 Red One of Two So Fine With CAC

4097 1869 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A minority of the 1869 proof two cent piece survivorship is in the Red color category. The Simpson Premium Gem is among the finest collectible examples in Red condition, as only a single coin is rated finer at either service. PCGS does list a single Red Cameo example, but it grades only PR64 on the numeric scale. This piece is one of just two PR66 Red examples with CAC endorsement. The strike is sharp, and the reflective surfaces yield original copper-orange, gold, and rose-lilac hues. A few trivial flecks do not detract. Population: 20 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 274Y, PCGS# 3641

THREE CENT SILVER



**1853 Three Cent Silver, MS67
Top-Graded Type Coin**

4098 1853 MS67 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The third year of three cent silver production witnessed 11.4 million coins struck, which stands as the second highest mintage in the entire series and makes the 1853 a perfect issue to represent the type. This is a top-graded Superb Gem with blushes of olive and almond-gold patina that lightly blanket the frosted surfaces. Pastel blue and lavender hues also appear on the reverse. Each side exhibits a touch of softness around the borders, and a hint of incompleteness occurs on the middle shield lines. Other than that, this Superb Gem is practically pristine. Population: 27 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 22Z2, PCGS# 3667



**1870 Three Cent Silver, MS67+
Attractive Condition Census Example**

4099 1870 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. By 1870, the three cent silver piece had fallen out of use in commerce. Only 3,000 examples were struck, compared to more than 1.3 million examples struck of the three cent nickel that year. The finest examples certified are an MS67 and two MS67+ coins at PCGS, and an MS68★ at NGC (2/21). All three coins in MS67 and MS67+ are CAC endorsed. The Simpson specimen displays beautifully preserved, satiny surfaces that glisten through shades of pastel lavender, blue, gold, and mint-green toning. Slight strike softness in the center of the shield reminds collectors that this is a business strike and not a proof. Clearly one of the finest examples extant. Population: 3 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 22ZL, PCGS# 3691

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER



1857 Three Cent Silver, PR66 Top-Grade Toned Registry Coin

4100 1857 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A sharp, beautifully preserved Premium Gem proof, showing vivid ocean-blue, gold, and lavender toning over mirrored fields and sharp, satiny devices. No contact marks of importance are seen. This piece is tied for the finest non-Cameo proof certified at PCGS, and it is second only to a lone PR66 Cameo coin at that service (2/21). The Mint did not market proof sets to the public until 1858. In 1857, proof coinage was included in the mintage figures for regular issue coins, making the number of proof 1857 three cent silver pieces struck unknown today. PCGS estimates that about 75 proofs survive in all grades. This Premium Gem is a major condition rarity among the survivors. Population: 5 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 27C4, PCGS# 3704

4101 1859 PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Impressive, full sharpness appears throughout the devices of this Gem proof, complementing the rich sun-gold and crimson toning in the reflective fields. No lapping weakens the definition of the devices, contrary to many proof three cent silvers of this period. Population: 25 in 65, 10 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 27C6, PCGS# 3708

4102 1866 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Vivid violet and cobalt-blue toning appears in the central obverse, while the remainder of each side has rose-gold, olive, and pastel toning. This 1866 proof is sharp and beautifully preserved. Slight evidence of die lapping is visible in the recesses of the C on the reverse. Population: 21 in 66 (2 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 27CC, PCGS# 3716

4103 1868 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Lovely sea-green, blue, violet, and yellow-gold hues adorn the mirrored fields and frosty devices of this high-end Premium Gem. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is stunning. The 1868 three cent silver proof is scarce in this grade and rare finer. Only a handful of pieces in this condition are CAC endorsed. Population: 18 in 66 (1 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 27CE, PCGS# 3718

THREE CENT NICKEL

4104 1873 Closed 3 Three Cent Nickel — Broadstruck on a Type One Planchet — MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. 32.4 grains. Perfectly centered but broadstruck, with wide rims. The central detail is sharp, and luster is satiny. Dusky golden-gray toning blankets each side, and only a few trivial grazes are visible beneath a loupe. Pleasing and intriguing.

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

4105 1883 No Cents PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Beautiful pastel-blue, lavender, and golden hues adorn the mirrored fields of this high-end Premium Gem. The design elements are fully rendered and frosty, and the surfaces are pristine. CAC: 63 in 66, 9 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22PU, PCGS# 83878



1900 Liberty Nickel, PR68 Delicate Pastel Toning Among the Finest PCGS has Graded

4106 1900 PR68 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Delicate pastel gold, green, blue, and lilac hues glimmer in the watery fields of this nearly perfect Superb Gem proof. Every minute detail is sharply rendered on the satiny devices, and subtle contrast is produced on each side. The 1900 proof Liberty nickel is a major rarity this fine, with only three other comparable pieces certified at PCGS. No PCGS coins in this grade are Cameos. Population: 4 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 278A, PCGS# 3898

4107 1906 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Sharp and dramatically contrasted, yielding the slightest light golden glow over each side. Preservation and eye appeal are outstanding. The 1906 proof Liberty nickel is a rarity in this condition with CAC approval. Finer Cameos are nearly uncollectible. Population: 28 in 67 (7 in 67+) Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 278G, PCGS# 83904

BUFFALO NICKELS



1915-S Buffalo Nickel, MS66 Rarely Offered With CAC Approval

4108 1915-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A conditionally scarce Premium Gem example of the 1915-S Buffalo nickel, showing satiny mint luster and boldly struck design elements. Pastel multicolor toning spans each side in concentric circles. No major abrasions are seen. PCGS and NGC combined list only a half dozen finer examples. Population: 39 in 66 (4 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 2 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 22R9, PCGS# 3929



1917-D Buffalo Nickel, MS66+ Registry-Grade Condition Rarity

4109 1917-D MS66+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1917-D Buffalo nickel is rarely seen in MS66, and only a few coins in this grade are Plus designated. The Simpson coin is among these elite examples, with only a single coin graded higher at each major service. Sharp strike definition spans the peripheries and central devices, including the bison's horn and shoulder. Luster is vibrant and satiny, bathed in pastel rainbow toning. Population: 34 in 66 (4 in 66+), 1 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 22RE, PCGS# 3935



1921 Nickel, MS67 Important Registry Set Prize

4110 1921 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Unlike other several other Buffalo nickel issues from the 1920s, the 1921 Philadelphia Mint nickels were well produced despite a mintage of more than 10 million pieces. Even high Mint State examples exist to a limited extent, although none are certified numerically finer than MS67. This is splendidly toned and sharply struck Superb Gem, with vibrant gold, violet, turquoise, and emerald-green toning across satin-smooth, lustrous surfaces. Bold definition exists throughout the obverse and reverse motifs. Population: 51 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 3947



1926 Nickel, Pastel-Toned MS67+ Among the Finest With CAC

4111 1926 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A sharp, luminous Superb Gem with pastel ice-blue, lavender, and golden toning cast over the pristine surfaces. The 1926 Buffalo nickel is conditionally scarce in this grade, and fewer than a dozen pieces are Plus designated by PCGS. PCGS and NGC combined list only two finer representatives. Population: 68 in 67 (11 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (1/21).
NGC ID# 22S5, PCGS# 3957

PROOF BUFFALO NICKEL



1913 Type One Buffalo Nickel, PR67+ Gleaming Matte Surfaces, Lovely Patina

4112 1913 PR67+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This 1913 Type One proof epitomizes James Earl Fraser's intended Buffalo nickel design. A Superb Gem in every aspect, the surfaces are sharp and virtually unimprovable in any meaningful way. A blush of rustic, tan-gold patina emphasizes the finely textured matte format for a perfect balance of originality and eye appeal. A strong strike is evident across the pristine and intricately defined motifs. The bison stands resolute from forehead to tail, its fur and musculature on full display. The unaltered mound beneath its feet complements Fraser's vision, without surrendering to the demands of mass production. Clearly, this impeccable coin's lofty numeric grade is well deserved and will be appreciated by even the most particular Buffalo nickel specialists. Population: 18 in 67+, 7 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

BUST HALF DIME



1835 Half Dime, Colorful MS66 V-9, LM-6, Terrific Eye Appeal

4113 1835 Large Date, Small 5C, V-9, LM-6, R.2, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Concentric shades of russet-red, sea-green, and cerulean blue provide spectacular eye appeal throughout both sides of this resplendent 1835 half dime. The Large Date is paired with a Small 5C — one of two die pairs identified by those characteristics in the Logan McCloskey reference. This Premium Gem example has a couple of tiny ticks but no significant marks or distractions whatsoever. The rich coloration and bold strike place it among the finest LM-6 pieces known. Population (Large Date, Small 5C varieties): 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) as of (2/21).
NGC ID# 232H, PCGS# 38714 Base PCGS# 4283

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES



1869 Half Dime, PR67 Cameo Flashy and Naturally Toned

4114 1869 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Barely three dozen of the 238 proof 1869 half dime submissions at PCGS qualify for a Cameo or Deep Cameo designation. This PR67 example ranks atop that elite grouping. Natural rainbow tones color each side, allowing the underlying fields to flash and contrast against the frosted devices. Terrific all-around quality and one of only 600 proofs struck. Population: 2 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer in this category (7/20).
NGC ID# 2366, PCGS# 84452



1873 Half Dime, Exceptional PR68 Cameo Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS

4115 1873 PR68 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This spectacular Superb Gem represents the final year of half dime production. While a respectable mintage of 600 proofs was struck early in the year (all of the Closed 3 logotype), many of those were either melted as unsold or perhaps distributed to coin dealers. It is thought no more than 50 to 60 proofs survive in Gem or finer grades. This is a richly frosted Cameo example, tied for the finest-certified with one other coin. Radiant multicolor toning graces the mirrored fields, with a full strike at the icy-white centers and throughout the wreath. Neither PCGS nor NGC has seen a finer example in Cameo or Deep Cameo. Population: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 236A, PCGS# 84456

SEATED DIME



1874 Arrows Dime, MS67+ Extraordinary Quality Two-Year Type

4116 1874 Arrows MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Fortin-Unlisted. Ex: Simpson. This die combination does not appear to match any of those listed by Seated dime expert Gerry Fortin. The left foot of the 1 is centered over the dentil directly below the shield point, and the arrows are about level. The lower obverse is slightly soft, as are the rims around each side, but Liberty's head exhibits good detail and the kernels are visible on the right ear of corn. What sets this 1874 Arrows dime apart, however, is its outstanding color, luster, and preservation. There are no marks visible to the unaided eye. Radiant cartwheel luster shines through delicate, natural shades of pale gold, green, blue, orange, magenta, and violet. Eye appeal is extraordinary for this desirable two-year type coin, which we expect will generate spirited bidding. Population: 10 in 67 (4 in 67+), 3 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 1 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 23BK, PCGS# 4668

PROOF SEATED DIME



1881 Dime, PR68 Cameo Low-Mintage Date, Nearly Unimprovable

4117 1881 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3. Ex: Simpson. The first S in STATES is completely broken, identifying this proof die pair. Both sides of this Superb Gem Cameo specimen are magnificently toned in pale golden-orange patina with deeper cobalt-blue and magenta hues around the rims. The frosted motifs contrast starkly against the glassy, mirrorlike fields. Void of contact and seemingly unimprovable. From a mintage of 971 pieces, the 1881 proof dime is subject to strong date pressure because of the low circulation-strike production of just 24,000 coins. Population: 3 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer in this category (7/20).
NGC ID# 23D6, PCGS# 84778

PROOF BARBER DIMES

4118 1892 PR67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A scarce Superb Gem example of this first-year proof issue, showing deeply reflective fields beneath vivid amber, gold, and sea-green toning. Sharp definition characterizes the devices, which exhibit softly frosted luster. No distracting contact marks are seen.
NGC ID# 23G2, PCGS# 4875



1897 Dime, PR67+ Deep Cameo Few Finer Survivors in the Entire Series

4119 1897 PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The height of proof production quality took place during the final years of the 19th century. It would be just about impossible to locate a better example of the 1897, of which 731 pieces were struck, or of any proof Barber dime, for that matter. In the entire series, PCGS has graded just six submissions at the PR67+ Deep Cameo level, and only five are better in PR68 Deep Cameo, one of which is an 1897. Rings of blue, crimson, and golden-orange frame the obverse, while the reverse remains totally brilliant. Contrast is profound, and the technical quality and eye appeal are practically unsurpassed. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 1 finer (7/20).
NGC ID# 23GA, PCGS# 94881

4120 1901 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Beautiful rainbow toning envelops the margins, leaving the interiors of this Premium Gem proof with soft golden warmth. Strike sharpness is outstanding, and there are no distracting marks. Finer 1901 proofs are rarely seen. Population: 32 in 66 (1 in 66+), 6 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 4 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 23GE, PCGS# 4885



1906 Dime, PR67+ Mintage of Only 675 Coins

4121 1906 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Speckled toning in shades of ice-blue, magenta, and golden-russet colors the obverse and accents the reverse border. The tail side of this Superb Gem exhibit stark, undesignated cameo contrast, while the head side is more typical of a 1900s proof Barber coin. There is nothing typical about the preservation or eye appeal, however. This 1906 dime is extraordinary. Population: 13 in 67, 2 finer (7/20).
NGC ID# 23GK, PCGS# 4890



1910 Dime, PR68 Few Survive This Fine

4122 1910 PR68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Only 551 proof dimes were manufactured in 1910, and just a handful survive in this top-notch state of preservation. Both sides are beautifully toned, with ice-blue and sea-green on the obverse and added shades of peach-orange and magenta on the reverse. High-end and deserving of a premium bid. Population: 4 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer in non-Cameo (7/20).
NGC ID# 23GR, PCGS# 4894

SEATED QUARTER



**1915 Dime, PR66+ Cameo
Last Proof Issue in the Series**

4123 1915 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof Barber dimes were struck for the final time in 1915, although the series would continue in circulation-strike format for one more year. This is one of just 450 1915 proofs minted. It showcases light golden-orange patina over watery fields and thickly frosted devices. Only a few tiny planchet voids are seen. Population: 4 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 2 finer in this category (7/20). NGC ID# 23GW, PCGS# 84899



**1861 Seated Quarter, MS67+
Tied for Finest at PCGS**

An Essentially Pristine No Motto Type Coin

4124 1861 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Among No Motto Seated Liberty quarters, the 1861 is relatively plentiful in Mint State, even as fine as MS65. The Simpson coin stands out for its Superb Gem classification. PCGS has awarded an MS67 grade to only eight other examples, and a Plus designation to only one other piece (2/21). This coin is thus tied for the finest at that service. We last handled an MS67 coin in 2015, and we have never handled a Plus-graded coin in this grade or one with CAC endorsement. The Simpson specimen carries both of these distinctions. The central devices are sharp, and the peripheral stars are mostly brought up as well. Rich, satiny mint luster reveals no distracting abrasions, as the fields are essentially flawless. Amber peripheral toning lightens to warm golden-champagne color in the centers. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 23TT, PCGS# 5454

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS



1865 Seated Quarter, PR67 Cameo Beautiful Original Toning

4125 1865 PR67 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-B. Ex: Simpson. PCGS has certified only seven proof 1865 Seated Liberty quarters in PR67 or finer condition, non-Cameos, Cameos, and Deep Cameos all included. The Simpson coin is one of two pieces at that service in PR67 Cameo, with one Cameo finer. Vivid ocean-blue, gold, and violet toning covers each side in concentric hues, while the sharp, frosted devices provide appreciable contrast on each side. An essentially pristine proof type coin with incredible visual appeal. Population: 2 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 23WT, PCGS# 85561



1869 Quarter, PR66 Cameo Colorful With Profound Field Mirroring

4126 1869 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Simpson. The 1869 proof quarters (600 pieces) exhibit die doubling on the obverse shield. This Premium Gem showcases profound field mirroring and thick frost over the devices. Vibrant shades of electric-blue, magenta, and golden-orange toning further enhance the appeal. Population: 4 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 0 finer in this category (7/20). NGC ID# 23X2, PCGS# 85568



1875 Quarter, PR66+ Deep Cameo Tied for Finest

4127 1875 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs-Unlisted. Ex: Simpson. Type Two Reverse, with short feet on the As in legend. Not listed in Larry Briggs' standard reference on the Seated quarter series. While the 1875 is widely available as a circulation strike, only 700 proofs were minted. This one survives in exceptionally high grade and virtually without color, accentuating the Deep Cameo contrast. A couple of dark specks appear near stars 10 and 12. Population: 3 in 66 (2 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 23X7, PCGS# 95576



1878 Seated Liberty Quarter, PR67 Elegant Toning

4128 1878 PR67 PCGS. Briggs 4-D. Ex: Simpson. The year 1878 was somewhat transformative in American coinage, with the Mint starting to devote most of its resources toward the production of Morgan dollars. This was the last time a significant quantity of quarters were struck for circulation until 1891, and only 800 pieces were produced as proofs. Elegant shades of cobalt-blue, magenta, and vibrant golden-orange toning progress from the rims toward the centers. Beautifully preserved and flashy. Population: 9 in 66 (1 in 66+), 3 finer in this category (7/20). NGC ID# 23XA, PCGS# 5579



1882 Quarter, PR67 Cameo Spectacular Color and Contrast

4129 1882 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Simpson. The Mint struck 1,100 proof quarters alongside 15,200 coins for circulation in 1882. This is a Superb Gem proof offering with spectacular Cameo contrast. Perhaps even more impressive is the fantastic multicolor toning that blankets each side. Shades include green and blue around the borders, progressing to violet, magenta, and peach-orange toward the well-contrasted centers. Population: 4 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 23XE, PCGS# 85583



1888 Seated Quarter, PR67+ Overlay of Multicolor Toning

4130 1888 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Simpson. All 1888 proof quarters feature the last digit in the date centered over the space between two dentils, not that such a diagnostic is necessary to identify this quarter as a proof strike. An overlay of multicolor toning covers reflective, contact-free fields in shades of blue, violet, peach-orange, and lemon-gold. Only 832 proofs and 10,001 business strikes were produced. Population: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+), 2 finer in non-Cameo (7/20). NGC ID# 23XL, PCGS# 5589



1891 Quarter, PR68+ Cameo Exceptional Registry Coin

4131 1891 PR68+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 1-A. Ex: Simpson. Speckled deep-plum, midnight-blue, and reddish-gold toning surrounds frosted silver centers of this immaculate Superb Gem quarter. A proof mintage of just 600 coins went partially unsold — a quiet end to the long Seated quarter series, which was accompanied by a slump in collector coins that tempered demand. This spectacularly contrasted proof remains a highlight of the surviving 1891 production, and it easily ranks within the top half dozen 1891 proofs known regardless of finish.

The strike is especially sharp for an 1891 proof. Seemingly flawless mirrored fields surround the deeply struck central elements for bold contrast and splendid eye appeal. It is no surprise this coin is tied with just one other for finest at PCGS, which reports just one other Cameo of equal numeric grade and finish. Population: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (7/20).

NGC ID# 23XP, PCGS# 85592

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS



**1903 Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Brilliant With Strong Contrast**

4132 1903 PR68 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This Superb Gem proof displays strong cameo contrast between its well-frosted central elements, set against exceptionally deep-mirrored fields. Barber quarters dated 1903 generally lack the strong contrast of earlier proofs in the series, with just over a dozen Cameo pieces certified at the Superb Gem level and none numerically finer at PCGS. New dies briefly impart such contrast during the short run of proofs, soon losing the frosted appearance regardless of strike quality.

This is a particularly well-struck example, with pinpoint sharp detail throughout Liberty's portrait and the eagle's plumage. Not a hint of weakness exists along the eagle's right side, with the talon and arrows fully brought up. The tail feathers are crisp. An ideal Registry Set candidate with Cameo proof finish, exceeded by only two PR68 Deep Cameos at PCGS (7/20).
NGC ID# 242J, PCGS# 85689



**1908 Quarter, PR67+
Gorgeous Color**

4133 1908 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Richly toned in blue, violet, lemon-gold, and pale green patina, this Superb Gem Barber quarter manages to maintain significant field reflectivity. Contrast against the devices is predictably minor. Outstanding eye appeal and technical preservation. Obviously high-end for the grade, and fully deserving of the Plus-designation. Population: 18 in 67 (3 in 67+), 8 finer in non-Cameo (7/20).
NGC ID# 242P, PCGS# 5694



1914 Quarter, PR68+ Cameo Single Finest at PCGS

4134 1914 PR68+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof quarter dollar production plummeted to just 380 pieces in 1914. That total stands not only as the lowest proof quarter mintage in the Barber series, but the lowest for any publicly available proof quarter from 1859 onward. Iridescent toning occurs in a somewhat mottled fashion across the obverse, while similar shades of blue, gold, magenta, and orange transition seamlessly over the reverse. The spectacular color does nothing to diminish amazing Cameo contrast between the flashy fields and frosted devices. Certainly the finest 1914 proof quarter we have handled, and a fantastic opportunity for Registry Set players. Population: 1 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 242W, PCGS# 85700

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER



1917-S Type Two Quarter, MS67+ Full Head Tied for Finest to Ever Appear at Auction

4135 1917-S Type Two MS67+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. When we sold this piece in 2005 we called it, "One of the finest seen of this issue in terms of the technical condition combined with the sharp strike." That statement is as true today as it was then. Since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, we have previously handled a Superb Gem Full Head example of the 1917-S Type Two quarter on only 11 occasions, including the previous offering of this coin. Moreover, the most recent of these offerings was in our February 2012 Long Beach Signature, where a PCGS coin in MS67 Full Head — coin that we had previously handled four times — realized \$26,450. Other major auction houses have only seen two Superb Gem Full Head pieces appear at auction since 2012. One of these was a Plus-graded piece in Stack's Bowers' January 2013 Americana sale, which realized \$45,825 — to this day that is the only Plus-graded Superb Gem Full Head coin that has ever appeared at auction. The other recent MS67 Full Head offering was the Pogue coin (Stack's Bowers, 3/2020), which realized \$36,000 without a Plus designation.

The Simpson coin has the potential to break all previous auction records. It is only the third 1917-S Type Two in Superb Gem Full Head condition to appear at auction since 2012, and it is the first Plus-graded piece in this condition to be auctioned since 2013. It is also, like the Pogue coin, CAC endorsed. No finer example of this date has ever appeared at auction since the dawn of third party grading. Luster enlivens the frosted, nearly brilliant surfaces, while the preservation is nearly flawless. Liberty's head is needle-sharp, and the shield rivets are almost fully rounded. Bold date numerals complete the ensemble. Population: 11 in 67 (4 in 67+) Full Head, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (1/21).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2122.

NGC ID# 2436, PCGS# 5719

BUST HALF DOLLAR



1817 O-106 Capped Bust Half, MS64+ Beautifully Toned 'Comet Head'

4136 1817 O-106, R.2, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. In its later die state, the O-106 variety is famous for its "single leaf" reverse, the dies excessively lapped. This is the earlier die state — equally interesting, with its comet-like die flaw from the top of Liberty's cap and a strong die break along the reverse rim beneath C of 50 C. The position of numerals in the date is odd and unique to O-106, with the first 1 and 7 distant from 81, which are closer to each other, the date reading 1 81 7.

More than 1.2 million half dollars were struck dated 1817, with many interesting varieties among the 13 die marriages. This is a high-end, Choice Uncirculated example, with attractive, multicolor album toning evenly distributed throughout both sides. The strike is sharp, with well-formed stars and crisp definition among Liberty's cap folds, hair curls, and drapery. Only brief weakness exists at the eagle's brow, talon, and left (facing) wing top. Eye appeal is exceptional, clearly placing this near-Gem Bust half at the low end of the O-106 Condition Census.

NGC ID# 24F6, PCGS# 39498 Base PCGS# 6109

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS



1892 Barber Half, PR67+ Cameo Resplendent Rainbow Toning Tied Finest at PCGS

4137 1892 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A large first-year proof mintage of 1,245 pieces and the new Barber design combine to make 1892 proofs among the most accessible of the entire series. Even at the Superb Gem Cameo level, several pieces exist. Only those with incremental awards such as the Plus designation stand above others. This sharp, high-end Superb Gem is beautifully toned to excel in both eye appeal and strike. Well-frosted devices easily qualify for the Cameo designation, lifting this example to the top of its category. No Cameo or Deep Cameo is finer at PCGS. Population: 10 in 67 (3 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer; 2 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# BYMW, PCGS# 86539



1900 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo Flashy and Attractively Toned

4138 1900 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Proof halves from the first year of the 20th century derive from a mintage of 912 coins. This Gem Cameo Barber specimen enjoys flashy fields and frosted devices on each side. Light golden toning dominates, with multicolor patina around the obverse rim in shades of blue, violet, crimson, and russet. Population: 23 in 65 (3 in 65+) Cameo, 31 finer in this category (7/20).

NGC ID# 24P4, PCGS# 86547



1904 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo Mintage of 670 Pieces

4139 1904 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The reverse of this Premium Gem half dollar remains totally brilliant, while the obverse exhibits blushes of pale orange and rose patina. The color on that side has no influence on the tremendous Cameo contrast. It only serves to enhance the lovely eye appeal. From a mintage of just 670 proofs. Population: 11 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 4 finer in this category (7/20).

NGC ID# 24P8, PCGS# 86551



1914 Barber Half, PR66 Lowest Mintage in the Series

4141 1914 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. No Cameo designation is present, but this Premium Gem displays lovely contrast, particularly on the reverse. The frosted eagle stands out noticeably against the surrounding mirrors, with golden-orange, crimson, and ice-blue toning around the borders. Similar colors appear on the obverse, where the portrait exhibits a more brilliant finish typical of the period. Merely 380 proof halves were struck in 1914 — the lowest total for any coin in the series.

NGC ID# 24PJ, PCGS# 6561



1908 Half Dollar, PR68 Toned Top-Grade Registry Coin A Major Rarity This Fine

4140 1908 PR68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1908 proof is a rarity with any degree of cameo contrast, and no such coins are certified as fine as PR68 at PCGS. This piece is one of four non-Cameo proofs in this grade at PCGS with none finer. NGC also lists four non-Cameos in this grade with one additional PR68 coin in the Cameo category (2/21). The Simpson coin is toned in myriad gold, olive-green, amber, and russet hues, with deep reflectivity in the fields. The usual touch of strike softness is seen on the eagle's right (facing) talons and shoulder. Population: 4 in 68, 0 finer (1/21).

NGC ID# 24PC, PCGS# 6555

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



1916-D Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS66 First Denver Issue in the Series

4142 1916-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1916-D represents the inaugural Denver Mint issue in the Walking Liberty half dollar series and one of only four Walker issues with the popular obverse mintmark placement. A strong impression and satiny mint luster over brilliant surfaces provide this Premium Gem with much to admire. There are just a few scattered specks of golden color, and abrasions are virtually absent. Five submissions have received a higher assessment at PCGS (7/20).

NGC ID# 24PM, PCGS# 6567 Base PCGS# 6567



1921-D Half Dollar, MS64+ The Denver Mint Key

4143 1921-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1921-D boasts the lowest mintage in the Walking Liberty half dollar series at only 208,000 coins. It is scarcer than the Philadelphia issue of this year but not quite as elusive as the San Francisco product. Examples are occasionally seen in MS64 but seldom finer. This piece, however, stands apart from its near-Gem peers as one of just a dozen pieces in this grade at PCGS with the Plus designation. CAC recognizes the outstanding quality for the grade, with amounts to outstanding eye appeal. The strike is sharp in the centers, and each side displays ivory-white luster and satiny texture. No obtrusive abrasions are seen. Population: 12 in 64+, 41 finer. CAC: 25 in 64, 15 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

1933-S Half Dollar, Sharp MS67 Among the Finest Certified

4144 1933-S MS67 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Among San Francisco issues, the 1933-S tends to come better struck than other dates, and that is especially true of the Simpson coin. Full definition of Liberty's head and branch hand, as well as the eagle's trailing leg, is a hallmark of this piece. Luster is brilliant and frosty, and the exceptional preservation is unsurpassed by any other known example of the date. The 1933-S Walking Liberty half dollar is a condition rarity in MS67, and no numerically finer pieces are known. Examples in this grade appear in our auctions only about once per year on average, limiting the opportunities for Registry collectors to acquire such a piece. Population: 18 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591



1937-S Half Dollar, MS67 Frosty and Brilliant

4145 1937-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1937-S is a slightly better issue from the middle part of the series, although collectors should still be able to locate coins in MS65 and even MS66 without difficulty. Superb Gems provide a much greater challenge, however, and none are graded numerically higher than the coin offered here. Bright mint frost characteristic of the San Francisco facility radiates over virtually brilliant surfaces. A blush of golden color occurs near the L in LIBERTY. Population: 54 in 67 (7 in 67+), 0 finer (7/20).

NGC ID# 24RT, PCGS# 6603



1939 Walker Half Dollar, MS68 Satin, Top-Certified Example

4146 1939 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The plentiful 1939 Walker half dollar (6.8 million coins struck) becomes conditionally rare at the MS68 grade level. Neither PCGS nor NGC have certified a numerically finer example (7/20). This is a satiny, top-certified Superb Gem with just a trace of golden-olive color around the borders. Liberty's thumb shows full separation on the branch hand, and the rest of the design is similarly sharp.

NGC ID# 24RW, PCGS# 6606

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR



1936 Half Dollar, Lightly Toned PR67+ Essentially Unavailable Any Finer

4147 1936 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A complete set of Walking Liberty half dollars in proof format consists of only seven coins, since proofs were made only in the years 1936 through 1942. The 1936 is the key to the set, marking the resumption of proof coinage with a mintage of 3,901 pieces. Competition is understandably intense at the top of the grading spectrum for proof Walkers, since such a set is attainable for nearly all collectors. This lightly toned Superb Gem proof brings outstanding technical and visual quality — plus a formidable pedigree — to any fine set. It offers nearly unsurpassable quality. Population: 9 in 67+, 1 finer. CAC: 28 in 67, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

GOBRECHT DOLLAR



**1836 Judd-65 Gobrecht Dollar, PR62+
No Stars on Obverse and Reverse
Only Four Examples Known**

4148 1836 Name on Base, Judd-65 Restrike, Pollock-68, R.8, PR62+ PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment III (head of Liberty opposite the N in ONE after a coin turn). Die State B. Only two die states are known for the Judd-65. While there are reverse diagnostics for both die states, the easiest to see is the patch of die rust in front of the face of Liberty on the obverse. Only four examples are known, and all are believed to have been struck in or around April 1869. Mint Director Henry Linderman was terminated in April, so most of the Cabinet Coins were struck just prior to his leaving office. Among the Starless Reverse dollars, the Judd-65 was struck just after the Judd-87 (Plain Edge, Copper), where light die polishing removed the die rust in front of the face, and before Judd-85 (Plain Edge, Silver), which shows faint traces of the low spot at the bottom of the F in OF.

The most complete roster we have been able to assemble is below. We now have confirmed four examples since the Reed Hawn coin was recently sold (thus increasing the known pieces by one and decreasing the Additional Appearances by one).

1. Jenks Collection (Woodward, 6/1883), lot 117; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 700; Clemente Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1994), lot 1058; L.K. Rudolf Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2093, a PR64 that brought \$184,000; Dr. Julius Korein; ANS.
2. Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg's, 5/2004), lot 2359, stated to have been in a family collection since the 1920s. A PR65 that also brought \$184,000.
3. Ralph J. Lathrop; 1952 ANA Sale (New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 1286; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3284. A PR62 that brought \$138,000. **The present coin.**
4. Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 10/1993), lot 738; Blue Moon Collection, Part I (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 2549, a PR64+ that brought \$152,750.

Additional Appearances:

- A. 1914 ANS Exhibition (H.O. Granberg); possibly (per the Burke & Clemente catalog) William Woodin; Waldo Newcomer; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1715. Unplated.
- B. W.W.C. Wilson to Virgil Brand in 1919 (Brand Journal Inventory Number 90912).
- C. Olsen Collection (Mehl, 11/1944), lot 1764. Unplated.
- D. Charles Jay Collection (Stack's, 10/1967), lot 173.
- E. Mougey Collection (Elder, 9/1910), lot 969. Plated catalog unavailable.

The fields of this piece are brightly mirrored, consistent with the production of proofs struck after 1858. The mirroring is remarkable when one considers the light hairlining and toning present. Each side displays golden-rose patina, and on the obverse a distinctive band of near-brilliance is seen in the right obverse field. The devices are sharply struck but lack complete definition with slight softness on Liberty's hair and extended foot noted but complete breast feathers are seen on the eagle.

NGC ID# BLX7, PCGS# 11249

PROOF SEATED DOLLAR



1866 No Motto Seated Dollar, PR63+ Rarest Seated Liberty Dollar, Judd-540 Only Example Available to Collectors

4149 1866 No Motto PR63+ PCGS. CAC. Judd-540, Pollock-605, R.8. Ex: Simpson. The 1866 No Motto Seated Liberty dollar is a fabulous rarity, with only two examples known. One of those coins is included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, forever out of reach of eager collectors. The 1866 No Motto dollars are so rare, and auction appearances are so infrequent, that collectors sometimes lose track of their status as premier rarities. In the Adams-Woodin pattern reference they were mistakenly listed as R.6 on their rarity scale (meaning 36-50 specimens known) and the *Guide Book* listed them at common-date prices as late as 1949. When discussing the great rarities of American numismatics, more famous coins, like the 1804 dollar (15 examples known), the 1913 Liberty nickel (five specimens known) and the 1894-S Barber dime (nine examples extant), tend to dominate the conversation. Despite their undeniable rarity, the aura of mystery that surrounds them, and the intense pride of ownership that accompanies them, none of those coins can match the 1866 No Motto dollar for absolute rarity. We hope this high profile offering, the first in 15 years, will place the 1866 No Motto dollar in its rightful place at the center of any conversation about the rarest U.S. coins from now on.

Creating a Rarity

It is believed that the 1866 No Motto dollar (two examples known), and its No Motto quarter (one example known) and half dollar (one example known) counterparts, were struck at the behest of pattern specialist Robert Coulton Davis, sometime in the late 1860s or early 1870s. Davis, a Philadelphia pharmacist, had good connections at the Mint. He endeared himself to Mint Director James Ross Snowden by helping him track down and recover the Plain Edge Restrike 1804 dollars that were clandestinely created and sold by unscrupulous Mint employees in 1858. Despite his praiseworthy actions on that occasion, Davis was not above collecting restrikes and fantasy pieces himself, and his collection contained many examples of mules and “transitional” patterns that were actually Mint-made delicacies sold for profit to collectors. Snowden’s nephew, Archibald Loudon Snowden, became Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint on October 1, 1866, and there is a good chance he was the man that actually struck the No Motto coins for Davis (he later served as Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint from 1879 to 1885). Snowden acquired many rarities for his own collection during his long career at the Mint, including many rare patterns, examples of the 1884 and 1885 Trade dollars, the only two 1877 half union patterns in gold, and a duplicate specimen of the 1866 No Motto dollar. He apparently purchased these coins from the Mint account by exchanging an equivalent amount of coin or bullion for them, a practice that was legal until the 1930s. Snowden figures prominently in the history of the 1866 No Motto dollar later on, as well.

The 1866 No Motto coins were called transitional patterns when they first appeared on the numismatic scene. R.C. Davis listed them as numbers 236, 237, and 238 in his seminal work on patterns in the *Coin Collector’s Journal* in 1885. Today, they are considered fantasy pieces, like the 1804 dollar and the 1913 Liberty nickel. They have been called restrikes, but their exact date of manufacture is unknown. Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing have identified the obverse die as the same die used to strike the OC-P2 variety of the 1866 proof With Motto Seated dollar. Similarly, the reverse die is their 1865 PB die, which was used to strike the extremely rare 1865 OC-P1 die variety. Since both dies were on hand in the Mint in 1866 and they seem to be in the same die state as they were when used to strike the regular proof coins, it is entirely possible that the No Motto coins were struck in the year of their date.

R.C. Davis retained his set of 1866 No Motto silver coins until his death in 1888. The set was split up after his death, with the dollar going to Virgil Brand, via John W. Haseltine and the Chapman brothers, while the quarter and half dollar were sold in the Robert Coulton Davis Collection by the New York Coin & Stamp firm in 1890. The Davis dollar was a highlight of several important collections before it was reunited with the quarter and half dollar in the famous duPont Collection in the 1960s. All three coins were stolen, along with the rest of duPont’s collection in 1967, but they were later recovered. All three No Motto coins were donated to the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in 2014.

The Present Coin

We believe the coin offered here is the example Chief Coiner A. Loudon Snowden struck and acquired for himself during his tenure at the Mint. Snowden retained his enormous collection of patterns and other rarities long after he retired, but he began selling them off in the early 20th century. The most famous transaction took place in 1909, when Snowden sold William Woodin the two gold 1877 half union patterns for a staggering sum of \$20,000 in a transaction brokered by John W. Haseltine and Stephen Nagy. The general public became aware of the deal and a scandal ensued when Mint officials claimed those patterns should have been retained in the Mint Cabinet and never sold. After much negotiation, a three way deal was agreed upon in which Woodin returned the half union patterns to the Mint, Snowden kept the \$20,000, and Woodin received a large portion of Snowden’s trove of rare coins in compensation. More than half the patterns listed in the Adams-Woodin pattern reference were included in Woodin’s hoard, along with several 1884 Trade dollars, all five 1885 Trade dollars, and the duplicate 1866 No Motto Seated dollar. Woodin succeeded in uniting Snowden’s No Motto dollar with the Davis specimens of the No Motto quarter and half dollar to form a new three-piece set (He may have purchased the two subsidiary coins at the Davis sale in 1890, or he may have acquired them later on).

Curiously, Edgar Adams and William Woodin seem to have underestimated the rarity of the 1866 No Motto coins, as they listed all three coins as only R.6 (36-50 known) on their rarity scale. Perhaps their thinking was influenced by the fact that the issues had been listed in Davis' work in 1885 and known to collectors ever since. In any case, shortly after their pattern reference was published in 1913, Woodin sold the set of No Motto coins to H.O. Granberg, who exhibited them at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. The set stayed together for the next forty years, passing through the fabulous collections of F.C.C. Boyd, "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, and King Farouk of Egypt. After the Farouk sale in 1954, Abe Kosoff split the set up again, selling the dollar to Alaska collector Ben Koenig and offering the quarter and half dollar in his Edwin M. Hydeman Collection in 1961. Willis duPont succeeded in acquiring the quarter and half dollar and reuniting them with the Davis No Motto dollar to reform the original set. The Snowden No Motto dollar (the coin offered here) appeared in a series of Stack's sales in the 1960s and was last offered in an American Numismatic Rarities auction in 2005, where it realized \$1,207,500. It has been off the market ever since.

Physical Appearance

This Plus-graded Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with just the faintest trace of softness on Liberty's fingers. The well-preserved surfaces are blanketed in dappled shades of sea-green and bluish-gray toning on the obverse, with subtle hints of pale gold and violet. The reverse is mostly pewter-gray, with hints of steel-blue, lavender and sea-green patina. The mirrored fields shine through the toning, with more reflectivity on the obverse. A few minor hairlines are evident in the fields, but no individually significant distractions are present.

The 1866 No Motto dollar is a key issue, avidly collected by pattern specialists and Seated Liberty dollar collectors alike. As the only available example, this coin is irreplaceable to advanced Registry Set enthusiasts. Off the market for 15 years, the opportunity to acquire this landmark rarity will only come once in the collecting life of most numismatists reading this catalog. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. The 1866 No Motto Seated Liberty dollar is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

Roster of 1866 No Motto Seated Dollars

The pedigrees of these pieces are convoluted and little documentation is available, making it difficult to establish a definitive roster. We have pieced together the scattered bits of sometimes contradictory evidence the best we can, but acknowledge some of what follows is just a best guess and the actual history of these coins may have been much different. Because the No Motto dollars are so closely related to the No Motto quarter and half dollar, and have appeared together with them in so many collections over the years, we have tried to keep track of those issues in this roster, as well.

1. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. Philadelphia Mint official (possibly Chief Coiner, and later Superintendent, A. Loudon Snowden) sometime during, or after 1866; Robert Coulton Davis, part of a set with the No Motto quarter and half dollar, before 1885; Davis Estate; anecdotal evidence suggests the dollar passed to dealer John W. Haseltine, while the half dollar and quarter were sold in lots 709 and 1469 of the R.C. Davis Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 1/1890) respectively, breaking the set; S.H. & H. Chapman sold the dollar to Virgil Brand on April 22, 1899 for \$100 (Brand Journal number 20657); Brand Estate; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; Abe Kosoff; Lammot duPont; Willis duPont (who purchased the No Motto quarter and half dollar at Kosoff's Hydeman sale in 1961 to reunite the original set); stolen, along with the rest of duPont's collection, in October 1967; the quarter and half dollar were recovered circa December 1999 and the dollar was recovered in 2004; the coins were exhibited at the ANA Money Museum until November 2014, when they were donated to the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

2. PR63+ PCGS. CAC. Philadelphia Mint official (possibly Chief Coiner, and later Superintendent, A. Loudon Snowden) sometime during, or after 1866; possibly given to William H. Woodin as partial compensation for the two 1877 half union patterns he purchased from John W. Haseltine and Stephen Nagy, circa 1910 (per the article in *The Numismatist*, February 1975 edition), Woodin may have been the buyer of the quarter and half dollar in the 1890 Davis sale (see number 1 above), or he may have acquired the coins at a later time, either way he combined those coins with this second dollar to form another set; listed in the Adams-Woodin pattern reference, but mistakenly estimated as R.6 on their scale (meaning 36-50 specimens known); H.O. Granberg, who exhibited the set at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; Granberg offered the quarter in lot 642 of the catalog of his collection, called the Collection of a Prominent American (United States Coin Company, 5/1915), and all three coins ended up with Wayte Raymond, who was a principle of the United States Coin Company; the set passed to F.C.C. Boyd; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; the partnership of B.G. Johnson and Eric P. Newman; F.C.C. Boyd purchased all three coins again, per invoices from B.G. Johnson (the half dollar on 8/5/1942 for \$125, the dollar on 1/3/1943 for \$400, and the quarter on 4/9/1943 for \$325); King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), with the dollar in lot 1797 and the quarter and half dollar in lot 1798; Sol Kaplan and Abe Kosoff; the dollar was sold to Ben Koenig, owner of the Fairbanks Collection, and Kosoff offered the quarter and half dollar in his sale of the Edwin M. Hydeman Collection (3/1961), in lots 1107 and 1108, where they were purchased by Willis duPont, reuniting them with the Davis dollar for the first time since 1890 (see number 1 above); Fairbanks Collection (Stack's, 12/1960), lot 611; Samuel Wolfson Collection (Stack's, 5/1963), lot 1425; Charles Jay Collection (Stack's, 10/1967), lot 182; Winner Delp Collection (Stack's, 11/1972), lot 91; A-Mark; New England Rare Coin Galleries; Texas Collection; Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 9/2003), lot 31; Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 689, realized \$1,207,500; Simpson Collection. **The present coin.**

Note: The set of 1866 No Motto silver coins has often been attributed to the collection of Waldo Newcomer, but John Dannreuther's records indicate Newcomer never owned those coins.

NGC ID# 252L, PCGS# 7009

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS



1876 Trade Dollar, PR66+ Cameo Amazing Color and Contrast

4150 1876 Trade PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. This is the usual variety for 1876 proof Trade dollars, with the ribbon ends pointing left, and no berry present under the eagle's claw. The die combination may be typical, but there is nothing typical about the preservation and eye appeal of this CAC-approved Premium Gem with a Plus designation from PCGS. Swathes of cobalt-blue and golden-orange patina dominate each side, with accents of violet, sea-green, lemon-yellow, and crimson elsewhere. The raised design features are thickly frosted and produce considerable contrast against the surrounding mirrorlike fields. Population: 4 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer in this category. CAC: 1 in 66, 1 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 87056





1884 Trade Dollar, PR63+ Cameo

Only 10 Examples Extant

Ex: 'Colonel' Green

4151 1884 Trade PR63+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1884 Trade dollar is one of the classic rarities in American coinage, with a surviving population of only 10 examples in all grades. The absolute rarity of the issue and the air of mystery surrounding its creation make any auction appearance of an 1884 Trade dollar a landmark numismatic event. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this Plus-graded Select proof example from the Bob R. Simpson Collection in this important offering.

For many years, the 1884 Trade dollar was considered a clandestine issue, like the Class III 1804 dollar or the 1913 Liberty nickel, due to its extreme rarity and the lack of official documentation about its striking. However, recent research has established that the coins were produced for legitimate purposes, in an entirely routine manner. It was their unorthodox preservation, in the face of changing policy at the U.S. Mint, that caused much confusion for numismatic scholars, down to the present day.

The price of silver declined significantly in the years after the Trade dollar denomination was established in 1873. Unscrupulous employers often abused their employees by paying them in Trade dollars that no longer contained full intrinsic value during this period. The coins often turned up in domestic commerce, though they were strictly intended for use in the China trade. To address this situation, Congress demonetized the Trade dollar on July 22, 1876. Even though the coins were no longer legal tender, abuses continued until production of all business strike Trade dollars was suspended after 1878.

Although the coins were not wanted in circulation, collector demand for proof Trade dollars was strong in the period between 1873 and 1878, when no standard silver dollars were being produced. The Trade dollar proofs remained popular, even after the new Morgan dollars took their place in silver proof sets after 1878. In a March 2021 *Coin World* article, researcher Roger W. Burdette notes that the Philadelphia Mint began classifying proof Trade dollars as medals, rather than coins, after 1878, when the production of circulation strike Trade dollars was suspended. This enabled the Mint to keep selling the popular proofs to collectors while avoiding the publication of mintage figures for the politically unpopular Trade dollars in most coinage reports. Since proof coins were actually struck in the Medal Department, it made some sense to account for their production in this manner. Some inconsistencies in reporting resulted over the years, but the system worked fairly well until 1884.

No official mintage figures for 1884 Trade dollars have come to light. Burdette notes the oft-cited 1886 *Director's Report*, page 126, which lists the production of 264 proof Trade dollars in fiscal year 1884. However, he points out that the fiscal year extended from July 1, 1883 to June 30, 1884, and concludes that the proof Trade dollars were almost certainly part of the mintage for 1883.

Despite the unreported mintage, there is a clear record of Trade dollar dies being produced and used by the Medal Department in 1884. Foreman of the Die Maker's Room A.W. Straub kept the *Die Record Book*, which records the receipt of one obverse and one reverse die for proof 1884 Trade dollars on January 3, 1884. There is a similar record for the destruction of those dies in January 1885. In addition, Burdette notes the *Medal Fund Account Journal* for the first quarter of 1884 shows at least three silver proof sets were struck in that period that included Trade dollars. These contemporary Mint documents provide convincing evidence that proof Trade dollars were produced in accordance with the usual Mint procedures in 1884 and the absence of official mintage figures is explained by their classification as medals, rather than coins.

On January 23, 1884, an order for 10 full sets of silver proofs, including Trade dollars of 1884, 20 individual Trade dollars, and 22 sets of base metal proofs was received by Mint Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden. The coins were requested by Assistant Treasurer at New York Thomas Acton. Acton was an important official, as well as an avid collector, with a long history of similar yearly orders. Unusually, Acton requested the coins be sent C.O.D., so no money changed hands. Although Roger Burdette speculates that Acton may have received the 10 proof sets, circumstantial evidence that surfaced much later convinces us that Acton's order was actually made up, but not released, because the Treasury Department sent official instructions shortly afterward that prohibited the sale of proof Trade dollars that year. Since Acton had sent no money for the purchase, he was probably simply told that his order could not be filled at that time (he tried again, with a smaller order in April). Perhaps the minor proofs were sent to him C.O.D., but the individual Trade dollars were almost certainly melted for recoinage. We suspect Superintendent Snowden actually purchased the 10 proof sets himself, by exchanging an equivalent amount of coin or bullion, a practice that remained legal for Mint employees until the 1930s.

The Mint steadfastly maintained that no Trade dollars had been struck in 1884, despite rumors of the coins that surfaced on occasion over the years. No 1884 Trade dollar was ever offered at any public auction sale during the 19th century, and suspicions about their existence gradually subsided.

It came as something of a shock, therefore, when Philadelphia coin dealer John W. Haseltine announced that the mysterious 1884 Trade dollar had finally surfaced in the collection of his father-in-law, William Idler, after his death in 1901. Haseltine announced the discovery during his speech at the 1908 ANA Convention, but he had been marketing the coins quietly since July 1, 1907, when his partner, Stephen K. Nagy, sold one privately to Virgil Brand. Idler was an old time dealer with unusually close ties to the Mint. Haseltine apparently inherited six 1884 Trade dollars from him, all included in complete silver proof sets that sound suspiciously like the coins ordered by Thomas Acton in 1884. Although no conclusive evidence is available, we suspect Idler purchased these coins from Snowden, shortly after he preserved them in 1884. Haseltine and Nagy eventually dispersed these coins through private treaty transactions, with Virgil Brand getting four of the six 1884 Trade dollars.

It seems likely that the other four 1884 Trade dollars remained in Snowden's possession until 1910. He then exchanged them, and many other rare issues, including the five 1885 Trade dollars and a hoard of patterns, in a famous three-way deal with William Woodin and the Mint. Snowden had earlier sold the two 1877 half union patterns in gold to Woodin for the enormous price of \$50,000. The general public became aware of the transaction and public outcry forced a settlement in which Woodin returned the half unions to the Mint, Snowden kept the money, and Woodin received the hoard of rare coins Snowden had acquired during his tenure at the Mint. Woodin and his associate, Edgar Adams, marketed the coins to close associates as part of two coin sets, including both 1884 and 1885 Trade dollars. The further history of all ten 1884 Trade dollars was detailed in a roster that appeared in lot 3778 of the ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019).

The present coin is a Plus-graded Select specimen that can be traced back to the fabulous collection of "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. It later passed through several important numismatic gatherings, including the famous Frank Sprinkle Collection (Stack's, 6/1988). An interesting July 3, 1944-dated letter, along with a receipt for purchase of this coin, from Jim Kelly to Frank Sprinkle, has been preserved and is included with the lot. This coin features razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices, creating an unusual cameo effect for a toned coin. The lightly marked surfaces exhibit a few minor hairlines, under vivid shades of golden-brown and russet patina, with most of the color at the peripheries. Some slight granularity is evident near CA in AMERICA. Overall eye appeal is terrific. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this classic rarity crosses the auction block. The 1884 Trade dollar is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 2 in 63 (1 in 63+) Cameo, 3 finer (3/21).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Burdette G. Johnson; James Kelly; purchased by Frank Sprinkle on 6/24/1944 for \$375; Frank F. Sprinkle Collection (Stack's, 6/1988), lot 196; Larry Whitlow; Dana Linett; Early American Numismatics/Newport Beach Sale (San Diego Show, 10/1988), lot 461; Auction '90 (RARCOA, 8/1990), lot 845; Mark Chrans; ANA National Money Show (Stack's, 3/2002), lot 795; private collection; Kevin Lipton; Legend Numismatics; private collection; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2003), lot 569; Bob R. Simpson.

NGC ID# 27YW, PCGS# 87064

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



1887 Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Attractive Color, Well-Contrasted

4152 1887 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Nearly 20.3 million Morgan dollars were produced in circulation-strike format in 1887, dwarfing the 710 proofs manufactured alongside them. The central obverse is minimally toned, surrounded by golden-orange, violet, and ice-blue patina at the edges. A similar color scheme is just a bit deeper on the reverse. Both sides allow for dramatic field-device contrast, and visual appeal thoroughly matches the top-notch technical quality of this CAC-approved Superb Gem dollar. Population: 3 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 87322



1890 Dollar, PR67+
Dusky Multicolor Patina

4153 1890 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is one of only 590 Morgan dollar proofs struck in 1890. Of the 269 grading events across all categories at PCGS, just 22 submissions have qualified for the PR67 level or better. An overlay of natural violet and blue patina blankets each side, coalescing with additional accents of gold and sea-green. The delicate, dusky toning prevents sufficient contrast for a Cameo designation, but eye appeal is no less impressive because of it, and the fields are just as flashy and reflective. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer in non-Cameo. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 27ZK, PCGS# 7325





1894 Dollar, PR67+ Eye-Catching Rainbow Tones

4154 1894 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof 1894 Morgan dollars are doubly sought-after because of the scarcity of high-grade business strikes. For the collector seeking a choice, well-preserved example of this date, the proof version provides a more affordable alternative. This particular example is richly toned with deep gold, lighter blue, and pale rose color on both sides. Formerly certified PR67 ★ by NGC for exceptional eye appeal and now graded PR67 by PCGS, the coin boasts a well-deserved green CAC approval sticker. The devices are nicely frosted beneath the toning, though contrast is minimal.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2005, as PR67 ★ NGC), lot 10662.

NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 7329

1898 Dollar, PR67 Deep Cameo Pinnacle of Proof Production Quality

4155 1898 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1898 proof Morgan dollar is well-known for its excellent quality, ranking among the best in the series. Dave Bowers writes in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* that "Proofs of this date are usually sharply struck with ... bold cameo contrast and are unusually beautiful." That is certainly the case with this PR67 Deep Cameo representative. Both sides maintain complete and utter brilliance, showcasing stark contrast between the liquidlike mirrors and the thickly frosted, pinpoint-sharp devices. A virtually flawless proof that would serve as a practically unimprovable type coin for this popular series. Population: 18 in 67 (4 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 2 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 27ZW, PCGS# 97333



**1903 Morgan Dollar, PR67
Vibrant Color**

4156 1903 PR67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Mint kept proof Morgan dollar production relatively stable between in 1902 and 1903. A total of 755 pieces were struck for this year, down marginally from 777 coins the year before when a new all-brilliant finish was introduced. This Premium Gem has toned spectacularly. Both sides feature shades of lavender, yellow-gold, powder-blue, and mint-green with dominant fire-orange color throughout. NGC ID# 2823, PCGS# 7338

GOLD DOLLARS



**1851-O Gold Dollar, MS66
Ex: Duckor**

4157 1851-O MS66 PCGS. Variety 1. Ex: Simpson. Doug Winter commented on this particular coin when we last offered it five years ago: "This piece has the typical luster and color of an 1851-O from the [2004 Philadelphia] hoard, but it is clearly nicer than average. In fact, were it not for a few ticks in the left obverse field, it would likely be in an MS66 holder." Slight central weakness is evident on the hair curls over Liberty's ear, and at the LA of DOLLAR and the 5 of the date. All other design elements are boldly rendered. Both sides of this Gem are highly lustrous with brilliant lemon-yellow surfaces. Wisps of pale blue enhance the eye appeal. Population: 27 in 65 (4 in 65+), 3 finer. CAC: 9 in 65, 3 finer (7/20).

Ex: Purchased from Pinnacle Rarities; Dr. Steven Duckor; Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4242.

NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516



**1855-O Gold Dollar, MS64+
Finest on Winter's Condition Census
Singular New Orleans Type Two Issue**

4158 1855-O MS64+ PCGS. Variety 1. Ex: Simpson. The 1855-O is the ideal choice for those collectors who would prefer a mintmarked gold dollar for their type sets, this being the most available Type Two issue from a branch mint. However, the 1855-O is even more popular as the only Type Two issue from the New Orleans Mint and the final gold dollar produced at the Louisiana facility.

With a mintage of only 55,000 business strikes and a substantial attrition rate, examples are hardly common. The typical survivors are usually seen in XF and AU grades. The certified population thins out noticeably in Mint State from the dozens of AU examples. Even among those Uncirculated coins, the average grade is only MS62 or so.

This near-Gem is a major condition rarity, ranking among the finest submissions at both services and at the very top of Doug Winter's most recent Condition Census (2018). Struck on a well-made planchet, the surfaces are smooth with rich orange-gold color. Evidence of contact is minor and mostly distant from the focal points. Generally strong with trivial softness on the N in UNITED and the 8 in the date.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 1877; Bob R. Simpson Collection via Legend Numismatics.

NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535



1858 Gold Dollar, MS68+ The O'Neal Coin

4159 1858 MS68+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1858 gold dollars (nearly 118,000 pieces) likely circulated for a few years after their original issue. Dave Bowers writes in *A Guide Book of Gold Dollars* (2008):

"Relatively few Mint State coins were saved by intent or chance. In fact, among old-time collections, choice and gem Proof 1858 dollars have appeared more often than have equivalent-quality circulation strikes — and Proofs are rarities."

Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth add: "The 1858 gold dollar is more rare than either the 1856 or 1857 Philadelphia Mint issues, and as such, it is underrated at current price levels. Although this date is many times rarer than its later-date counterparts, it sells for only a small premium."

This MS68 representative features vibrant luster over immaculately preserved peach-gold surfaces. The strike is razor-sharp, including the first 8 in the date, an element that is lightly impressed on many other examples. Light clash marks are barely visible on both sides. Close inspection with a loupe reveals a couple of nearly imperceptible marks on Liberty's cheek and below the E in AMERICA and one near the reverse rim at 8:30. We mention these solely for pedigree purposes as they take nothing away from the coin's overall outstanding eye appeal or its importance as one of the finest 1858 gold dollars extant. Population: 1 in 68, 1 finer (7/20).

Ex: *The Sweet Collection; The Classics Sale* (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2004), lot 1283; *ANA Sale* (Heritage Auctions, 7/2008), lot 1878; *Jim O'Neal Gold Type Collection / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4704.

NGC ID# 25CH, PCGS# 7548



1860 Gold Dollar, MS67+ Sole Finest Example

4160 1860 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1860 gold dollar is the rarest Philadelphia Mint issue in the series prior to 1863. Fewer than 40,000 pieces were struck, and unlike later low-mintage issues, few were set aside. A scarce issue in all grades, it is practically unknown above Gem. In MS67, the 1860 is a monumental rarity, the likes of which we have only handled on one other occasion all the way back in March 2004. In fact, this is that same coin. In the 16 years since the coin was last offered publicly, several important collections have come to market, but none of them have included an 1860 of this caliber, highlighting the present coin's profound importance.

This gorgeous Superb Gem is strongly struck at the centers, although a couple of letters opposite the upper wreath are incompletely brought up. A prooflike and essentially pristine representative with lovely rose accents intermixed with the natural golden-orange color. As the sole finest 1860 gold dollar recognized at both services combined, we expect bidders for vie vigorously for this lot.

Ex: *Mid-Winter ANA Signature* (Heritage, 3/2004), lot 6065.
NGC ID# 25CR, PCGS# 7555



**1861 Gold Dollar, Glittering MS67
None Numerically Finer**

4161 1861 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Like other gold denominations, gold dollars were minted in generous quantities in 1861, a year that saw a large influx of the yellow metal from out West. After the outbreak of the Civil War, gold and silver were quickly driven out of circulation by hoarding, so it is unsurprising to find that the 1861, with its mintage of 527,150 pieces, is readily collectible in Mint State grades through MS62 and MS63. Even near-Gems do not pose much of an issue. The certified population thins out in MS65. Eight Premium Gems are reported at PCGS, and this is one of only three top-graded MS67 submissions at that service, including one coin in MS67+ (4/20).

This glittering, fully struck Superb Gem features luminous orange-gold surfaces awash in frosted mint luster. Clash marks appear around the central motifs, as found on most gold dollars. Post-mint distractions are otherwise unseen.
NGC ID# 25CU, PCGS# 7558



**1867 Gold Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest at PCGS**

4162 1867 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1867 gold dollar enjoys a typically low mintage for the period with only 5,200 coins struck. The issue is scarce in any grade with 150 or so survivors, according to the PCGS estimate. Those in Mint State seldom appear above the MS62 or MS63 grade level, and only a handful of coins exist in Gem or better condition. This Superb Gem is one of two top-graded examples at PCGS, though its peer at that service has a Plus designation. Rich orange-gold surfaces are deeply prooflike with scattered coppery accents, and both sides exhibit strong clashing. LIBERTY is almost fully legible above the bow in the lower reverse field. We note just a few as-made planchet voids. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (7/20).

NGC ID# 25D3, PCGS# 7566



1873 Open 3 Gold Dollar, MS68 The Akers-Duckor Example Winter: 'The Finest Known'

4163 1873 Open 3 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Closed 3 or Close 3 coins were struck early in the year, before new dies were prepared with an Open 3 logotype. The change occurred in most denominations after the Mint received complaints that the initial 1873 date looked more like 1878. The exact mintages of the two varieties remain unknown, although 125,100 circulation strike gold dollars were coined during the year. This Open 3 variety is far and away the more available type, but it is anything but plentiful at this esteemed grade level. This is the only MS68 at PCGS, and none are finer. By contrast, the finest at NGC is a single MS67 (7/20).

The fields of this lovely Superb Gem 1873 Open 3 gold dollar are fully reflective, framing the frosty, boldly defined design motifs. Brilliant yellow-gold surfaces host delicate blue overtones. When we last offered the Duckor coin in 2016, Doug Winter called it "the finest known" and described it as "semiprooflike but clearly a business strike, a coin easily recognizable by its pleasing pale purple-gold color on the obverse."

Ex: David Akers; *The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars* / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 4274.

NGC ID# 25DB, PCGS# 7573



1878 Gold Dollar, MS66+ Underrated Issue, One Finer at PCGS

4164 1878 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. David Akers believed the 1878 gold dollar was more difficult than collectors gave it credit for, calling it "somewhat underrated date, certainly much more rare than any of the dates that follow, and also more difficult to obtain in choice condition than the 1877." He added that most Uncs came "scuffy." Not so with this pristine MS66+ representative. Highly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces are fully struck with nothing more than a few microscopic field marks. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 25DG, PCGS# 7579



1887 Gold Dollar, MS68 Scintillating Mint Luster

4165 1887 MS68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1887 gold dollar claims a mintage half that of the 1888 and one-quarter the size of the final-year 1889. Only 7,500 pieces were minted. This is a fully struck Superb Gem with scintillating yellow-gold surfaces. Void of mentionable marks and nearly unimprovable. Population: 35 in 67 (3 in 67+), 5 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 25DS, PCGS# 7588

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR



**1889 Gold Dollar, PR67+ Cameo
Final Year of the Series**

4166 1889 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-2, High R.5. Ex: Simpson. A reported mintage of 1,779 gold dollar proofs seems astronomical compared to the number of surviving 1889 proof gold dollars, but that number is likely valid given the date's final-year status. Bowers estimates only 100 to 300 proofs ever made it into numismatic hands, and many of those did not survive. More recently, John Dannreuther estimates the 1889 proof survival at 130 to 190 pieces from two die marriages, and suggests some poor quality proofs ended up as circulation strikes. The JD-1 proof die pair has a vertically centered date, while the scarce JD-2 proof variety shows a visibly lower, down-sloping date. The JD-2 dies were also used for some business strikes. Importantly, the present Simpson coin is the JD-2 variant, and it is clearly a spectacular Superb Gem Cameo proof.

The Dannreuther list of notable JD-2 examples is headed by a single PR67+ Cameo coin. Likewise, this coin exceeds all of the other PCGS-certified Cameo proofs. True to the JD-2 diagnostics, Longacre doubling is seen on AMERICA, and LIBERTY is slightly weak at ERT. The coin was apparently struck before extensive lapping, with the first headdress plume still sharply defined. The reverse shows a light die crack at the wreath top, and a bolder one below the ribbon. Bold contrast separates frosted devices from exceptional, "orange-peel" mirrored fields. Population (both varieties combined): 1 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 25EZ, PCGS# 87639

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



**1887 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo
Exquisite Frosted Contrast**

4167 1887 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.5. Ex: Simpson. In contrast to the 1887 half eagles and double eagles — which were proof-only issues — all other 1887 gold denominations were adequately struck in both circulation strike and proof formats. The quarter eagle had a generous proof mintage of 122 pieces, but only 45 to 60 pieces survive according to John Dannreuther's research. Of those, only a half dozen Premium Gem examples exist with Deep or Ultra Cameo contrast. This is arguably the finest of those, occupying the #1 position in Dannreuther's list of significant examples, and plated in that reference. It is also the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin.

Prooflike circulation strikes exist from a 6,160-piece mintage, although the date position differs between proofs and non-proofs. The first 8 in the date is centered between dentils for the proofs, while it is centered over a dentil on the business issues. This is a spectacular and richly contrasted proof, with a needle-sharp strike and vibrant, orange-gold coloration. It is tied with two other Deep Cameos at PCGS at the PR66 level, with none finer (7/20). NGC ID# 288A, PCGS# 97913

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



**1902 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR67
Tied for Finest at PCGS**

4168 1902 PR67 PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A relatively modest mintage of 193 proof Liberty quarter eagles was accomplished in 1902. The coins featured an "all brilliant" finish, with little, or no, frosting on the devices. This eliminated much of the popular cameo contrast seen on proofs of earlier years. The reason for the change in finish is unknown, but may be related to the move to the new Third Philadelphia Mint in October of 1901. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 120-140 examples in all grades.

The present coin is tied with one other example for finest certified at PCGS (2/21). This CAC-approved Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with a little thinning on the bottom of the vertical stripes in the shield. The virtually pristine yellow-gold surfaces include deeply mirrored fields, with the slight orange-peel texture seen on many proofs of the era. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This piece is a Registry Set essential. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and is the plate coin for John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins*. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 288S, PCGS# 7928



**1911 Quarter Eagle, MS65+
One Coin Finer at PCGS**

4169 1911 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1911 quarter eagle serves as a medium-availability Philadelphia Mint issue — accessible in Gem condition but virtually unseen any finer. Splashes of deep orange color complement light greenish-gold surfaces. Frosty luster and crisp strike detail are far above-average. PCGS reports a single coin finer (7/20). NGC ID# 2893, PCGS# 7942



1914-D Two and a Half, MS65+ Single Finest at PCGS

4170 1914-D MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1914-D is one of the major condition keys of the Indian quarter eagle series. The finest pieces certified at PCGS are Gem examples, and only one of those — the Simpson coin — is Plus designated, making this the single finest 1914-D quarter eagle at PCGS (2/21). The coin is sharp and satiny. Luminous orange-gold luster glistens in the unabraded fields and throughout the recessed devices. Eye appeal is outstanding, even among fellow Gems. We see a PCGS-graded Gem example of this issue at a frequency of about once per year, but the Plus-graded Simpson coin is in a class by itself for PCGS Registry collectors. Population: 56 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947



1925-D Two and a Half, MS66 Among the Finest at PCGS

4171 1925-D MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A gorgeous Premium Gem example of this Denver type coin, showing luminous orange-gold surfaces and satin luster. The fields are particularly clean for the type, and the Indian chief's cheek is free of abrasions. Well struck and pleasing. The 1925-D quarter eagle is scarce in this grade, and none are finer at PCGS. Population: 45 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 289B, PCGS# 7949

4172 1928 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Beautiful, glistening mint luster flows through silvery-green and peach-gold hues on each side of this unabraded and eye-catching Gem. The strike is bold, and the fields are clean. Eye appeal is stunning. Finer 1928 quarter eagles are rare, and this coin is tied for the finest of the date with CAC endorsement. CAC: 43 in 65, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 289E, PCGS# 7952

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLE



1909 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR68 Elusive Gold Proof Finest-Certified Example

4173 1909 PR68 NGC. JD-1, High R.4. Ex: Simpson. The matte, or sandblast, finish introduced on gold proof coins in 1908 was not popular with collectors, so the Mint switched to a new satin, or Roman gold, finish in 1909. Research by Roger W. Burdette indicates the satin finish proofs were struck in the same fashion as the earlier matte proofs, but without the sandblasting. The resulting proof coins looked much like the regular-issue coins of that year, apart from their pristine surfaces and the razor-sharp definition on their design elements. The satin proofs had lighter surfaces than the sandblast proofs, with semi-reflective luster characteristics. The cataloger of the Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992) suggested the term Roman gold was adopted because of "an accidental resemblance between this surface and that on some Roman aurei." The earliest use of the term we have discovered was in lot 713 of the 47th Sale (Ben Green, 4/1909), where the cataloger described the finish of a gold proof set as "Old Roman yellow gold." Curiously, the proof set in that lot description was a matte finish set from 1908. The term Roman gold must have been transferred to satin finish proofs at a later date.

Production of proof Indian quarter eagles was drastically reduced in 1909, to a meager 139 pieces. The coins were delivered in quarterly batches of 48, 18, 12, and 61 pieces. Unfortunately, the satin finish proofs were just as unpopular as the sandblast issues of the year before. Records indicate only 78 examples were actually distributed in 1909. The remaining coins were either melted after the end of the year, or simply released into circulation, where their resemblance to circulation strikes would cause little comment. John Dannreuther estimates only 50-60 examples survive today in all grades. The 1909 is the rarest Indian quarter eagle in high grade today, by a wide margin.

This magnificent PR68 example exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with intricate definition on the headdress feathers and the eagle's shoulder. A faint die crack is evident through the letters LIB in LIBERTY. The bright, semi-reflective, orange-gold surfaces are virtually flawless and eye appeal is terrific. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 289H, PCGS# 7958

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE



1887 Three Dollar, PR67 Deep Cameo Unusual Proof Struck in Medallic Turn Sole Finest at PCGS

4174 1887 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. While lesser 1887 three dollar proofs are somewhat available from an estimated 90 to 110 known survivors, a small number of 1887 proofs are recognized as error proof gold issues and highly sought as such. Only a few proofs were erroneously struck with medal alignment instead of the normal "coin turn." The Mint soon identified the mistake, then compounded its error by sending the misstruck coins back through the proofing press, where they were given at least one more impression in regular coin alignment. Ghostlike remnants of the initial strike remain on a handful of proof 1887 threes as a result.

An even smaller number of proofs escaped the ill-advised remedy and display the medal alignment, of which this splendid Deep Cameo example is tied for the finest certified. While the error is not identified on the PCGS holder, Bob Simpson surely was aware of the anomaly and added this beautiful proof to his collection. It is a virtually flawless Superb Gem Deep Cameo proof. We note three small, Mint-made planchet flakes on Liberty's portrait that pedigree the piece. The strike is razor-sharp, while canary-gold color glistens from the finely textured, deeply mirrored surfaces. Population: 2 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28AW, PCGS# 98051

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1902 Half Eagle, PR66 Cameo Top of the Condition Census CAC Approved

4175 1902 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. The Mint famously switched to an all-brilliant finish for proof coinage beginning in 1902, transitioning away from the popular contrasted proofs of the 19th century. This particular Premium Gem, which serves as the plate coin for PCGS CoinFacts and John Dannreuther's new reference on proof gold coinage, is, as Dannreuther writes, "an exception."

It features frosted, yellow-gold devices set against finely textured, jet-black fields, giving it a look that is entirely distinct from most post-1902 proof gold pieces. Of the 162 proof 1902 half eagle produced and the 90 to 110 examples extant, both PCGS and John Dannreuther rank this piece atop their respective Condition Censuses. Population: 3 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 28D8, PCGS# 88497



**1906 Five Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Tied for Finest at PCGS
Only 85 Proofs Struck**

4176 1906 PR67 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.5. Ex: Simpson. John Dannreuther explains that collectors did not know the Mint had switched to a brilliant finish for proof coinage in 1902, when output totaled a high of 162 pieces. He adds, “mintages would decrease over the next few years and fall back under 100 in 1906 and 1907” as collectors became more familiar (and unimpressed) with the new finish. Indeed, only 85 proof half eagles were struck in 1906, of which 50 to 65 pieces are believed extant. This impeccable Superb Gem proof with Cameo contrast serves as the PCGS plate coin and is tied atop the Condition Census with one other PR67 Cameo PCGS representative, which we last offered as lot 5465 of our January 2014 FUN Signature sale. This Bob Simpson coin is every bit the equal of that one, with marvelous orange-peel texturing in the fields and remarkably frosted design elements. Profound yellow-gold color enhances the eye appeal for this late-date Liberty Head proof. Population: 2 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (7/20). NGC ID# 28DC, PCGS# 88501

INDIAN HALF EAGLES



**1908 Indian Half Eagle, MS66
High-End First-Year Type Coin**

4177 1908 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Collectors will find the 1908 to be among the most plentiful Indian half eagles in Gem and better condition, even while some other dates such as the 1909-D are more available overall. The higher Gem population of the 1908 is due to the first-year-of-issue status of this date, which historically resulted in more widespread preservation of examples due to the novelty of the new design. Even so, the 1908 Indian is conditionally rare in MS66, and just a handful of finer pieces are known. The present coins — one of fewer than a dozen pieces in this grade with CAC approval — displays remarkable visual appeal and equally strong technical merits. Satiny mint luster adorns the unabraded fields. Sharp detail on the devices attests to the perfection of the strike, and the overall appeal quality is ideal for type coin purposes. Population: 24 in 66 (3 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 1 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510



**1909 Five Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest Certified**

4178 1909 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1909 Indian half eagle is many times scarcer overall than its Denver counterpart, but examples are still usually accessible in grades through MS65 with little patience. However, Premium Gems are conditionally rare, and none are certified finer. We have previously handled only three PCGS-certified Premium Gems within the last decade. The Simpson coin displays a bold strike and luminous peach-orange mint luster. The fields are largely devoid of abrasions, and only slight contact on the Indian chief's cheek prevents an even finer classification. PCGS and NGC combined list only 15 submissions in MS66 and MS66+, including possible duplication. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 28DH, PCGS# 8513



**1910-D Half Eagle, MS66+
A Condition Census Rarity**

4179 1910-D MS66+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1910-D is among the most challenging dates in the Indian half eagle series in Gem and better grades. Most Uncirculated examples grade no finer than MS63. Choice coins are scarce, and anything finer is rare. The Simpson MS66+ coin is within the Condition Census of all known examples. Of the three MS66 pieces reported at PCGS, it is the only one with a Plus designation. PCGS lists three Superb Gems finer, but this number possibly includes crossovers, as we have only ever seen one PCGS coin in that grade in our auctions. Since 1993, we have handled only three different 1910-D half eagles in grades finer than MS65. An MS67 NGC coin appeared twice in our auctions back in 2005, and in our September 2016 Long Beach Signature an MS66 PCGS CAC coin realized \$54,050. Lastly, an MS67 PCGS coin in our April 2020 Central States Signature realized \$75,000.

This Simpson MS66+ coin presents Registry collectors with a long-awaited opportunity to acquire a Condition Census example of this issue. It is a sharp, luminous example with rich lilac-gold, orange, and rose hues. The fields are largely devoid of abrasions, adding to the eye appeal and exceptional technical quality. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+), 3 finer (1/21).

NGC ID# 28DL, PCGS# 8518



**1911 Five Dollar Indian, MS65
Incredible Color and Luster
Prohibitively Rare Any Finer**

4180 1911 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. With a mintage of 915,000 pieces, the 1911 Indian half eagle is usually available, although most known examples grade at best MS64. In Gem condition, the 1911 is scarce, and finer pieces are prohibitively rare. This example displays a bold strike and luminous mint luster, with rich orange-gold, rose, and lilac hues over each side. We have only ever seen one finer example in our auctions, an NGC piece. Population: 73 in 65 (6 in 65+), 2 finer. CAC: 27 in 65, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 28DP, PCGS# 8520



**1912 Indian Head Five, MS65+
Tied for Finest at PCGS**

4181 1912 MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Something exceptional about the Simpson Indian half eagles is that, regardless of grade, they display remarkably clean fields and luminous, original luster the likes of which is seldom seen on any example of the type. This Plus-graded Gem 1912 is no exception. Glistening rose-gold, orange, and lilac hues adorn the untouched surfaces, complementing bold detail throughout the devices. Eye appeal is simply remarkable. Several dozen 1912 half eagles are reported in MS65 at PCGS, just three of which are Plus graded. None are finer at that service. Population: 65 in 65 (3 in 65+), 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 28DS, PCGS# 8523



**1914-D Five Dollar, MS66
Condition Census Rarity
None Seen So Fine in Nine Years**

4182 1914-D MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1914-D half eagle is conditionally rare in MS65, and only a handful of finer pieces are known. The Condition Census for this issue consists of three MS66s at PCGS (one of which is Plus graded) and a single MS66 at NGC (2/21). We last handled one of these in our August 2012 Philadelphia Signature, where a PCGS coin realized \$52,875. To our knowledge, no MS66 example has appeared at public auction since at any auction house.

The auction record for a 1914-D half eagle is held by the present coin for the \$86,250 that it realized in our 2010 Central States Signature. It has not appeared at auction since and today, with the Simpson pedigree, it has the potential to break its own record as one of the four finest pieces known. Each side is aglow with honey-gold hues that are laced with lilac iridescence. Superlative surfaces are nearly perfect in their preservation, particularly the fields. A loupe reveals only the most minute signs of contact, which only serve as pedigree markers to the finely tuned eye. A stunning example of one of the most conditionally challenging dates in the Indian half eagle series. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (1/21).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 2274.
NGC ID# 28DV, PCGS# 8528



**1915-S Five Dollar, MS64+
CAC, Tied for Finest at PCGS
An Incredible Condition Rarity**

4183 1915-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. In the context of the series, the 1915-S Indian half eagle is scarce in Mint State. The mintage of 164,000 pieces is low for the series, and as a San Francisco issue, this date saw more extensive circulation than coins from the Philadelphia Mint, with few pieces preserved for numismatic purposes.

The 1915-S becomes a major rarity in MS64, where PCGS and NGC combined report only 27 coins, including possible duplication. NGC lists a lone MS65 coin finer, while the finest PCGS coins are a pair of MS64+ examples. The Simpson coin is one of these — a member of the Condition Census and an important Registry candidate.

We last handled a PCGS-certified near-Gem in our December 2015 Houston Signature, where an MS64 CAC coin realized \$94,000. In 2012, the same coin realized \$97,750. The Simpson MS64+ CAC specimen is technically finer. This piece is beautifully lustrous, with shimmering peach-gold and lilac-tinged fields that complement the sharpness of the recessed devices. Only the most minute signs of contact are visible. Third party graders have a tendency to be strict when it comes to grading conditionally rare coins where large swings in value accompany even minute grade changes, and this coin certainly copes with some of that strictness — if it were a common-date coin, it would likely be considered for Gem classification. The fact that this 1915-S half eagle boasts both a Plus designation and CAC endorsement, coupled with the reality that no 1915-S has been designated a Gem at PCGS at all, the incredible quality of the Simpson coin is readily apparent. For the Registry collector, there is simply no better option for the 1915-S Indian half eagle. Population: 13 in 64 (2 in 64+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 25ZR, PCGS# 8531

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLE



1913 Indian Half Eagle, PR66+ Rare Sandblast Proof Gold

4184 1913 PR66+ NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. Ex: Simpson. The 1913 Indian half eagle claims a meager proof mintage of just 99 pieces, with all the coins delivered on January 13. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 60-75 examples in all grades and David Akers believed the 1913 was tied with the 1914 issue for second-rarest proof Indian half eagle. A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs, and the sandblast finish was imparted with a fine grain of sand, resulting in lighter surfaces than previous sandblast issues.

This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with fine detail in the headdress feathers. The Impeccably preserved mustard-yellow surfaces display sparkling matte luster, with terrific eye appeal. Census: 11 in 66 (2 in 66+), 11 finer (2/21).

NGC ID# 28E7, PCGS# 8544

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, MS65+ Widely Distributed and Well-Preserved

4185 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Frederick MacMonnies was a fellow American sculptor and contemporary of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. MacMonnies was the first sculptor in America to popularize small bronzes of his better-known works. He encouraged Saint-Gaudens to capitalize on the French vogue for *bronzes d'art* to an increasing number of American collectors. He began by producing reductions of his Diana statuette in 1890. (His first reduction of the "little" Diana was still 13 feet tall.) Saint-Gaudens continued with the popular plaques of Robert Louis Stevenson in the late 1890s. The High Relief double eagle was by far his most prolific reduction with a mintage of 12,367 pieces. These High Relief gold coins were widely distributed and the majority survive today with many known in the finer grades of Uncirculated. This is an exceptionally well-preserved example that displays radiant, satiny mint luster with no obvious contact marks on either side. The extruded metal that makes up the wire rim encircles approximately two-thirds of each side. Exceptional quality for the grade. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



1907 Flat Rim High Relief Twenty, MS64 The Product of Saint-Gaudens' Drive Toward Perfection

4186 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. When Augustus Saint-Gaudens returned to Paris to work there in 1877 and again in 1897, it was not merely out of nostalgia for his days as a student at the École des Beaux-Arts. His son Homer explained it best in *Reminiscences*:

"It was his knowledge that his art had reached its strength that, for the last few years, had given him his desire to visit France. For in Paris alone he could measure himself with his contemporaries, place his work before the world's most critical audience, and learn, once for all, wherein it was good and wherein bad."

This is an exceptionally high standard for any artist to hold himself to. Yet, he received the criticism and acclaim in Paris that he never could find in the United States. That constant drive toward perfection is immediately seen in his design of the High Relief double eagle, widely acclaimed the most beautiful coin ever produced. The figure of Liberty strides confidently toward the viewer and the realistic eagle is captured mid-flight. The surfaces of this piece are bright and satiny with no noticeable contact marks on either side. The Flat Rim is almost complete around each side, an indication of the December production of this magnificent High Relief twenty. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



1907 Flat Rim High Relief, MS65 Both Classical and American Design Elements

4187 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Paul Bion was a former sculptor turned art critic and a close friend of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. In the numerous letters that survive from the 1880s and 1890s between the two Bion consistently urged Saint-Gaudens to return to Paris and work there. He also warned Saint-Gaudens of the danger of attempting to create "original American art." This was an unfair jab at the sculptor since Bion knew Saint-Gaudens was well grounded in Beaux-Arts training and classical sculpture, as well as being well informed on the Italian Renaissance and the works of modern French sculptors such as Rodin. Twenty years after Bion made these remarks to Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor based his design for the double eagle on his classical background by adapting the obverse of the coin on the Nike of Samothrace; the reverse was all-American depicting an eagle in flight. Both designs were rendered in high relief, giving each a lifelike quality. Thus, rather than accept Paul Bion's suggestion to not attempt an original American art, instead Saint-Gaudens used classical and American designs on the coin coupled with superior design and craftsmanship to appeal to a universal audience. The production process within the Mint was slow and laborious, as were all of Saint-Gaudens creations. One of the problems encountered during the striking process was a tiny gap between the die faces and the collar, which created a wire rim (or 'fin' in Mint parlance). Toward the end of the production run in December the fin was almost eliminated, as seen on this High Relief, a Gem example of the so-called Flat Rim variant. This is a bright, satiny High Relief that shows no apparent signs of contact with other coins and rich reddish surfaces. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS64 Evocative Octagonal Specimen Only 645 Examples Distributed

4188 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The impressive 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar octagonal commemorative evokes memories of the iconic fifty dollar slugs issued by Augustus Humbert and the United States Assay Office of Gold during the colorful Gold Rush era. Part of an ambitious five-coin commemorative program conceived by numismatic entrepreneur Farran Zerbe, the coins were distributed in conjunction with the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The set consisted of a silver half dollar, a gold dollar, a quarter eagle, and two fifty dollar gold pieces, one round and the other octagonal. The coins were sold in several combinations over an extended period, as cased sets, double sets that showed both obverse and reverse of each coin, and as individual coins. The Act of January 16, 1915 authorized the striking of 1,500 examples of the octagonal fifty dollar issue, but the \$100 asking price was too expensive for most collectors and only 645 specimens were actually distributed. The remaining coins were later melted.

Both round and octagonal fifty dollar pieces employed a design by sculptor Robert Aitken. The obverse features a helmeted head of Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom, who also appears on the arms of the State of California. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST appears in the field, with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and FIFTY DOLLARS below. The date, expressed in Roman numerals, is on a banner below the bust. The reverse displays an owl, sacred to Minerva, perched on a branch of western pine, with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM in the field. The legend PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION is around, with SAN FRANCISCO below. Dolphins appear in the angled corners of the octagonal coins.

This attractive Choice example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of softness on the owl's feathers. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and overall eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS has graded 32 numerically finer examples (2/21).

NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452



1915-S Pan-Pac Fifty Dollar, MS64+ Iconic Octagonal Gold Rush Inspiration

4189 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS64+ PCGS.
Ex: Simpson. The first coinage of Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold pieces was delivered on May 28, 1915. The coins were struck in a special ceremony at the San Francisco Mint, utilizing a fourteen-ton hydraulic medal press that had been shipped there from Philadelphia for this sole purpose. An account in August 1915 issue of *The Numismatist* stated:

"The coining of the first \$50 gold piece ever authorized by the Government of the United States was made a notable occasion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. The Superintendent of the Mint, Hon. T.W.H. Shanahan, extended invitations to representatives of the Government, State and city, officers of the Exposition, together with notable representatives of various foreign governments and members of the American Numismatic Association, in all to the number of about eighty, to witness the production of not only the first \$50 piece, but the first coin of octagonal shape to be produced by Government authority."

The first coin struck was presented to Panama-Pacific International Exposition President Charles C. Moore. Upon seeing the piece, Moore stated:

"It means pride and profit to us. Don't forget that double 'P' — Pride and Profit. There is pride for us in the minting of this coin by the Government in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and profit in the premium to be paid. Numismatists will seek these coins with zeal."

A premium indeed — the coins were offered for sale during the Exposition at a cost of \$100, or twice face value. Only the most well-heeled fair-goers purchased examples, and in the end, Farran Zerbe ended up trying to market the coins to wealthy bankers, with limited success. In the end, of the 3,000 pieces struck in total, only 483 round and 645 octagonal coins were distributed. The remainder were melted at the Mint.

This Plus-graded Choice octagonal example displays rich satin luster and straw-gold patina. The devices are well struck, and only a few minor marks are evident on the vast, glistening surfaces of this hefty gold commemorative.
NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452

PATTERNS



1794 No Stars Flowing Hair Dollar in Copper Unique Judd-18 Pattern, VF25 'First Dollar Struck at the Mint'

4190 1794 Dollar, Judd-18, Pollock-27, Unique, VF25 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. 327.3 grains. It would be easy, given the overwhelming scale and importance of the Bob R. Simpson Collection, for even the most impressive rarities to get somewhat lost in the fold. One could be forgiven for failing to appreciate just how rare and significant so many of these coins and patterns are given the sheer number of momentous offerings. This, however, is a coin that should stand out as a highlight among highlights.

The 1794 dollar has always been a classic in the American series. Its net mintage of 1,758 coins represent the first silver dollars ever issued by the United States Mint, and only 140 to 150 pieces are thought to survive in all grades. In recent years, the 1794 has been the subject of even more intense interest among numismatic and non-numismatic audiences alike, thanks in large part to appearances of, research pertaining to, and international press coverage of the Neil-Carter-Cardinal-Morelan SP66 coin, possibly (some would say probably or certainly) the very first silver dollar struck in this country.

Well, before the dies even were set up to strike that iconic rarity, this 1794 dollar in copper was the beneficiary of mint officials' time and energy. As such, we believe it has a strong claim to being the first dollar struck by the U.S. Mint. It is unique, with a storied pedigree, and should generate considerable attention as one of the most important offerings in the entire Bob R. Simpson Collection.

Dies, Design, and Production of Judd-18

The obverse features the adopted Flowing Hair portrait of Liberty with LIBERTY above and the date, 1794, below. The reverse is the regular-issue silver dollar design with a Small Eagle standing on a rock within a wreath and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the border. Struck in copper with a lettered edge that reads HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT with ornamentation between the words.

For a long time, such respected numismatists as David Proskey and H.P. Smith of New York Coin and Stamp Company, Edgar Adams, William H. Woodin, Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, and others believed this copper pattern was struck from the same dies as the regular 1794 dollars (Bolender-1, BB-1), but before the stars had been added around the obverse. It was not until this piece passed through the hands of Bowers and Merena staffers Andrew Pollock III and Michael Hodder, who each claim to have made the discovery in separate publications, that it was found that Judd-18 was actually struck from an entirely different obverse die (the reverse die is a match for BB-1).

Photographic overlay techniques were employed to confirm the finding in 1989. However, numerous differences between the two dies are clear to the naked eye. Here, the 4 is directly over a dentil, whereas on 1794 dollars it is over the space between two dentils. The digits 1 and 7 are spaced noticeably further apart and 94 noticeably closer together on Judd-18 than they are on 1794 silver dollars. Similarly, the letters in LIBERTY are placed minutely further left relative to the portrait on this copper pattern than they are on their circulation-strike counterparts. There are additional variations between the central devices. Liberty's curls are slightly different with a void between the lower and middle locks. The bust tip and shoulder are slightly more rounded compared to the pointed and flatter elements on regular 1794 silver dollars.

Significance of the No Stars 1794 Dollar in Copper

The first silver coins minted after the passage of the Mint Act of April 2, 1792 were the half dimes (dated 1794 but struck in 1795), half dollars, and dollars of 1794. All three denominations exist as copper patterns or die trials (Judd-14 to Judd-19). That includes a 1794 dollar struck from the regular BB-1 dies (Judd-19), which is permanently impounded in the National Numismatic Collection.

It is indisputable that this copper pattern was struck from an entirely different, starless obverse die than Judd-19 or any of the regular 1794 dollars in silver. The question is, why? Michael Hodder attempts to answer that important query in “Our Country’s First Silver Dollar,” published in the August 1989 issue of *The Numismatist*. Hodder points out that nowhere in the Mint Act of 1792, which specifies the devices for American copper, silver, and gold coinage, does it stipulate that stars are required on silver or gold coins. The Act simply states:

“Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, ‘UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,’”

Notably, one of the previously mentioned copper die trials of 1794 (Judd-14) is a starless obverse half dime in the Smithsonian Institution collection. As the only other starless 1794 pattern, it is clearly the companion piece to this copper dollar. Hodder explains that these “two copper rarities, Judd-14 and Judd-18, may well represent a literal interpretation of the wording of the Mint Act of 1792, made before Director Rittenhouse — himself or on the advisement of others (Scot?) — decided to place stars on the obverses of the silver coinage of 1794.” He concludes:

“If this interpretation of the wording of the Act and the appearance of Judd-14 and Judd-18 is correct, *then these two patterns represent the original types of our nation’s coinage* as stipulated by Congress and understood by the Mint. In this case, these patterns assume more importance to United States numismatics than would be accorded solely by their rarity. Rather, they become *the only survivors from 1794 that show the originally intended appearance of our very earliest silver coinage*. [Emphasis added]”

Judd-18 is a coin of nearly unsurpassed numismatic and historical significance. While the specimen-strike 1794 dollar and the high-grade copper trial from the circulation-strike dies (Judd-19) survive in much better condition, this is the first dollar — copper, silver, or otherwise — struck at the United States Mint. It represents an early vision for American silver coinage — its design closely resembles that of Judd-12, the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe pattern — and presents a once-in-a-generation opportunity for specialists in the early American dollar series, or, more broadly, anyone interested in the development of United States coinage.

Physical Description

This unique 1794 pattern dollar in copper was described as “good for the period” in its first auction appearance in 1890. The coin is corroded, with areas of significant roughness at the upper obverse and along the left side of the reverse. Jack Collins suggested it may have been excavated from the site of the first Philadelphia Mint. Its first owner, Philadelphia coin dealer John W. Haseltine, noted in his November 1881 Type Table catalog that he had “discovered” the “experimental dollar” “in this city and sold [it] to Dr. Davis about five years since.”

The deep brown surfaces exhibit pleasing reddish accents. Both sides display VF sharpness with a strong date, bold detail on the lower part of the portrait, and crisp definition on the eagle’s head, right wing, tailfeathers, and talons. The coin is carefully centered with most of the dentils complete. There are small pinscratches, rim dings, and other marks throughout, but none of them, either individually or collectively, have any bearing on the singular importance of the only known Judd-18 representative.

Ex: Possibly excavated from the site of the first Philadelphia Mint before 1876; John W. Haseltine; Robert Coulton Davis Collection (New York Coin and Stamp, 1/1890), lot 1009a; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin and Stamp, 6/1890), lot 11; George D. Woodside Collection (New York Coin and Stamp, 4/1892), lot 5; William H. Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS conference; Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Illustrated History of United States Coins (Abe Kosoff, 1962), lot 23; Sotheby’s (12/1973); Ed Milas / RARCOA; a Delaware collector; Getty Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 5/1977), lot 1835; Auction ‘80 (Stack’s, 8/1980), lot 1389; Dr. Nelson Page Aspen Collection / ANA Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1989), lot 741; Benson Collection, Part I (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2001), lot 153; Southern Collection.

PCGS# 11049



1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar in Copper Judd-78 Restrike, PR66+ Red and Brown Only Four Confirmed Examples

4191 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-78 Restrike, Pollock-84, High R.7 PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Liberty seated on a rock with shield and pole. A scroll draped across the shield has the inscription LIBERTY in incuse letters. Thirteen stars around and the date below. The reverse shows an eagle with wings spread holding an olive branch and four arrows. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the denomination HALF DOLLAR below. Medallion turn. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Judd-76 through Judd-78 are restrikes, possibly made during the 1870s. Their original counterparts feature the letters in LIBERTY raised on the shield and were only struck in silver. USPatterns.com confirms four examples of Judd-78. This Premium Gem with added recognition from PCGS and CAC is largely copper-orange with accents of pastel blue, green, and violet that are especially noticeable on the reverse. Well-preserved with a trace of softness on the eagle's right (facing) leg.

Ex: Stewart Witham; Auction '81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 316; Dallas Auction (Heritage, 6/1989), lot 1467; Morris Evans Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 2034; Higman-Alterman (Larry Hanks/Mal Varner offering); Robert W. Schwan Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/2000), lot 2018; Public Auction sale (Superior, 4/2003), lot 241.
PCGS# 11316

1838 Seated Half in Silver Judd-79A, PR65+

4192 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-79A, Pollock-86, Low R.7 PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse has the Seated Liberty design, close to that adopted for circulation strikes, with Judd's "straight date" and the word LIBERTY incuse on the shield. The reverse shows Gobrecht's Flying Eagle design, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the upper rim and HALF DOLLAR at the lower margin. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This piece is from the earliest state of the dies with a die crack only seen through F DOLLAR AMERICA. Staff cataloger and researcher David Stone found correspondence dated July 12, 1843 that indicates these pieces were first struck on that date. There are 11 examples confirmed. This is a splendid example that displays heavy die striations in the obverse fields, but none are seen on the reverse. Fully struck on the obverse, but soft in the center of the eagle on the reverse. Light golden toning covers each side.

Ex: Evans Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998).
NGC ID# 296Z, PCGS# 11328



1839 'Backward Head' Half in Silver
Judd-95 Restrike, PR66
Ex: Garrett-Bass

4193 1839 Half Dollar, Judd-95 Restrike, Pollock-103, R.8, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. Sometimes called the Backward Head, this pattern features an obverse much like that found on the regular-issue 1839 gold eagles, with a rounded tip on the forward edge of the bust truncation and a pointed tip on the rear edge — but the entire head is facing backward from that on the eagle, right rather than left. Thirteen stars ring the rim, with date 1839 below. The reverse is from the regular-issue Seated Liberty die, Medium Letters, as seen on the 1840 half dollars. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Only two pieces are known in silver.

All of the various half dollar patterns of 1838 and 1839 are incredibly rare to unique — with the sole exceptions of the Judd-72 and 73 in silver — and all are monumentally important. These pieces represent a profound shift in design, from the older Capped Bust style to more-modern designs, and as such are significant previews of the future of U.S. silver coinage.

Much of the original silver surface remains on each side with additional layers of pale blue and rose toning. The strike is fully brought up in all areas.

Ex: Édouard Frossard; T. Harrison Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 366; Auction '81; Harry Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1153; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 5/2004), lot 556; Southern Collection.

NGC ID# 297A, PCGS# 11406



1850 Annular Cent in Copper
Judd-121 Original, PR65 Brown

4194 1850 One Cent, Judd-121 Original, Pollock-136, High R.6 PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Franklin Peale's design for an annular (ring-form) pattern cent, which was modeled after Christian Gobrecht's gold dollar pattern of 1836. The obverse has CENT above the hole, the date below, and two rosettes, one on each side. The reverse shows USA above and the alleged alloy of billon listed below: ONE TENTH SILVER. Struck in copper with a plain edge and a medal turn. This early cent pattern has no clear-cut method for distinguishing originals from restrikes. According to USPatterns.com: "Both originals and restrikes are believed to have been struck and exist struck from both perfect and broken state of the dies." The reverse is heavily die cracked with cracks encircling that side; however, no cracks are seen on the obverse. Spectacular rose-gold and deep blue toning is seen over each side with underlying glossiness. Exceptionally attractive. NGC ID# 2986, PCGS# 11518



1850 Unperforated Cent in Copper-Nickel
Judd-124e, PR65 Brown
The Only One Available to Collectors

4195 1850 One Cent, Judd-124e, Pollock-142, R.8, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Produced as part of an effort to reduce the diameter of the large cent. The obverse displays CENT and 1850 separated by two eight-petal flowers. The reverse exhibits a widely separated ONE CENT encompassed by a laurel wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge and unperforated. Numerous alloys were used in the production of these patterns and perforated and unperforated examples were struck. Only two examples are listed as known on USPatterns.com. The other piece is from the Byron Reed Collection and is in the Durham Museum. This piece is distinctive not only from the difference in color from side-to-side, but also by the die crack at the top of NT in CENT at the top of the obverse. The obverse retains significant original mint red luster, while the reverse has mellowed to a rich aquamarine with slight traces of underlying red.

Ex: Allison Park Collection (ANR, 8/2004).
 PCGS# 62308 Base PCGS# 62305



1852 Annular Gold Dollar in Gold Struck Over 1859 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Judd-137, Only Two Examples Known

4196 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-137, Pollock-164, R.8 PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design consists of the legend USA above and 1852 below. The reverse features a circle of olive sprigs. Struck over an 1859 quarter eagle, holed at center, with a plain edge. The popular 1852 gold dollar pattern series consists of a few available types and a host of major rarities. Some are originals, others are restrikes. Regarding Judd-137, the Judd reference (tenth edition) explains: "This pair of dies was never intended for regular coinage, but was made to test the concept." A perforated, larger diameter planchet was being considered for the gold dollar, which would have facilitated its use in commerce. Judd-137 and its off-metal counterparts in silver, copper, cupro-nickel, and nickel are believed to restrikes produced circa 1859, with perhaps one or two originals possible among them.

This annular gold dollar pattern is unquestionably a restrike. It is struck on a slightly irregularly perforated 1859 quarter eagle with much of the undertype plainly visible, including the date at about 7 o'clock on the reverse. The obverse is lightly hairlined with a small nick at 3 o'clock. Both sides exhibit rich yellow-gold color. This is apparently the first public offering of this particular example in four decades.

Ex: Harlan P. Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1340; H.O. Granberg; Waldo C. Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; F.C.C. Boyd; King Farouk; Palace Collection of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 334; Robert Schermerhorn; ANA Sale (James Kelly, 8/1956), lot 1651; Major Lenox Lohr; Fixed Price List (Empire Coin Company, 1961); Dr. James O. Sloss; Abe Kosoff (1974); ANA Sale (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 1298. NGC ID# 2993, PCGS# 11579



**1858 Indian Cent in Bronze
Judd-209, PR66+ Red and Brown**

4197 1858 Indian Cent, Judd-209, Pollock-260, R.8, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is the so-called design of 1859. It is popular as a transitional issue and was sold by the Mint as a part of a 12-piece set. This particular pattern has a centered date with clusters of five leaves on the reverse. Struck in either copper or bronze with a plain edge. The centered date / five-leaf clusters / bronze composition is actually what distinguishes Judd-209 from the otherwise similar Judd-208 variants, all struck in copper-nickel. Only a half dozen pieces are believed known. The surfaces of this finest known survivor retain a significant amount of original red on the obverse, less so on the reverse. The remainder of each side is colored light blue. Sharply detailed throughout. PCGS# 11888

**1859 Paquet-Designed Half in Silver
Judd-235, PR65+ Cameo**

4198 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-235, Pollock-284, R.5, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Paquet's obverse design features a left-facing Liberty, seated, supporting a fasces with her right hand and a shield with her left. Thirteen small stars surround the periphery with the date, 1859, in exergue. Arrows and olive branches lie at the base of the shield. The reverse is also by Paquet with a slightly disproportionate eagle, with wings spread, holding three slender arrows in its left talon and an olive sprig with its right talon. The "broken" scroll is held in the eagle's beak and reads E PLURIBUS UNUM with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA occupying the upper periphery and HALF DOLLAR the lower. The vertical lines in the shield are in groups of three each, as opposed to four lines seen on the similar "perfect" ribbon version of this pattern. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is a nearly brilliant example of this popular, early pattern. The fields are deeply reflective with noticeably contrasting frosted devices. A bit softly struck in the centers, as always. A few as-struck lint marks on the obverse serve as convenient pedigree identifiers. PCGS# 388517 Base PCGS# 11960



1859 Paquet Double Eagle in Copper Judd-262, PR65+ Brown

4199 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-262, Pollock-307, Low R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Anthony Paquet's seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse supporting a fasces with her right hand and a shield with her left. An eagle is standing behind the shield. The reverse is from the same die as regular issue 1859 twenties. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com, "Fewer than a dozen examples are confirmed." The first auction appearances for this design combination were in a pair of Edward Cogan sales from May 1860 and March 1862. The surfaces on this piece show uniform mellowing over each side with only a trace of mint red that still clings to the devices. Otherwise each side has taken on rich blue and violet patina. The bright proof finish in the fields is still abundantly evident on each side.
NGC ID# 29DA, PCGS# 12044



1861 GOD OUR TRUST Half in Silver Judd-277, PR65 Cameo

4200 1861 Half Dollar, Judd-277, Pollock-326, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular Seated Liberty half dollar design with the addition of a scroll over the eagle bearing the motto GOD OUR TRUST. The obverse die has the shield point over the right edge of the 1 in the date as described for Pollock-326. The other variant shows the shield point over the left edge of the 8 in the date. Struck in silver with a plain edge. The fields are deeply mirrored with sharply contrasting, frosted devices that create the cameo effect. Sharply struck throughout with no detracting contact marks. Pale golden toning is seen over each side.
PCGS# 535172 Base PCGS# 12100



1863 Two Cent Struck in Aluminum Judd-311, PR63 Only Two or Three Pieces Known

4201 1863 Two Cents, Judd-311, Pollock-376, R.8, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Washington (Baker-38B) facing right with the motto GOD AND OUR COUNTRY around and 1863 below. The reverse is the design adopted for regular-issue two cent coinage in 1864. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This obverse / reverse combination was struck in bronze, copper-nickel, and aluminum. The bronze and copper-nickel strikes number approximately six pieces in each composition; however, in aluminum only two or three aluminum pieces are believed known. The surfaces show slight signs of oxidation, common to aluminum patterns, with the most obvious area around the mouth of Washington. The obverse was double struck with strong underlying letters shifted right. Pale oil-slick iridescence is just barely discernible on each side. Of the greatest rarity and importance to pattern collectors.
NGC ID# 29EP, PCGS# 60466



**1863 Postage Currency Ten Cents in Silver
Judd-325, PR66**

4202 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-325, Pollock-390, Cassel-10, Low R.6, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design features the heraldic shield with arrows, inside an inverted laurel wreath, with the inscription EXCHANGED FOR U.S. NOTES around. The reverse shows the denomination 10 CENTS in two lines above the date, with the inscriptions POSTAGE CURRENCY above, and ACT JULY 1862 below. Struck in silver alloy with a plain edge. There were 45 pieces struck on May 20, 1863 in three different weight classes: 20 grains, 22 grains, and 38 grains. This is an exceptionally attractive example. Each side shows mostly untuned centers that are surrounded by deep blue and rose patina. A prominent obverse die crack travels from rim to rim from approximately 5 o'clock to 11 o'clock. Tied for finest known with a single NGC-certified piece. NGC ID# 29F5, PCGS# 60482



**1864 Two Cent Piece in Nickel
Judd-372A, PR8
Only Two Pieces Are Known**

4203 1864 Two Cents, Judd-372A, Pollock-441, R.8, PR8 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Struck as a regular dies trial piece. This is the Large Motto variant that was struck in nickel with a plain edge. A remarkably wide range of experimental strikes were produced in both motto sizes, including copper, copper-nickel, aluminum, and nickel. Only two pieces are known of this Large Motto nickel variant. The low grade of this piece indicates it was carried as a pocket piece for many years, most likely long after the denomination was discontinued. It seems unlikely it was dropped into the channels of commerce and circulated alongside other two cent pieces as the surfaces are bright and clearly not copper or bronze. The wear is significant and somewhat irregular on the reverse where STATES is almost completely gone, but the remainder of the peripheral lettering is still present. This is a rare opportunity for the pattern collector. Only two pieces are known; the other has not been offered at public auction since 1980. PCGS# 60543



1864 Dime in Copper
Judd-381, PR65 Red and Brown

4204 1864 Ten Cents, Judd-381, Pollock-449, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular issue 1864 Seated dime dies, but in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com points out that these deliberately struck off-metal pieces were sold as part of sets that included the quarter, half, and dollar with the motto on the reverse. Only a dozen or so pieces are believed known. Significant original mint red remains but it is slightly mellowed on each side. Fully detailed throughout.
 NGC ID# 29H6, PCGS# 70552



1865 Gold Dollar, Struck in Copper
Judd-438, PR66 Red and Brown

4205 1865 Gold Dollar, Judd-438, Pollock-511, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular die trials for the 1865 gold dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. According to the USPatterns.com website: "Although these are described as regular die trial pieces in the standard references, it is more likely that the off-metal 'trials' of this year were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete gold and copper sets of this year containing the With Motto half eagle, eagle, and double eagle." About a dozen examples are known, but this is the finest example certified by the two major grading services (1/21). The fields are deeply reflective with die striations apparent upon close examination. Just a touch of bluish-brown patina mellows the otherwise cherry-red surfaces.
 Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 8308.
 NGC ID# 29JN, PCGS# 70623



1866 Washington Head Nickel in Nickel Judd-473, PR66 Cameo

4206 1866 Five Cent, Judd-473, Pollock-564, R.6, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. The Washington Head motif, the president facing the viewer's right, with IN GOD WE TRUST above and a tiny date 1866 near the bust truncation, with the last 6 noticeably larger and higher. The reverse employs the normal With Rays Shield nickel reverse of 1866 (as evidence, we point to the tiny centering point and repunching on the left side of the 5 known from the regular proof reverse). Struck in nickel with a plain edge. The fields are bright and surprisingly reflective for an early nickel product and the devices are well-frosted, giving the coin its cameo effect. Light, even golden toning is seen over each side.

Ex: Wilcox Collection (Chapman Brothers, 11/1901), lot 873; to J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1996), lot 166.
NGC ID# 29KG, PCGS# 860669

1866 Shield Five Cent in Nickel Judd-504, PR66 Cameo

4207 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-504, Pollock-589, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is a regular dies Shield nickel, while the reverse has UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and a sparse wreath around a numeral 5. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About a half dozen are known, per USPatterns.com. Two or three others exist in copper/bronze. A thin veil of elegant golden patina drapes each side of this Premium Gem without minimizing Cameo contrast. An identifying lintmark appears under the right arrow.
NGC ID# 29L5, PCGS# 509626 Base PCGS# 60700

1866 Washington Five Cent Mule in Silver Judd-521, GW-792, PR62 Two or Three Known

4208 1866 Washington Five Cents, Judd-521, Pollock-549, Baker P-46C, Musante GW-792, R.8, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A fantastic muling of two obverse dies, originally used on Judd-461 and Judd-464, to create a two-headed coin. One side features a portrait of Washington with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and the date below. The other shows a bust of Washington with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date below. Struck slightly off-center, in silver, with a plain edge.

This rare issue was struck from genuine Mint dies but outside of that facility. Specimens of this design have been reported on nonstandard planchets in a bewildering variety of metals, including nickel, brass, copper, white metal, and silver, as here. The present coin has a diameter of 0.850 inches, larger than a standard nickel (0.808 inches-0.811 inches). The large diameter and the slightly off-center strike of this example indicate that it was not struck with a close collar. Since close collar technology was used for all issues at the Mint in 1866, it is most unlikely that the coin was produced there.

Joseph Mickley is most often associated with unofficial restrikes using Mint dies. A number of dies were seized by the government at the posthumous sale of his collection (Mason, 11/1878), lot 917. Mickley may have been responsible for producing this coin, but there is room for doubt. The dies used to strike the present issue were absent from among those seized at the Mickley sale. Dr. George Fuld relates that the dies used for this mule were donated to the Boston Numismatic Society sometime between 1869 and 1878 (see *The Numismatist*, 5/1998). Mickley may or may not have been the donor. Fuld reports that the dies were destroyed only in 1956, affording ample opportunity for someone other than Mickley to make the restrikes. An example was sold in the Crosby Collection (Haseltine, 6/1883), lot 1776. Sylvester S. Crosby had close ties to the Boston Numismatic Society, making him a viable candidate for restrike honors. Whoever produced the restrikes made only a few of them. Experts can account for only two or three survivors today.

The obverse is sharply struck, with crisp detail on the portrait. Several die striations are noted, but few handling marks. The reverse displays prooflike surfaces and a particularly sharp strike. Two planchet flaws are noted, one at the rim at 6 o'clock, and the other in the field near the neck. A beautiful prize for the collector of Washingtonia or the pattern specialist.

Ex: Belden E. Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 2902; Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 417; Major Lenox Lohr; Empire Coin Co; Rare Coin Review No. 21 (Bowers and Ruddy, 1974), p. 43; River Oaks Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976), lot 298; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 1/1987), lot 503; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1664. NGC ID# 29LD, PCGS# 60718





1866 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-539, PR64 Brown

4209 1866 Half Dollar, Judd-539, Pollock-604, High R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A so-called dies trial piece of the standard 1866 proof half dollar (With Motto). Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com reports about a dozen known. This near-Gem example is almost brick-red with pumpkin-gold accents. Rather than glossy, the surfaces are slightly subdued but void of mentionable marks or carbon.

NGC ID# 29LM, PCGS# 60737



1867 Five Cent Pattern in Nickel Judd-566, PR64+

4210 1867 Five Cents, Judd-566, Pollock-627, Low R.6, PR64+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing left, wearing a coronet, surrounded by the legend and date. The denomination is within a laurel wreath that is close to the edges on the reverse, with a tiny IN GOD WE TRUST above. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. One of many similar five cent patterns of the year based on the contemporary three cent nickel design, Judd-566 features CENTS in straight rather than curved letters, and Liberty's coronet does not have a star. This is an attractive, high-end example that shows subtle iridescence over each side. Well struck with no obvious or distracting surface blemishes.

NGC ID# 29M9, PCGS# 60776



1867 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-591, PR68 Red and Brown Fantastic Color and Eye Appeal

4211 1867 Half Dollar, Judd-591, Pollock-655, High R.7, PR68 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse are from the regular dies for the 1867 half dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is one of about a half dozen estimated survivors, and it ranks as the sole finest at PCGS and NGC combined, regardless of color category (1/21).

Eye appeal is exceptional. The design high points feature iridescent violet and ice-blue patina, while the fields are glossy mahogany-brown. Rotation in hand reveals additional shades of rose and vibrant copper-orange. Color, contrast, and preservation are outstanding. A spectacular copper half dollar worthy of a generous bid.
PCGS# 70803



1868 Braided Hair Cent in Nickel Judd-610, Snow-PT4b, PR65

4212 1868 Cent, Judd-610, Pollock-675, Snow-PT4b, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is the so-called 1868 large cent. These pieces were struck with the obverse and reverse design used to produce regular issue 1843-1857 large cents. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Seven examples are known in nickel and about a dozen or so are known in copper. The hardness of the nickel alloy is evident on this piece. The date area is noticeably incomplete, and slight softness occurs on the wreath. Bright and satiny, the surfaces are mostly untuned and show a fine speckling of carbon over each side.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 8440.
PCGS# 60822

1868 Wide Border Five Cents in Nickel Judd-624, PR66 Cameo

4213 1868 Five Cents, Judd-624, Pollock-693, Low R.6, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck on a broad, slightly oversized five cent planchet with a wide border around each side. The obverse is a larger variant of the three cent nickel design, while the reverse has 5 CENTS in the center surrounded by a laurel wreath. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This obverse / reverse combination was struck in nickel, copper, and aluminum. The nickel pieces are the most frequently encountered, and it is estimated that 2-3 dozen examples may exist of this wide-border variant. This is the finest example certified of this unusual wide-border pattern. The surfaces are bright and almost free from toning. Nicely mirrored fields provide good background for the thickly frosted devices. Slightly toned around the margins.
NGC ID# 29NF, PCGS# 389884 Base PCGS# 60841



1869 Five Cent in Copper
Unique Judd-685, PR62 Brown
Ex: Brenner-Brand-Farouk

4214 1869 Five Cents, Judd-685, Pollock-764, Unique, PR62 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design is similar to the adopted three cent nickel but in larger format, and a star is added to Liberty's coronet. The reverse features a large Roman numeral V inside a laurel wreath. At the top of the wreath are the letters IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll, and a cross rests squarely atop the design. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The reverse design was first used for Judd-529 and Judd-530 in 1866, assuming that all the various five cent patterns of the late 1860s were struck chronologically. A boldly detailed example with reflective fields beneath mottle iridescence. Violet and gold surfaces retain underlying orange mint color. A few minor hairlines and spots prevent a higher numeric grade. Judd-685 is believed to be unique, compared to about 100 known Judd-684 pieces in nickel.

Ex: Exhibited by Judson Brenner at the 1914 ANS conference; Virgil Brand (journal #92500:804), King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1832; Stack's private treaty (3/1980); Lemus Collection, The Queller Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1687.

PCGS# 60910

1869 Half Dime in Nickel
Judd-694, PR64

4215 1869 Half Dime, Judd-694, Pollock-773, R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Produced with regular-issue half dime dies. A seated Liberty holds a pole and cap in her left hand while a shield with a ribbon inscribed with the word LIBERTY rests against her. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA encircles the obverse periphery, with the date in exergue. ONE DIME is within an ornate wreath on the reverse. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Rated R.8 by Judd, while according to USPatterns.com, "about a half dozen" examples are known. The latter resource suggests that these pieces were not technically dies trial strikes, but rather were deliberately struck to be sold to collectors, possibly as part of complete off-metal sets. Indeed, examples are known in copper, aluminum, and nickel. As one would expect, the hardness of nickel makes this otherwise familiar design almost impossible to fully strike up. Slight softness is noted on the head of Liberty, but significant weakness is seen at the top of the wreath on the reverse. Light golden toning is seen over each side with occasional glimpses of lilac interspersed.

NGC ID# 29R8, PCGS# 60919



1870 Two Cent in Aluminum
Judd-791, PR66 Cameo
Two or Three Extant

4216 1870 Two Cent, Judd-791, Pollock-877, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The dies are that of the regular two cent piece of 1870. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. USPatterns.com cites a population of three confirmed pieces. They were probably struck for sale to collectors rather than as dies trials, but in any event are major rarities. This example is distinct from the PR65 Cameo piece we handled in August 2014. Both sides are brilliant and deeply contrasted, as expected of a high-grade aluminum proof. A couple of natural streaks appear in the upper right portion of the shield and from the first S in STATES to the wreath. An eye-catching off-metal rarity with the endorsement of CAC.

PCGS# 800050 Base PCGS# 61034



1870 Three Cent Silver in Copper
Judd-799, PR67 Brown
Finest Known

4217 1870 Three Cent Silver, Judd-799, Pollock-886, Low R.7, PR67 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design, attributed to William Barber, features a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. Combined with a standard three cent silver reverse die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Six variants were struck of this pattern: silver, copper, and aluminum, both reeded and plain edge. Many times plain edge patterns are scarcer than those with a reeded edge. However, in this case both are equally scarce with less than a dozen examples known of each. Rich cobalt-blue covers the obverse, while the reverse tends more toward lavender with blue peripheral accents. This is the finest known Brown example certified at either service. NGC ID# 29UG, PCGS# 61042



1870 William Barber Half Dime in Silver
Judd-815, PR65+

4218 1870 Half Dime, Judd-815, Pollock-904, Low R.7, PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design offers her facing left, holding a shield in her right hand and with a free-standing Liberty pole behind. The reverse is the same design used to coin contemporary regular-issue half dimes. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This obverse / reverse pairing was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum and each metal had plain and reeded edge variants. About a dozen reeded edge silver pieces are believed known. Variegated golden-rose and blue toning is seen on the obverse, while the reverse is primarily deeper blue with occasional accents of reddish patina. Sharply detailed.

Ex: Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 189.
NGC ID# 29US, PCGS# 61059



1870 Standard Silver Ten Cent in Silver
Judd-867, PR66+

4219 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-867, Pollock-963, High R.6, PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A Standard Silver design that shows a bust of Liberty, facing right, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below. The reverse has 10 CENTS in the center, surrounded by an oak and laurel wreath with STANDARD SILVER above and the date in the exergue. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is one of about a dozen known examples. It is beautifully toned in rich shades of ocean-blue, violet, and golden-orange patina. Population: 2 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (2/21).

NGC ID# 29WB, PCGS# 61111



1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Silver
Judd-876, PR65+ Cameo

4220 1870 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-876, Pollock-973, Low R.7, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Liberty seated on a draped pedestal, holding an olive branch in her left hand, a shield and ribbon in her right hand. The ribbon is inscribed LIBERTY and its forked end extends left of the shield, resembling a fish tail. Thirteen stars around with the date below. The reverse shows the denomination in the center, with a wreath of cotton and corn around and STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The country of origin is not mentioned on either side, a curious omission. USPatterns.com says about a dozen examples are known. Vivid shades of magenta and sea-green toning enliven the well-preserved surfaces of this Plus-graded Gem, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. Population: 1 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 0 finer (4/20). NGC ID# 29WJ, PCGS# 800000



1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Nickel
Unique Judd-893A, PR64
Discovered in 1993

1870 Seated Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-933, PR65+ Cameo
Ex: Eliasberg

4221 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-893A, Pollock-991, Unique, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty wearing a cap ornamented with three stars faces right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the figure, and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST is below. The reverse reads 25 CENTS 1870 in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. According to Andy Pollock, this unique nickel pattern was discovered by Rick Montgomery while at PCGS and publicized in the March 22, 1993 issue of *Coin World*. Its silver-like appearance and weight may explain how it avoided detection in the numismatic community for so long. Just a hint of golden color graces each side. A few dark toning spots are present on the obverse. The reverse shows heavy clashing around the borders.

Ex: Southern Collection; Bob R. Simpson; Regency Auction XX (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 1/2017), lot 45.
 PCGS# 71137

4222 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-933, Pollock-1039, Low R.7, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design, interesting for its placement of the shield behind Liberty's legs, which is supported with her right hand. An olive branch is held in her left hand. A liberty pole is behind the shield and a scroll crosses the shield and is inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. The reverse is the type used for regular-issue Seated halves. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Fewer than a dozen Judd-933 half dollar patterns are known. This example was offered as part of the famous Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, where it was described as follows: "Delicate golden gray iridescence enhances the obverse. The reverse is toned in shade[s] of blue and lilac." It remains in that gorgeous state with stark Cameo contrast, razor-sharp definition, and clean, mirrorlike fields. Worthy of a premium bid as one of the finest of the type. Population: 1 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 0 finer (4/20).

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 266.
 PCGS# 535388



1870 Half Dollar in Aluminum Judd-937, PR65 Deep Cameo

4223 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-937, Pollock-1044, High R.7, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design depicts Liberty seated on the obverse facing left, with a Liberty pole behind her. She holds an olive branch in her left hand, and supports a shield with her right hand. The word LIBERTY is also in raised letters. The reverse is from a regular issue Liberty Seated die. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman believes three or four examples of Judd-937 exist. A similar number of pieces are known in aluminum with plain edges. This top-certified representative is fully brilliant and impressively contrasted with Deep Cameo surfaces. Tremendous visual appeal, as affirmed by the CAC approval sticker. Population: 1 in 65 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (2/21). PCGS# 800054 Base PCGS# 61183

1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Silver Possibly Unique Judd-970, PR64 Cameo

4224 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-970, Pollock-1081, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Judd's "Obverse 2 of 1869" with LIBERTY in raised letters and no designer's initial. The reverse is Standard Silver with the word CENTS gently curving and two ornamental stars flanking the date of 1870. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Possibly unique. The only reported auction appearance of Judd-970 prior to our 2010 handling of this example took place in a 1984 McIntire sale. That may have been the same coin offered here and possibly the one reportedly included in Waldo Newcomer's holdings. The present piece is flashy and distinctly contrasted through light toning that has golden accents against pale silver-gray. Well-defined and entirely appealing despite a handful of scattered hairlines.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 1478; Regency Auction XXI (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 5/2017), lot 74. NGC ID# 29YX, PCGS# 861216 Base PCGS# 61216



1870 Dollar in Silver Judd-1002, PR66+ Deep Cameo

4225 1870 Dollar, Judd-1002, Pollock-1134, Low R.6, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The William Barber Seated Liberty design. A seated Liberty faces left, holding a shield in her right hand and an olive branch in her left, with 13 stars ringing the rim and the date 1870 in exergue. A cap rests atop a Liberty pole, and a scroll crosses the shield with LIBERTY raised above the ribbon. The reverse features the regular-issue Seated dollar design. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. More than a dozen examples of Judd-1002 are believed extant, but not one of them grades higher than this Plus-graded Premium Gem with Deep Cameo contrast. Natural golden patina surrounds the borders, leaving the centers totally brilliant. The mirrors exhibit profound reflectivity and the devices are thickly frosted. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (1/21). PCGS# 535390 Base PCGS# 61250

1870 Dollar in Copper Judd-1005, PR67+ Red and Brown

4226 1870 Dollar, Judd-1005, Pollock-1137, Low R.6, PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A William Barber design that depicts a draped seated Liberty. She holds a laurel branch in her left hand, and her right hand rests on a shield and scroll. A Liberty pole and cap are in the background. The reverse is from the regular dies for the Seated dollar of this year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Reportedly, more than a dozen exist, none finer than this one across all color categories (2/21).

This Superb Gem is spectacularly toned with deep reddish-brown surfaces showing iridescent accents of vibrant blue, green, magenta, and peach-orange color. Both sides are glossy and exquisitely preserved.

NGC ID# 29ZS, PCGS# 71252



1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Copper Judd-1011, PR64 Red

4227 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1011, Pollock-1144, Low R.7, PR64 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Indian Princess design was James B. Longacre's version of the Seated Liberty concept, introduced in 1870. The design features Liberty seated beside a globe, wearing an Indian headdress. The word LIBERTY is inscribed across the center of the globe and Liberty is holding a pole topped with a Phrygian cap. The reverse features the word STANDARD at the top with 1 / DOLLAR encompassed by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Longacre's design was apparently based on a sketch that he made prior to 1852, but it remained unused until 1870 when it was adapted on a number of different patterns. Longacre died on January 1, 1869, never to see this design on an actual coin. Just under a dozen examples of Judd-1011 are known, according to the current rarity ratings, although we are unaware of a specific census of known pieces. Each side is well-balanced with bright red mint luster dominant. The devices display significant mint frost that suggests a cameo contrast. NGC ID# 29ZW, PCGS# 81259



1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Copper Judd-1017, PR65 Brown

4228 1870 Dollar, Judd-1017, Pollock-1151, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the Longacre Indian Princess design with a figure of Liberty seated and facing left, 13 stars around the upper peripheries, and the date 1870 below. Liberty is wearing an Indian headdress, and supporting a liberty pole in her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind are two flags, one of which is ornamented with twenty-two stars. Longacre's name is printed in small letters beneath the base of the globe. The reverse design is the same used to coin regular issue Liberty Seated silver dollars. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This Choice proof, one of fewer than a dozen known, features lovely shades of rose, orange, blue, and purple that intermix over each side.

Ex: Greater New York Numismatic Convention Sale (Stack's, 4/1987), lot 553; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1784.

NGC ID# 2A22, PCGS# 61265



1870 Gold Dollar in Copper Judd-1023, PR62 Red and Brown

4229 1870 Gold Dollar, Judd-1023, Pollock-1158, R.7, PR62 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular dies trial issue struck from the regular 1870 gold dollar dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Off-metal strikes of the 1870 gold dollar exist in very small populations: four or five in copper, two or three in aluminum, and a unique example in nickel. This copper rarity features golden-brown and reddish-orange surfaces with iridescent accents throughout. Thin pinscratches occur in the right obverse field and below the bust. An impressive, fully struck proof and apparently the first example offered in any grade since 2013.

Ex: 68th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 2041. PCGS# 71271



**1870 Twenty Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1039, PR66+ Cameo
Three Pieces Known**

**1871 Three Cent Silver in Aluminum
Judd-1049, PR64 Cameo**

4230 1870 Twenty Dollars, Judd-1039, Pollock-1174, R.8 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular Liberty Head double eagle dies for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This is one of three Judd-1039 representatives believed known. The others are a PR55 and a PR65+ Deep Cameo (ex: Farouk) that we last handled in 2005. Fewer than a half dozen examples also exist in copper (Judd-1038) and a unique piece in nickel is known (Judd-1040). The raised devices are thickly contrasted, standing out dramatically against the mirrorlike fields. Total brilliance enhances the entire Cameo effect. Eye appeal and quality for the grade are terrific.
PCGS# 800072 Base PCGS# 61288

4231 1871 Three Cent Silver, Judd-1049, Pollock-1183, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue design for the 1871 three cent silver, but struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Although the latest edition of Judd (2009) cites a population of one, USPatterns.com suggests two or three pieces are believed to exist. Both sources designate this pattern as R.8. Judd-1049 has been called a die trial issue, but the coins may instead have been deliberately struck for sale to collectors.

Both sides are smooth and frosty, showing slender die striations in the field and a small die line running diagonally through the upper left vertical shield stripes. Cameo contrast is readily appealing.

Ex: Casterline and Hall Collections Sale (*Superior*, 5/1989), lot 1061; *The Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1788.

PCGS# 535104



1871 Five Cent in Nickel
Judd-1053, PR65

4232 1871 Five Cents, Judd-1053, Pollock-1188, High R.6, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The bust of Liberty is similar to that seen on the issued three cent nickel. The reverse has a simple laurel wreath with 5 CENTS inside. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. A wonderful entry point for collectors looking to venture into the pattern series, this Gem is clean for the grade with a hint of golden color over nickel-gray surfaces. A C-shaped lintmark appears in the upper obverse field. NGC ID# 2A2P, PCGS# 61312



1871 Standard Silver Ten Cent in Silver
Judd-1080, PR66

4234 1871 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-1080, Pollock-1216, High R.6, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. The obverse is Longacre's Indian Princess design, here with 13 stars around the rim. On the reverse 10 / CENTS appears, the latter in an upcurving arc, surrounded by a wreath of corn and cotton, with STANDARD in tiny letters at the upper rim. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. While others exist in copper, aluminum, and nickel, this is the most collectible variant. A little more than a dozen are known. Blue, gold, and violet patina colors this Premium Gem. Lovely eye appeal.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I (Heritage, 5/1996), lot 208. NGC ID# 2A3H, PCGS# 61339



1871 Standard Silver Half Dime in Copper
Judd-1066, PR66+ Red and Brown

4233 1871 Standard Silver Half Dime, Judd-1066, Pollock-1201, Low R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Longacre's Indian princess design is featured on the obverse, with stars around the periphery. The reverse displays the denomination inside of a wreath of cotton and corn and the inscription STANDARD above, i.e., the "Standard Reverse" design of 1870. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. More than half a dozen of these Standard Silver half dime patterns are known. The present high-end Premium Gem is flashy copper-brown with splashes of blue, green, and magenta color. Minimal carbon and virtually contact-free. NGC ID# 2A33, PCGS# 71325



1871 Indian Princess Dime in Copper
Judd-1085, PR65 Red and Brown

4235 1871 Ten Cents, Judd-1085, Pollock-1221, High R.6, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Longacre-derived obverse features Liberty seated wearing an Indian headdress with left hand resting on a globe, right hand holding a pole with cap on top, and conjoined flags behind. The reverse is from the regular issue Seated dime dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen copper examples of this design are known. The bronze alloy has retained much of its original red color on the obverse, while the reverse has taken on a significant green patina. Sharply detailed throughout. NGC ID# 2A3M, PCGS# 71344



1871 Seated Dime in Copper Judd-1087, PR65+ Brown

4236 1871 Seated Dime, Judd-1087, Pollock-1223, High R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Seated Liberty dime design for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About six of these Judd-1087 patterns are believed to have been struck and distributed to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. Others are known in aluminum (three pieces) and nickel (unique). Shades of orange, teal, and magenta toning dominate this flashy Gem proof. A couple of noteworthy carbon spots occur at the lower right obverse. This is the sole finest example in the Brown color category at PCGS (6/20). NGC ID# 2A3P, PCGS# 61346

1871 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1112, PR66 Red and Brown

4237 1871 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-1112, Pollock-1248, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. On the obverse, Liberty is seated facing left with the date 1871 below. She wears an Indian headdress and supporting a Liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Thirteen stars decorate the periphery. The reverse features the denomination 50 CENTS within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Longacre's design is implemented here by William Barber after the former's death in 1869. This copper representative is one of "just over a half dozen confirmed," according to USPatterns.com. Flashy copper and reddish-brown surfaces exhibit splashes of violet and blue toning. A semireflective and razor-sharp Premium Gem. NGC ID# 2A4E, PCGS# 71371



1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Silver Judd-1138A, PR63

4238 1871 Dollar, Judd-1138A, Pollock-1276, R.8, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Longacre's Indian Princess design surrounded by 13 stars and 13 stars on the American flag. The date, 1871, is below. The reverse depicts the regular-issue die used for the Seated dollar. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com traces four examples of Judd-1138A. A fifth was graded NGC PR64 but is no longer listed on the *Census* and may represent this piece prior to a crossover. Dusky silver surfaces exhibit an overlay of golden patina. A few scattered contact marks occur on each side.

Ex: M.A.N.A.-Washington Public Auction Sale (Kagin's, 11/1974), lot 1862; ANA Auction, Volume III (Kagin's, 8/1977), lot 2140; M.W.N.A. Sale (Kagin's, 7/1979), lot 933; Fixed Price List (Heritage, 3/1997); Southern Collection.

NGC ID# 2A4Z, PCGS# 61399

1871 Standard Silver Dollar in Copper Judd-1141, PR65 Brown

4239 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1141, Pollock-1283, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the first Seated Liberty design by Longacre with twenty-two stars on the flag. There are also thirteen stars arranged around the periphery. The reverse displays 1 DOLLAR as the central motif, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, with STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Both sides are draped in mottled violet, sea-green, and steel-blue toning that partially covers mellowed olive-brown surfaces. Only about four of these are known with a reeded edge, along with five others with a plain edge.

Ex: Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8371; Jones Beach Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), 1472.

NGC ID# 2A53, PCGS# 61403



1871 Standard Silver Dollar
PR63 Deep Cameo
Judd-1145, Struck in Silver, Ex: Judd

4240 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1145, Pollock-1287, Low R.7, PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Judd-Simpson. The obverse features Longacre's design for Seated Liberty facing left, wearing an Indian headdress and supporting a liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind her is a flag ornamented with 22 stars. Thirteen stars surround, the date 1871 is at the bottom. The reverse is from the die used for regular-issue Liberty Seated dollars. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

These patterns were distributed as part of complete sets, half dime through dollar. About a dozen examples are known, according to USPatterns.com. The ANS and Durham Western Heritage Museum each have one in their holdings. Others have turned up in the Col. Green and King Farouk collections. This impressive Select Uncirculated proof with Deep Cameo contrast is being offered as part of one of the greatest pattern collections ever assembled and can be traced back to the collection of Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, author of the standard reference on United States pattern, experimental, and trial coinage. Rings of golden-russet and cobalt-blue toning surround the borders, while the centers are considerably lighter. Eye appeal is phenomenal for this Deep Cameo proof.

NGC ID# 2A57, PCGS# 506467 Base PCGS# 61407

1871 Dollar in Copper
Judd-1148, PR66 Brown

4241 1871 Dollar, Judd-1148, Pollock-1290, Low R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. James Longacre's design with Liberty seated beside a globe with a feathered bonnet, flags behind, and a staff in her hand with a cap at the end was implemented by William Barber after Longacre's death. There are 13 stars around the periphery and 22 stars on the flag. The regular Seated Liberty reverse die is used. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The reported population of copper patterns featuring this design is "over a dozen known" of each edge type (plain and reeded), according to USPatterns.com. Others exist in silver and aluminum, with the latter being the rarest. Blue, yellow, green, and violet patina dominates this deep brown Premium Gem. The fields are flashy and the devices predictably sharp.

NGC ID# 26W8, PCGS# 61410



**1871 Gold Dollar in Nickel, PR62
Judd-1163, Unique in This Metal
Ex: Woodin-Newcomer-Farouk**

4242 1871 Gold Dollar, Judd-1163, Pollock-1305, R.8, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse feature the regular Type Three gold dollar designs. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Although listed as R.7 by Andrew Pollock (1994), it is now believed this Judd-1163 gold dollar pattern is the only one of its kind. William Woodin may very well have acquired it directly from the Mint as part of the famous exchange of the gold 1877 half union patterns. Since then, this off-metal product has passed through the hands of Waldo Newcomer, King Farouk, and Bob Simpson, to name a few. This is a rare chance to add your name to the storied pedigree of this PR62 Judd-1163 representative.

Slightly reflective silver-gray surfaces exhibit pale accents of lilac and peach-gold. Strike definition is noticeably deficient. The pressure used to coin this pattern was clearly inadequate to impart full definition to the hard nickel surfaces. Minor planchet roughness appears throughout. Do not expect another Judd-1163 to turn up any time soon. This is a unique piece destined to be tightly held in a fine set of patterns or gold dollars.

Ex: 1914 ANS Exhibit — William Woodin, exhibitor; Waldo C. Newcomer, King Farouk; Palace Collections Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1865; First Walter Breen Gold Sale (Pine Tree Auctions, 3/1974), lot 434; Greater New York Auction Sale (Paramount 4/1977), lot 170; Oscar J. Pearl Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 6/1979), lot 1383; C.B. Slade, Jr. Estate (Stack's, 6/2010), lot 2377.
PCGS# 61425

**1872 Indian Head Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1181, PR67 Cameo
Ex: Farouk-Lauder**

4243 1872 Indian Cent, Judd-1181, Pollock-1322, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular proof 1872 Indian Head cent dies with a Bold N in ONE, but struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This Judd-1181 pattern is a monumental rarity, one of two or three known examples in this metal, according to USPatterns.com. Rick Snow reports two pieces on his census. This example is number two on the list after a PCGS PR67 Cameo example. With a pedigree that can be traced back to the illustrious King Farouk Palace Collections sale of 1954, this spectacular example is not only eye-catching (an Indian Head cent struck in aluminum!), but also exceptionally clean and attractive. Bright, unoxidized surfaces exhibit profoundly mirrored fields and thickly frosted devices that produce a stark Cameo effect. A wonder to behold and a trophy coin of the highest magnitude.

Ex: King Farouk Collection; The Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1904; Loyal L. Lauder Collection (William Doyle Galleries, 12/1983), lot 534; Roger Johnson; James Sego; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 6007.

PCGS# 507894



1872 William Barber Amazonian Quarter Judd-1195, PR65 Cameo

4244 1872 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1195, Pollock-1335, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design with Liberty seated, facing left, her right hand touching the head of a spread-wing eagle, sword in left hand. Thirteen stars are on the upper portion of that side with the date below. The reverse has a reversed variant of the eagle seen on the obverse, denomination below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around much of the perimeter on that side. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Many students of U.S. pattern coinage consider William Barber's Amazonian design to be the most beautiful ever created. According to Saul Teichman, the Amazonian name first appeared in the 1890 catalog of Lorin Parmelee's Collection sold by New York Coin and Stamp and cataloged by Harlan P. Smith and David Proskye, merely 18 years after these patterns were struck.

A roster of at least seven different examples appears at USPatterns.com. Although there are many rarer pattern issues, few are as desirable. Two of the known examples are in museums, one at the Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, from the Byron Reed Collection, and the other at the ANA Museum in Colorado Springs, from the Harry Bass Collection.

A dazzling Cameo proof, this Gem exhibits brilliant silver surfaces with a subtle frame of peripheral gold toning. Both sides showcase deeply mirrored fields around the frosted, fully struck devices. Aside from a few faint hairlines, tiny contact flecks, and minuscule mint-made lint marks, the surfaces are pristine. Eye appeal is extraordinary.

Ex: Randolph S. Rothschild Collection (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 1070; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection, Part Two / FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2009, as NGC PR66), lot 1824.
PCGS# 535349



**1872 Amazonian Half in Copper
Judd-1201, PR64 Brown**

4245 1872 Amazonian Half Dollar, Judd-1201, Pollock-1341, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse exhibits a seated figure of Liberty, right hand above the head of an eagle, left forearm resting on top of a shield, and left hand holding a sword. Around, 13 stars with the date below. The reverse has an eagle with spread wings, clutching three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up with the talon supporting a shield with an olive branch in front. A scroll across the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the denomination HALF DOL below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. On the obverse, Liberty appears to be petting or stroking the eagle's head. William Barber's Amazonian design is considered by collectors to be among the best designed of all patterns. The surfaces have deepened overall with a mixture of sea-green and pale green intermixed with traces of mint red around the devices. Deeply reflective fields. NGC ID# 2A6D, PCGS# 61472





1872 Amazonian Half Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1202, PR65 Deep Cameo Only Two Confirmed Examples

4246 1872 Half Dollar, Judd-1202, Pollock-1342, R.8, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design with Liberty seated, facing left, her right hand touching the head of a spread-wing eagle, sword in left hand. Thirteen stars are on the upper portion of that side with the date below. The reverse has a reversed variant of the eagle seen on the obverse, denomination below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around much of the perimeter on that side. An olive branch is draped over the shield. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

The Amazonian patterns of 1872 rank among the most popular and attractive in the series. This design was employed on quarters, half dollars, and dollars in silver, copper, and aluminum, all with reeded edges. The half dollars in silver and copper tend to be the most available, while aluminum coins such as this are the rarest. No individual Amazonian pattern issue has a population in excess of a dozen pieces. In the case of Judd-1202, only two distinct examples are confirmed with the possibility that another exists. One was sold as part of the Farouk Collection, one appeared in a November 1955 Abe Kosoff sale, and one is attributed to the Lohr and Cox sets. It is likely that the two confirmed examples are represented in those other appearances. The general consensus is that two or three pieces exist.

The Boosel-Fred-Simpson coin is a frosty Gem with Deep Cameo contrast. Brilliant surfaces feature profoundly mirrored fields and heavy die polish but few signs of contact. In its last appearance nearly 13 years ago the cataloger correctly cautioned that it could be a decade or more before this pattern reappears on the market. We would encourage bidders to proceed with that same understanding.

Ex: Harry X Boosel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1132; Rogers M Fred, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2273; The Collection of Samuel J. Berngard & Treasure Coins of the S.S. New York (Stack's 7/2008), lot 4215.

PCGS# 535356



1872 Dollar in Silver
Judd-1209, PR65
Believed to be Unique

4247 1872 Dollar, Judd-1209, Pollock-1349, R.8, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the William Barber adaptation of Longacre's Indian Princess design. Liberty faces left, with 13 stars each around and on the flag, a large globe inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters, date 1872 below. The reverse features the regular design for the year. This dollar pattern, plated in the Judd reference, is believed to be unique. USPatterns.com clarifies that this piece and its reeded edge counterpart are struck on Trade dollar planchets. Shades of blue, violet, and gold color the slightly dusky surfaces of this naturally appealing Gem. Only its second public auction appearance in more than three decades. Take advantage of the opportunity.

Ex: King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1894; 195th Auction Sale (M.H. Bolender, 3/1959), lot 120; June Sale (Stack's, 6/1986), lot 436; Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 9/2003), lot 78; Southern Collection.

NGC ID# 26WB, PCGS# 61480

1872 Trade Dollar in Copper
Judd-1221, PR63+ Red

4248 1872 Trade Dollar, Judd-1221, Pollock-1363, R.7, PR63+ Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the William Barber adaptation of Longacre's Indian Princess design. Liberty faces left, with 13 stars each around and on the flag, a large globe inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters, date 1872 below. The reverse is the first Trade dollar pattern, copying the Commercial dollar patterns. A wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at upper rim, and inside TRADE/DOLLAR/(bar ornament)/420 GRAINS. 900 FINE/(bar ornament). IN GOD WE TRUST is on the ribbon of the wreath. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only four or five copper examples are known of this rarity. The original red mint luster shows a few small but distinctive spots that verify this pattern's pedigree. Fully struck. Only two other Red coins have been certified, both PR63 Red, one at PCGS and one at NGC, placing this Plus-graded example as the finest known (2/21).

Ex: Julius Turoff Collection / Whitney Sunderland Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1994), lot 1474; Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 9/2003), lot 88.

NGC ID# 26WD, PCGS# 81493



1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar in Gilt Copper Judd-1225, PR64

4249 1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar, Judd-1225, Pollock-1367, Low R.7, PR64 Gilt PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian Gold" design has a bust of Liberty facing left, her hair flowing behind her head and below the bust truncation, wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed Liberty. There are 13 stars along the border and the date is below the bust. The reverse is similar to the Amazonian silver design with an eagle, wings spread, grasping three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up to support a shield. A ribbon crosses the shield with the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below is the denomination ONE DOL. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples are known in copper and several, including this piece, are gilt. The surfaces are bright even the gold wash complete throughout. The strike is full on each side.
PCGS# 537324



1872 Quarter Eagle in Copper Judd-1233, PR64 Brown

4250 1872 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1233, Pollock-1375, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue quarter eagle dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com writes that fewer than four examples of Judd-1233 are confirmed. Two are certified PR64 Brown at PCGS, and there is another PR64 Brown grading event at NGC (4/20). One example surfaced in the King Farouk Collection in 1954. Another appearance occurred in Bowers and Ruddy's Fairfield Collection sale (10/1977), lot 110. The Fairfield coin reappeared for sale in Bowers and Ruddy's *Rare Coin Review*, No. 33 (4/1979). It may be that the Farouk coin and the Fairfield coin are one and the same. It may also be that this Choice proof is the Farouk piece. But upon examining the Fairfield plates, this coin does not appear to match the one offered in those two late-1970s sales. Steve Ivy Rare Coin Co. offered what was described as a Gem proof Judd-1233 in the January 1976 fixed price listing, which does not appear to match either the Fairfield coin or this one. However, making any sort of definitive determination is impossible based on the quality of the plates. What we can say with absolute certainty is that any example of the Judd-1233 1872 quarter eagle in copper is a major rarity. Probably only two or three exist. This deep brown representative retains flashes of original mint red color in the hidden areas. A microscopic tick above the dentils at star 4 is the only pedigree marker.
PCGS# 61505



**1872 Amazonian Three Dollar
Struck in Aluminum
Judd-1237, PR67 Cameo
Finest of Three Known, Ex: Garrett**

4251 1872 Three Dollar, Judd-1237, Pollock-1379, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design has long been one of the most famous in the series, as well as one of the rarest in terms of how many coins are known bearing it. Liberty faces left wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY, with hair flowing behind. The reverse utilizes Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

The Amazonian is the only pattern three dollar design struck by the Mint, as all other three dollar patterns utilize Longacre's regular issue motifs. About a dozen copper specimens exist, and a unique gold piece is part of the gold Amazonian pattern set. Three examples are known in aluminum, the finest of which is the present coin. Famously known as the Garrett specimen, this piece was last seen at public auction in a 2011 Stack's sale. It represents the first time that we have handled one of the three aluminum pieces, and it is sure to draw significant attention in its first public offering in a decade.

The mirrored fields are virtually flawless, as are the softly frosted devices, which provide moderate cameo contrast on each side. Delicate bluish hues appear in the fields when tilted beneath a light. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is simply stunning.

Ex: Garrett Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 3/1980), lot 1081; Pennsylvania Cabinet (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/1997), lot 1405; Jay Parrino; California Sale (*Goldbergs*, 10/2000), lot 598; Baltimore Auction (*Bowers and Merena*, 7/2004), lot 1488; Richard C. Jewell Collection; ANA Rarities Night (*Stack's Bowers*, 8/2011), lot 7520. NGC ID# 2A77, PCGS# 389299 Base PCGS# 61509



1872 Half Eagle in Aluminum Judd-1244, PR66 Cameo

4252 1872 Five Dollar, Judd-1244, Pollock-1386, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue dies for an 1872 half eagle. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Aluminum and copper variants of the 1872 five dollar exist, but merely three or four examples of each are known, according to USPatterns.com. This is only the third time since the establishment of our Permanent Auction Archive in 1993 that we have handled an example of Judd-1244, and the two previous occasions were represented by the same coin. This distinct Premium Gem Cameo from the Bob R. Simpson Collection is absolutely brilliant with thickly frosted devices set against mirrorlike fields.

PCGS# 522742

1872 Ten Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1249, PR63 Cameo

4253 1872 Ten Dollar, Judd-1249, Pollock-1391, R.8, PR63 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular issue dies for the Coronet eagle struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Although considered a pattern issue, this coin was likely produced to be sold in the off-metal striking sets of the period. The devices are well frosted and show substantial contrast when compared against the mirrored fields on both the obverse and reverse. Examination shows a cluster of short scratches in the field near and on Liberty's nose that account for the grade and a couple of contact marks in the lower left obverse field. The coin retains strong eye appeal and the reverse would be a couple of grade points higher on its own. Fully and completely struck, and generally appealing. This is a coin worthy of a strong bid. For the specialist, this opportunity cannot be taken lightly as only three or fewer examples are known. Once it enters another major collection it may be many years before it reappears.

PCGS# 535073



1872 Amazonian Twenty Dollar in Copper Judd-1251, PR64 Brown

4254 1872 Amazonian Twenty Dollar, Judd-1251, Pollock-1393, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The famous "Amazonian" design by William Barber shows a bust of Liberty facing left on the obverse, surrounded by 13 stars, with the date below. The reverse has a defiant eagle with spread wings grasping a shield, around the margin is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and TWENTY DOLLARS. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The reverse design was copied from Barber's quarter, half dollar, and dollar patterns from this year. This is the only uniform design ever made for all six denominations. About a dozen examples are known in copper, several of which are gilt. This piece displays variegated blue-green and yellow toning with a faint undertone of red still present. NGC ID# 2A7L, PCGS# 61523

1873 Shield Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1265, PR65 Cameo Two Examples Traced

4255 1873 Shield Nickel, Judd-1265, Pollock-1407, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The dies are the regular-issue dies used to produce Shield nickels. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. USPatterns.com reports "fewer than a half dozen known." However, there is only one other example of Judd-1265 that we can pinpoint — a PR64 PCGS representative that appeared as lot 2037 in Bowers and Merena's March 1996 sale of the Thomas H. Sebring Collection. That PR64 representative was formerly part of the J.E. Drew and Jeff Notrica collections. Andrew Pollock notes that there was a Judd-1265 in the King Farouk Palace Collections sale, but that piece was not plated.

This PR64 Cameo representative is brilliant with thickly frosted devices and profoundly mirrored fields. There are a few lint marks (as made) and trivial hairlines on each side, but visual and technical quality are both excellent for the grade.

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2012, as PR64 Cameo NGC), lot 4215.
PCGS# 535241



1873 Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1278, PR64 Brown

4256 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1278, Pollock-1420, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a distinctive bust of Liberty in profile view to the left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse is almost identical to the Commercial Dollar reverse but is inscribed TRADE DOLLAR instead of COMMERCIAL DOLLAR. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com reports 10 known examples of Judd-1278. Others exist in silver with plain and reeded edges, in aluminum with a reeded edge (unique), and in white metal with plain edges (two known). Both sides of this PR64 Brown representative are dusky with pale accents of lavender, rose, golden-orange, sea-green, and powder-blue color. Design definition is razor-sharp.

NGC ID# 2A8A, PCGS# 61563



1873 Trade Dollar in White Metal Judd-1287, One of Two Known, PR63

4257 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1287, Pollock-1482, R.8, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A portrait of Liberty wearing a coronet faces right with 13 stars around and the date 1873 below. The initials "W.B." (William Barber) appear on the bust truncation. The reverse has the required legends mostly set in the middle of that side, surrounded by an olive wreath, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper periphery. Struck in white metal with a plain edge. This is one of two known examples of Judd-1287. It is also the plate coin for the Adams-Woodin, Judd, and Pollock pattern references. The present example is distinguished by laminations along the left obverse border. Minor streaking occurs on the reverse. Both sides are bright silver-gray with mint-made die polish lines in the fields. The better of the two known, with the other having been flattened in an attempted (and ill-advised) repair.

Ex: George D. Woodside Collection (New York Coin and Stamp, 4/1892), lot 298; William H. Woodin; Waldo C. Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; King Farouk; Palace Collection of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1917; D. J. Hewitt Judd; Roy Harte Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 635; Rogers M. Fred, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2329; Superior Galleries (5/2006); Southern Collection.
PCGS# 61572



1873 Trade Dollar in Silver Judd-1310, PR66

4258 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1310, Pollock-1453, R.4, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Indian Princess obverse centers around a seated figure of Liberty facing left, with 13 stars around and the date below. Liberty wears an Indian headdress and holds a Liberty pole, with cap. Her left hand rests on a globe with LIBERTY inscribed, and there are two flags behind. The reverse features a small eagle clutching three arrows and an olive branch. Below the eagle are the specifications 420 GRAINS and 900 FINE. Above the eagle is a banner inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM and below is another banner reading IN GOD WE TRUST. The peripheral inscriptions are UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and TRADE DOLLAR. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. While not designated as a Cameo, there is pronounced contrast evident between the fields and devices. Each side displays light rose tinted patina. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 2A8R, PCGS# 61596

1873 Trade Dollar, PR66 Brown Judd-1317, Struck in Copper

4259 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1317, Pollock-1460, Low R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Bailly's Liberty design is seated facing left on the obverse with cotton bales, tobacco plants, and wheat sheaves around. Her right (facing) hand supports a globe inscribed with LIBERTY, while her left holds high a pileus cap. A small eagle atop a shield dominates the reverse with the inscriptions UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and E PLURIBUS UNUM above and 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE and TRADE DOLLAR below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The Mint hired Philadelphia sculptor Joseph Alexis Bailly to produce designs for the Trade dollar during the early 1870s. This is one of his creations. About 10 examples are known in copper with a reeded edge. This Premium Gem exhibits glossy brown surfaces that reveal rich violet, magenta, and peach-orange colors on the obverse. Similar shades grace the reverse, but they are considerably lighter. Void of pedigree markers. NGC ID# 2A8X, PCGS# 61603



1873 Trade Dollar in Silver Judd-1322, PR64

4260 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1322, Pollock-1465, R.4, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is nearly indistinguishable from the accepted design, the only difference being a longer rock base that extends to the right (facing) rim behind Liberty. The reverse exhibits a small eagle high in the field, with spread wings and holding a ribbon in its beak. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. These patterns were sold in six-coin sets for \$30 per set. Metal and edge variations exist, this combination being the most collectible. Violet and steel-blue tones dominate each side, with golden accents around the devices. Minor contact marks occur in the left obverse field. NGC ID# 2A8Z, PCGS# 61608



1873 Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1324, PR65 Brown

4261 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1324, Pollock-1467, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is virtually identical to the adopted design, but the reverse shows a small eagle with spread wings and billowing scroll in its beak. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com: "This is one of the designs that was sold by the mint in 6 piece sets for \$30." About 10 examples are known in copper with reeded edges. Others were struck in silver, aluminum, and white metal. This flashy Gem Brown proof enjoys delicate splashes of pastel patina in shades of orange, blue, green, and rose. There are a handful of trivial carbon spots on each side. NGC ID# 2A92, PCGS# 61610



1873 Closed 3 Gold Dollar in Copper Judd-1331, PR66 Brown

4262 1873 Closed 3 Gold Dollar, Judd-1331, Pollock-1475, High R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Each side features the regular gold dollar design for the year 1873 with a Closed 3 in the date. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com estimates three to four known in copper and a similar number in aluminum (Judd-1332). These were likely issued in complete off-metal sets. Profound ocean-blue toning colors this glossy Premium Gem. Accents of gold and rose appear on each side. The fields are flashy and essentially contact-free. This would make a fantastic addition to any gold dollar set or collection of 1873 coinage. Population: 1 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (3/21). PCGS# 61619



**1873 William Barber Five Dollar
Struck in Aluminum
Judd-1339, PR65+ Cameo
The Finer of Only Two Pieces Known**

4263 1873 Half Eagle, Judd-1339, Pollock-1483, R.8, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A William Barber design with Liberty facing right, 13 stars around, and the date below. This obverse is similar to the design used on his Trade dollar (Judd-1287). The reverse is the Amazonian design used on Judd-1240-1242, showing a majestic eagle with wings outstretched and a shield covering part of the right (facing) wing, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around most of the periphery, FIVE DOL. on the lower margin. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. When seen, this pattern is usually found in copper with five of those pieces known. However, only two aluminum pieces are extant and both are in the Simpson Collection. This is the finer of the two aluminum examples. As expected from an aluminum striking, the fields are deeply mirrored and the devices frosted white, which provides the cameo contrast on each side. Fully struck in all areas with no obvious contact marks or signs of oxidation. An important offering for the advanced pattern collector.

Ex: King Farouk Collection (Sotheby's, 2-3/1954), lot 1907; The June Sale (Stack's, 6/1983), lot 844; Marin Numismatics; Rajj Collection (Stack's-Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7525.
PCGS# 506879 Base PCGS# 61627



**1874 Three Cent Nickel in Copper
Judd-1348, PR66 Red**

4264 1874 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1348, Pollock-1492, High R.7, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular three cent nickel design for the year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Only three examples of Judd-1348 are confirmed, according to USPatterns.com. Fewer than three examples of this design also exist in aluminum (Judd-1349). The present Premium Gem features fiery copper-orange color with accents of lavender and powder-blue. A few microscopic carbon specks appear on each side. This is an exceptionally rare off-metal striking. Collectors should bid accordingly.

Ex: Major Lenox R. Lohr; Empire Coin Company (1961); George N. Polis Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1991), lot 1099.
PCGS# 81652



**1874 Arrows Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-1360, PR67 Cameo
Finest of Three Believed Extant**

4265 1874 Arrows Quarter Dollar, Judd-1360, Pollock-1505, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies for an 1874 Arrows quarter. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Although similar off-metal products are often classified as die trials, it is more likely they were produced specifically for sale to collectors. At most three examples of Judd-1360 are believed to exist. PCGS reports one in PR64, another in PR66, and this PR67 Cameo, which was almost certainly crossed over from its NGC holder (PR67 Cameo) (2/21). The short-lived Arrows design type makes these rare patterns all the more sought-after. This example is fully brilliant with silvery surfaces showcasing dramatic Cameo contrast. A few small planchet flakes appear above the eagle's left (facing) wing.

Ex: Possibly Charles M. Johnson Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 2/1978), lot 1619.

PCGS# 535187





1875 Indian Cent Struck in Aluminum Rare Judd-1384, PR66+ Cameo

4266 1875 Indian Cent, Judd-1384, Pollock-1528, Snow-PT1a, R.8, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Regular die trials issue of the proof 1875 cent. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. One explanation for this piece is it was deliberately struck for collectors. The Judd reference tends to support that contention:

“The year 1875 hosts a potpourri of pattern issues, some with true pattern intent (certain of the twenty-cent pieces may be in this category) and others created as numismatic delicacies, the latter including illogical varieties and mulings. No doubt, Mint Director Henry R. Linderman was among the recipients of these delicacies. All of the illogical combinations as well as off-metal strikings from regular Proof dies were made in secrecy, and the existence of most was not known until years later.”

The other way to view this piece is the way Rick Snow presents it, as part of a full denomination set. As such, this would be a metallurgical trial. Only one or two aluminum sets were struck and apparently neither set is intact today. Prior to our sale of this piece in the 2008 FUN Signature, we were able to find only three references to known sales of a Judd-1384 pattern. A piece was sold by New England Rare Coin Galleries in March 1983, another auctioned as part of the Loye L. Lauder Collection by Doyle Galleries in December 1983, lot 536, and there is another transaction by Numismatics Ltd. (possibly also in December 1983). The impossibility of finding photographs of these transactions is obvious. They could be the same coin sold three times in a short time span, two coins and one reappearance, or there is a remote possibility there are three separate coins. Certified population figures today include one PR66 NGC specimen, and two PR66 Cameo PCGS pieces — both of the PCGS listings are the same coin, this one.

This is a splendidly preserved aluminum striking. Unlike many aluminum patterns, this piece does not show signs of oxidation. A few lint marks are present on each side, the most obvious one for pedigree purposes is hook-shaped and located just to the right of the 5 in the date. The contrast between the fields and devices is strong with exceptionally deep mirrors in the fields. An obviously rare opportunity for the pattern collector.

Ex: FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2008), lot 3479.
NGC ID# 2AAS, PCGS# 81691



1875 Twenty Cent in Copper Judd-1408, PR64+ Brown

4267 1875 Twenty Cent, Judd-1408, Pollock-1551, Low R.7, PR64+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the as-issued design, except the date is smaller and LIBERTY is incuse. The reverse features a wreath, and expresses the denomination with two different legends, TWENTY CENTS and 1/5 OF A DOLLAR. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Fewer than a dozen of these curious twenty cent patters are known in this metal. Other small numbers of this design exist in silver, aluminum, and nickel. Golden color adorns the coppery surfaces of this Choice proof, with accents of blue and magenta scattered throughout. A few faint signs of contact are well-hidden. NGC ID# 2ABB, PCGS# 61715



1875 Twenty Cent Piece in Copper Judd-1414, PR64 Brown

4268 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1414, Pollock-1557, High R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. From the dies for the 1875 twenty cent piece, but probably struck for sale to collectors. Struck in copper with a plain edge. About a half dozen examples are known. The design was also struck in aluminum (Judd-1415). Both sides of this attractive Choice example are richly toned in dominant copper-brown shades. One can also see intermingled lilac, orange, and emerald-green shadings here and there. Sharply struck with a few scattered obverse flyspecks and strong eye appeal. Population: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+) Brown, 0 finer (4/20).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2003), lot 6562.
PCGS# 61721



1875 Commercial Dollar in Copper Judd-1424, PR67 Red and Brown

4269 1875 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1424, Pollock-1567, Low R.7, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A seated figure of Liberty faces left at the seashore, with 13 stars surrounding the rim and the date 1875 below. She holds an olive branch and rests her left hand on a globe reading LIBERTY. Two flags and a sheaf of wheat flank her. A steamship with sails appears in the water, with sails billowing in one direction and steam blowing in the opposite direction. A scroll above the date reads IN GOD WE TRUST. On the reverse an olive wreath contains COMMERCIAL / (ornamental cornucopias) / DOLLAR / (ornaments) / 420 GRS / 900 FINE / (ornament), with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. On the bow tying the wreath a second reference to the Deity appears, this time with the outdated GOD OUR TRUST. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Adams and Woodin (1913) stated that eight pieces were struck in copper, and that is the number of pieces accounted for today. This is a lovely example with exhibits considerable underlying mint red on each side, while the lower reverse displays bright blue toning. Nearly flawless surfaces. NGC ID# 26WS, PCGS# 71731



**1876-CC Seated Dime in Nickel, MS64
Unique Judd-1453b Die Trial
Ex: Woodside, Olsen**

4270 1876-CC Dime Die Trial, Judd-1453b, Pollock-1602, Unique, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This unique 1876-CC Seated Liberty dime die trial is from the regular dies, struck in nickel with a plain edge. The coin was likely struck on a three cent nickel planchet at the Philadelphia Mint before the dies were shipped west to Carson City. Two similar copper die trials are known, also from 1876-CC dime dies. The unique nickel specimen has an extensive pedigree tracing back to the Woodside sale in April 1892, where it was sold in a two-piece lot with one of its copper counterparts. In the Olsen sale, B. Max Mehl wrote of this piece:

“Type of regular issue, but very weakly struck, especially the legend on obverse which is hardly discernible. **Struck in nickel**, with a plain edge. Unknown to Adams-Woodin. The first I have ever seen or heard of. Uncirculated. Undoubtedly unique. Of great rarity and value.”

The strike weakness around the peripheries is attributed to a miscalculation on the part of the press operator who struck the piece, not accounting for the increased pressure necessary to strike a hard nickel planchet. The surfaces are satiny and lustrous, and each side has light amber-gold toning. This unique piece has been off of the market for 17 years. Its appearance here is an incredible opportunity for the advanced pattern collector.

Ex: Woodside Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1892), part of lot 318; Wayte Raymond Mail Bid Sale (2/1942), lot 16; Fred E. Olsen (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 372A; New Netherlands Coin Co.; 295th Sale (Kagin, 11/1971), lot 1208; 1993 ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/1993), lot 8008; Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 7/2003), lot 488.
PCGS# 61901



1876 Sailor Head Dollar in Copper Judd-1465, PR65 Brown

4271 1876 Sailor Head Dollar, Judd-1465, Pollock-1616, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the "Sailor Head" design of Liberty, with pearl beads on the coronet, the motto above, date below, an arc of seven stars on the left, and six on the right. An open laurel wreath surrounds the denomination on the reverse, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, and E PLURIBUS UNUM below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Saul Teichman confirms two examples of this design in silver and seven in copper with reeded edges. A single example exists in copper with a plain edge, which also forms part of the Bob R. Simpson Collection. The surfaces of this Gem Judd-1465 pattern dollar have mellowed to a deep shade of golden-brown with iridescent accents in shades of blue, green, magenta, orange, and yellow.

Ex: Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 9/1967), lot 536; Great '80 Sale (Robert L. Hughes, 7/1980), lot 136; D.M.X. Fretwell Estate (Robert L. Hughes 3/1981), lot 1058.

NGC ID# 26WW, PCGS# 61787

1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Silver Judd-1506, Pollock-1660, PR66 Cameo

4272 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1506, Pollock-1660, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Essentially a miniature of Morgan's famous dollar design, dated 1877. The reverse has an eagle over a seven-pointed shield, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST to the left, above, and right of the shield. This entire design is enclosed within a wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The obverse of Pollock-1660 is similar to that of Pollock-1668. Minor differences include the wheat ears around (PLU)RIB(US), the longer and slightly curved bust tip, and the presence of George Morgan's "M" initial above the lowest curl. According to USPatterns.com, six examples of Judd-1506 are known: four from this obverse die and two from the other. The present Premium Gem features brilliant Cameo-contrasted interiors framed by elegant golden patina around the borders. Softly struck at the centers, but a remarkable Morgan half dollar rarity nonetheless.

Ex: King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1970; Thomas A. Bergin Collection (Stack's, 6/1984), lot 1243; Andy Lustig (6/1986); M. Hagen.

NGC ID# 26X3, PCGS# 134077



1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1514, PR66 Deep Cameo
Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr.

4273 1877 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1514, Pollock-1678, Low R.7, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the Morgan dollar, but the head of Liberty is surrounded by a beaded circle, with 13 stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM around the edge. The date 1877 is below. On the reverse, a so-called “defiant eagle” is perched on a scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. An olive branch points left, and three arrowheads point right. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The Morgan half dollar patterns of 1877 represent a perennially popular subset within the pattern series. This design was struck in silver (Judd-1514) and copper (Judd-1515).

This PR66 Deep Cameo representative from the Bob R. Simpson Collection, formerly the Harry Bass coin, is one of seven Judd-1514 pieces traced by Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com. Both sides are mostly brilliant, and field-device contrast is eye-catching. There are just a few blushes of color at the upper obverse and lower reverse. A dazzling example of this Morgan half dollar rarity.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (*Stack's* 5/1970), lot 386; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection Part I (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1999), lot 1221; *Fixed Price List* (*Superior*, 7/1999), *Pre-Long Beach Sale* (*Superior*, 9/1999), lot 1430; M. Hagen.

NGC ID# 2ADX, PCGS# 134084 Base PCGS# 61852



1877 Half Dollar in Copper
Unique Judd-1525, Pollock-1693
Ex: Bass, PR68 Red and Brown

4274 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1525, Pollock-1693, Unique, PR68 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The William Barber “Metric Head” design. A bust of Liberty faces left, wearing a wide-banded cap inscribed LIBERTY. The cap displays cereal grains similar to the Morgan silver dollar design. The initial B for William Barber is above the last 7. On the reverse, a small heraldic eagle, wings lowered, is within a shield with six vertical and many horizontal stripes. IN GOD WE TRUST and E PLURIBUS UNUM in Gothic letters are in the inner band, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and HALF DOLLAR in the outer band. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Two die varieties are known. The usual variant of Judd-1525 is Pollock-1591, with the last 7 in the date high. Eight such examples exist in copper. This variety, Pollock-1693, is believed to be unique with the last 7 in the date nearly touching the dentils. A single example from the same dies also exists in silver. Saul Teichman writes: “I believe this die was the first of this type created by William Barber but was rejected.”

Not only is this pattern unique, it is a spectacular Superb Gem in essentially flawless Red and Brown condition. Vibrant coppery color yields to splashes of magenta and cobalt-blue patina on each side. A few inconsequential carbon specks are noted. This is the first time this unique rarity has been made available publicly in more than 20 years. Collectors are encouraged to bid accordingly.

Ex: RARCOA (2/1972); Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part 1 (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1999), lot 1229.

NGC ID# 2AEA, PCGS# 71865



**1877 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1533, PR64+ Brown
The Finer of Two Known**

4275 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1533, Pollock-1700, R.8, PR64+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows William Barber's head of Liberty with a coronet of wheat and cotton, IN GOD WE TRUST above, the date below, seven stars left and six right. The reverse has an eagle on a pedestal with outstretched wings, E PLURIBUS UNUM on the perch, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around most of the periphery, and HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

This is one of two examples of Judd-1533, the other being a PR63 (ex: Farouk, Judd, Bass). The 8 in the date is clearly punched over an underlying 1, as the initial impression was too far right. Both sides are toned in pastel shades of blue, green, gold, and lavender. A planchet lamination line runs across the lower obverse and the upper stars are weak — two diagnostics for this example of the Judd-1533 half dollar pattern.

Ex: Possibly 37th Public Sale (Thomas Elder, 2/1910), lot 292; possibly Waldo C. Newcomer; Major Lenox Lohr; Empire Coin Company; R.E. Cox Collection (Stack's, 4/1962), lot 2272; Coronet Coin Fixed Price List; Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 6/1971), lot 888; Morris Evans Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 2090; Southern Collection.

NGC ID# 2AEG, PCGS# 61873



**1877 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1536, PR67 Red and Brown
Four Pieces Traced, Ex: Bass**

4276 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1536, Pollock-1704, High R.7, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing left, wearing a coronet with wheat ears and cotton bolls. The coronet has the word LIBERTY inscribed in raised letters. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is spelled out above Liberty's head, with stars on either side and the date below. The reverse is centered around a heraldic eagle, clutching an olive branch and three arrows. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is located above the eagle's head. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the eagle, with the denomination HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The design for Judd-1536 is attributed to William Barber. Only four examples are known in copper, plus three in silver (Judd-1535). This Superb Gem features glossy reddish-brown and copper-orange surfaces that reveal accents of magenta and ocean-blue. Visual and technical quality are exquisite.

Ex: Major Lenox R. Lohr (Empire Coin Company, 1961); R.E. Cox, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 4/1962), lot 2273; ANA Sale (Abe Kosoff, 8/1966), lot 1217; Coronet Coin Fixed Price List; Armand Champ Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1972), lot 1076; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1237.

NGC ID# 2AEL, PCGS# 71877



1877 Paquet Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1540, PR64+ Cameo
Ex: 'Col.' Green

4277 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1540, Pollock-1711, High R.7, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The central figure on the obverse is a rather small bust of Liberty facing left, surrounded by an arc of 13 stars, the date 1877 below. Liberty hair is tied in a bun with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in incuse lettering. The reverse features a stylized eagle with shield, clutching an olive sprig and three arrows. The eagle holds a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM in its beak. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA arcs around the periphery, with the denomination HALF DOL. below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. A pronounced die crack extends into the stars on each side of the date on the obverse, a rather curious occurrence on a pattern which saw such limited production. Only five pieces are known from these dies, although Harry W. Bass, Jr. once owned an apparently unique example with a slightly different date placement. A needle-sharp Gem with lovely apricot-gold color that is seemingly pristine aside from a solitary slide mark on the cheek. A small mint-made planchet flaw near star 3 aids pedigree identification. This piece is traced to the "Colonel" Green Estate, from which it was acquired in 1946 by B.G. Johnson.

Ex: "Col." Green; B.G. Johnson (4/12/1946); Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 396; Johnson (Hughes, 1/1979); Morris Evans Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 2093; Baltimore Elite Sale (Superior, 7/2003), lot 469; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 8010.
 PCGS# 535092



1878 Goloid Dollar, PR64
Judd-1557, Pollock-1749

4278 1878 Goloid Dollar, Judd-1557, Pollock-1749, Low R.6, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The central obverse motif depicts Liberty facing left and wearing a cap inscribed LIBERTY. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM follows the upper border with the date below. Seven stars are placed at the left border with six at the right border. Ears of wheat and bolls of cotton ornament the cap. A circle of 38 stars on the reverse encircles the five line inscription GOLOID. / 1—G. / 24—S. / .9 FINE. / 258 GRS. The statutory legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and denomination ONE DOLLAR are placed along the border outside the circle of stars. Struck in goloid with a reeded edge. The goloid pieces made their first appearance in 1878 after a patent was awarded to Dr. Wheeler William Hubbell for his composition of gold, silver, and copper. Hubbell's alloy was essentially a self-enrichment scheme that lacked any genuine scientific merit. It was abandoned relatively quickly. This goloid metric dollar is toned in ice-blue and peach-gold patina. Trivial hairlines and contact marks barely prevent a near-Gem assessment.

Ex: Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1548.

NGC ID# 2AFA, PCGS# 61919



**1878 Goloid Dollar in Goloid
Judd-1560, PR65
Only Three Pieces Known**

4279 1878 Goloid Dollar, Judd-1560, Pollock-1752, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Goloid dollar design with a large head of Liberty on the obverse facing left, a wide band holds the hair together and is inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse has the statutory requirements mostly in the center with GOLOID. /1—G./24—S./9 FINE. 258 GRS. is below. A circle of stars provides an inner border, outside of which is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR. Struck in goloid alloy (4% gold, 89% silver, 7% copper) with a reeded edge. An attractively toned example struck on a smooth planchet with no singularly mentionable distractions as expected of the high grade. This is one of only three Judd-1560 representatives confirmed by Saul Teichman. The 10th edition of the Judd reference similarly reports a population of just three coins.

Ex: *Pittsburgh Signature* (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 8012.
NGC ID# 2AFD, PCGS# 61922





1878 Quarter Eagle in Gold Judd-1566, PR67 Cameo The Only Known Example

4280 1878 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1566, Pollock-1756, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Only a single example of Judd-1566 is known to collectors today, making it one of the most elusive issues in the U.S. pattern series. In addition to its absolute rarity, this unique pattern possesses an impeccably preserved, beautiful design and an air of mystery that make it a sought-after prize for advanced collectors. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer this unparalleled numismatic rarity in its first auction appearance in 28 years.

Design

Designed by Mint Engraver George T. Morgan, the obverse features a large head of Liberty facing left, with the point of the bust truncation extending to the border. Liberty's hair is pulled back into a bun behind her head, secured by a ribbon, with a large curl falling from the knot down the back of her neck. A hair band with the incuse inscription LIBERTY runs from the forehead to the ribbon. Around the head is the widely spaced motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, with the date 1878 below.

The central reverse device is a large eagle with raised wings, holding three arrows in its left talon and an olive branch with seven leaves in its right talon. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around, with the denomination 2 ½ DOLLARS below. Struck in gold, with a reeded edge, on a large, thin planchet (diameter 20.5 mm).

The design was also struck in copper (Judd-1567), with about a dozen examples known, some of them gilt.

History of the Coin

The wider, thinner planchet of Judd-1566 (20.5 mm vs. 18 mm diameter for a standard quarter eagle) followed the “anti-counterfeiting” concept introduced by Dr. J.T. Barclay on the pattern half eagle of 1860, Judd-271. Barclay believed the most dangerous, hardest to detect, method of counterfeiting U.S. gold coins was to hollow out the inner gold core of the coins and replace the extracted metal with an equal amount of platinum, which was less expensive than gold, but weighed about the same. Barclay theorized the thinner planchet would make this operation much more difficult for would-be counterfeiters, but the idea was dropped after a few experimental pieces were struck. Judd-1566 was also quickly abandoned, probably due to the same production difficulties encountered with the Type Two gold dollars.

The early history of this unique gold pattern remains a fascinating mystery. The copper Judd-1567 patterns appeared in several 19th century collections, but the gold Judd-1566 was not offered in any public offering we can locate. Early pattern specialist Robert Coulton Davis did not list Judd-1566 in his seminal work on patterns, published serially in 1885 through 1887 in the *Coin Collector's Journal*. The issue seems to have been completely off-the-radar in the numismatic community before the turn of the century. Similarly, Edgar Adams and William Woodin did not mention Judd-1566 in their standard pattern reference in 1913. This indicates the coin was not included in the hoard of patterns Woodin acquired from Archibald Loudon Snowden in exchange for returning the two Half Union patterns to the Mint in 1910. Some far-seeing collector with good connections at the Mint must have acquired the coin at an early date and carefully preserved it in his private holdings for several decades before it became widely known. William Idler, who was active in the 1870s and acquired many delicacies from the Mint during that time frame, would be a logical suspect. Idler kept much of his collection intact until his death in 1901, when it passed to his son-in-law, prominent coin dealer John W. Haseltine. Haseltine marketed many coins from Idler's holdings in the early 20th century, including several 1884 Trade dollars, but it is impossible to say for certain if the unique Judd-1566 was among them.

The first owner-of-record for the Judd-1566 pattern was Baltimore numismatist Waldo Newcomer. Newcomer compiled a fabulous collection of U.S. coins in the first quarter of the 20th century, but the Great Depression hit his interests hard and he sold his mainline collection on a consignment basis through B. Max Mehl circa 1931. The ultra-rare Judd-1566 passed to colorful collector “Colonel” E.H.R. Green, and later to the even more eccentric playboy ruler of Egypt, King Farouk. Abe Kosoff later secured the coin for Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, author of the standard pattern reference. It was also a highlight of Dr. John E. Wilkison's collection in the 1960s, possibly the greatest collection of gold patterns ever assembled up to that time. After Wilkison sold his collection to Paramount in 1973, the coin passed through some dealer intermediaries and a string of Superior auctions in the 1990s before finding a home in Bob Simpson's incomparable pattern collection. It has not been publicly offered since 1993.

Physical Appearance

This magnificent Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements with a rich coat of mint frost that creates intense cameo contrast with the deeply reflective fields. The virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces show a tiny lint mark in the reverse field, between the eagle's wing and the A in STATES. A small spot of granularity below the C in AMERICA acts as a pedigree marker. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This landmark rarity has been off the market since 1993 and it may be decades before it becomes available again. The discerning collector should bid accordingly. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (2/21).

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; sold to F.C.C. Boyd on 6/23/1943, via B.G. Johnson; King Farouk; *Palace Collections of Egypt* (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 329; Abe Kosoff; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; *Illustrated History of U.S. Coins* (Kosoff, 1961), lot 529; Dr. John E. Wilkison in 1962; Paramount International Coin Corporation in September 1973; A-Mark; Auction '90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1454; Orlando Sale (Superior, 8/1992), lot 494; January-February Auction (Superior, 1/1993), lot 1192; southern collection; Bob R. Simpson Collection.

PCGS# 537320



1878 Five Dollar in Copper Judd-1569, PR67 Red Cameo

4281 1878 Five Dollar, Judd-1569, Pollock-1760, R.7, PR67 Red Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The large Liberty head faces left, and has an expression similar to that of the regular issue Morgan dollar. However, her hair is tied in a bun, and she does not wear a cap or any cereal grains. The reverse features an eagle with spread wings holding an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in its left. Differentiated from similar patterns by the letter E below the chin, no obverse periods, and IN GOD WE TRUST on the upper reverse border. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The surfaces retain the bright mint red from 1878 with only a slight intermingling of yellow and lilac. A nearly flawless piece. Patterns with full red color (not to mention cameo contrast) are rarely encountered and worth stretching to acquire.
PCGS# 535362







1878 Liberty Head Half Eagle, Struck in Gold
Unique Judd-1570, PR65+ Cameo
Ex: Newlin-Green-Farouk

4282 1878 Liberty Head Half Eagle, Judd-1570, Pollock-1764, Unique, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A bold, aggressive representation of Liberty shown facing left, her hair combed back and tied in a bun, with a long curl that extends well down the back of the neck. Two ornamental ribbons decorate the top of her head, including one that runs horizontally and proclaims the word LIBERTY in incused letters. The portrait is framed by the date and by E PLURIBUS UNUM, with the words of this obverse motto separated by pellets or periods. The reverse design features a defiant heraldic eagle grasping an olive branch and three arrows in its talons. The inscriptions UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GOD WE TRUST, and FIVE DOL. encompass the eagle. Struck in gold on a thin, reeded edge planchet and a diameter very close to one inch (25.4 mm), compared to the 21.6 mm. diameter that was standard at the time.

These broad, thin planchets were first suggested by Dr. J.T. Barclay of the U.S. Mint in the mid-1850s and an initial prototype was struck in the form of the 1860 gold half eagle pattern, Judd-271, which has an even larger diameter of 27 mm., equaling that of a ten dollar piece. They were intended as an anti-counterfeiting measure during a period when rising production of gold coins and increased availability of similarly heavy, but contemporarily less valuable platinum metal ignited concern among Mint officials over the potential use of platinum plugs for existing gold coins. This fear, referred to in Mint reports as the “platinum menace,” apparently gained at least mild support in the years following the Civil War, although it eventually proved to be unfounded as a widespread problem.

The glittering surfaces of this unique gold pattern reveal the slightest blushes of reddish-orange patina overall that bespeak originality. Inspection with a glass is required to locate even to most insignificant blemish. Some softness in the strike is noted on Liberty’s ear and surrounding hair curls, in addition to bluntness on the high points of the eagle’s breast. In the unlikely occasion of another example of this important gold pattern ever surfacing (a question mark follows Pollock’s unique status), this piece is readily identifiable by a very shallow, perforated hairline to the left of the eagle’s wing that extends to the border at 8 o’clock.

This piece is plated in the Sotheby’s February 1954 catalog of the King Farouk Collection, and Andrew Pollock noted an earlier pedigree to Waldo C. Newcomer. This is probably the same piece that has an earlier pedigree back to Harold Newlin in 1884. According to an article by Carl W.A. Carlson in the November 1981 issue of *The Numismatist*, Harold Newlin offered a set of three gold patterns to T. Harrison Garrett, via a letter date November 28, 1884. Carlson noted: “Newlin reported in that letter that Morgan had told him no more than two or three sets had been struck in gold. As a complete set was thus in Newlin’s hands in late 1884, and as no other complete set has ever surfaced, it seems extremely probable that the Farouk set is the same one owned by Newlin and referred to in his letter to Garrett.” The information presented by Carlson suggests that this coin has an incomplete pedigree back to 1884, and was probably acquired by Newlin from an unidentified Mint officer who kept it in his possession from the time it was struck in 1878.

Ex: Possibly from an unidentified Mint officer to Harold P. Newlin; later, Waldo C. Newcomer; Col. E.H.R. Green and illustrated in the photographic inventory of his collection; Palace Collection of King Farouk (Sotheby’s, 2/1954), lot 315, where it realized the princely sum of \$746.20; still later, Ed Trompeter; Heritage Galleries; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1999), lot 7776; ANA Sale (Superior, 8/2002), lot 831; The Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1550, where it brought \$402,500.

PCGS# 861933 Base PCGS# 61933



**1878 Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-1573A, PR66+ Brown
The Finest of Two Publicly Available**

4283 1878 Five Dollar, Judd-1573A, Pollock-1762, Low R.7, PR66+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Judd-1573a is one of several different 1878 five dollar patterns, many of which (including Judd-1573) were designed by George T. Morgan. Judd-1566 through Judd-1573a are similar, but Judd-1573a is identified by two characteristics. The required motto IN GOD WE TRUST is absent, and there are no periods between the peripheral legends on both the obverse and reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only four examples are known, two of which are in the Smithsonian. The other publicly available piece grades PR64 Brown and is in a mislabeled holder. Each side is covered in rich turquoise toning with accents of cherry-red around the outer devices and within the recesses of the design. A rare opportunity for the pattern specialist. PCGS# 71895



**1878 Half Eagle in Gilt Copper
Judd-1578, PR63**

4284 1878 Five Dollars, Judd-1578, Pollock-1771, Low R.7, Gilt PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The so-called Phrygian Head or Liberty Head obverse, attributed to George T. Morgan. Liberty wears a Phrygian cap, facing left, with LIBERTY incused on the band. E PLURIBUS is to the left, UNUM to the right, with date 1878 below. On the reverse an eagle is somewhat similar to the Morgan dollar reverse "except not as delicate" (Judd). IN GOD WE TRUST is in Gothic script over the eagle, with FIVE DOL. at the rim below. Struck on a regular-diameter planchet, in copper with a reeded edge.

The overall appearance is similar to the Morgan silver dollar, although a silver one dollar and a gold five dollar with the same or similar designs would have been a fairly radical departure from longstanding practice for the Mint. USPatterns.com reports about a dozen examples known, including a handful that have been gilded, like this one. Bright yellow-gold surfaces are partially reflective with scattered hairlines.

Ex: Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1899. PCGS# 535364



**1878 Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-1582, PR63 Red and Brown
Unique in Private Hands**

4285 1878 Ten Dollars, Judd-1582, Pollock-1775, R.8, PR63 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty wears a large soft cap with a band inscribed LIBERTY, similar to the Morgan silver dollar design. E PLURIBUS UNUM is divided between the left and right obverse fields with the date below. The reverse has an eagle with outstretched wings, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and TEN DOLLARS below. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST appears in the upper reverse field. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Three examples of Judd-1582 are known, two of which reside in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

Reflective surfaces have light reddish-tan color with traces of iridescent toning and splashes of brighter orange mint luster on each side. Minor spots and hairlines prevent a higher grade. This is a rare opportunity to obtain the unique-in-private-hands example of this 1878 ten dollar pattern in copper.

Ex: Possibly Waldo C. Newcomer; possibly 53rd Auction Sale (New Netherlands, 6/1959), lot 1748; Lindesmith Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/2000), lot 2049; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2001), lot 9479; Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1553.

PCGS# 71946

**1879 Morgan Ten Cent in Silver
Judd-1586, PR65+ Deep Cameo**

4286 1879 Morgan Ten Cents, Judd-1586, Pollock-1779, High R.6, PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The "Morgan dime" design, with a head of Liberty similar to that on the Morgan dollar. The legend rings the rim, with date 1879 below. On the reverse, ONE DIME is enclosed, first by E PLURIBUS UNUM and 13 stars, then by a circle of beads, finally by a wreath of corn, cotton, tobacco, and wheat. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Examples were also struck in copper, and both types have populations of 12 to 15 pieces. This famous Morgan pattern issue is highly sought-after, particularly with Deep Cameo contrast and CAC endorsement. Brilliant surfaces feature glassy fields and frosted relief elements. Just a hint of golden color is present. Population: 2 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (2/21). NGC ID# 2AGC, PCGS# 134088



1879 Morgan Dime in Copper Judd-1587, PR66 Red and Brown

4287 1879 Ten Cents, Judd-1587, Pollock-1780, High R.6, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse will be familiar to Morgan dollar collectors, George T. Morgan's design for the circulating contemporary Morgan dollar. The reverse will be unfamiliar to many, an inner circle of small dots enclosing E PLURIBUS UNUM and ONE DIME with 13 stars. An outer open wreath with bow comprises wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only 12-15 copper examples are known of this "Morgan dime." This piece retains significant portions of original mint red with the "Brown" represented by deep blue on the device of Liberty and around the margin on the reverse. NGC ID# 2AGD, PCGS# 71964



1879 Washlady Quarter in Copper Judd-1591, PR66+ Red and Brown

4288 1879 Washlady Quarter Dollar, Judd-1591, Pollock-1784, R.6, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Society Lady, better-known as the Washlady, here in the quarter denomination. Charles Barber's obverse depicts a Liberty head with her hair bound up behind. IN GOD WE TRUST appears in small letters at the upper border with the date below and stars seven left, six right. An eagle on the reverse has wings displayed, holding an olive branch and three arrows in the dexter and sinister claws, respectively, with the wings passing in front of both. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and E PLURIBUS UNUM are at the upper border with QUAR. DOLLAR below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The Washlady patterns are admired far more today than they were in the late 19th century; the pejorative moniker dates to the sale of the New York Coin & Stamp sale of the Doughty Collection in April 1891, the term likely given by David Proskye. Perhaps 12 to 15 of the copper pieces survive today. An equal number of silver pieces are believed to exist. The fields are deeply mirrored and serve to enhance the rich blue and golden-rose colors in the obverse fields, the reverse fields are almost completely cobalt-blue. The devices on each side display reddish-brown patina. Without the patina this would certainly be labeled a Cameo. Exceptional quality. NGC ID# 2AGH, PCGS# 71968



1879 Morgan Quarter in Copper Judd-1594, PR65 Red Cameo

4289 1879 Morgan Quarter Dollar, Judd-1594, Pollock-1788, High R.6, PR65 Red Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The head of Liberty that faces left on the obverse is a miniature version of that used on the regular issue Morgan silver dollar. ** E PLURIBUS ***** UNUM **** is around the border, and the date 1879 is below. The reverse depicts a spread wing eagle with an olive branch in its left (facing) talon and a bundle of arrows in its right (facing). Above is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST and the denomination QUARTER DOLLAR. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only about 12 to 15 examples of this pattern are known in copper, with a similar number of pieces in silver (Judd-1593). The bright copper-red surfaces are deeply mirrored in the fields and satiny across the devices. Wisps of lilac with a few flecks attest to the originality of the patina. PCGS# 134105

1879 Silver Dollar in Silver Judd-1605, PR63

4290 1879 Silver Dollar, Judd-1605, Pollock-1801, Low R.7, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Judd reference calls this William Barber obverse similar to the famous "Washlady" design, but to our eyes there are also similarities to the Coiled Hair stella obverse. Liberty's hair is tightly coiled about her head in a bun, with two flowing ribbons in back and a beaded headband inscribed LIBERTY. IN GOD WE TRUST and 13 stars appear around the rim, date below. The reverse shows a rather scrawny eagle inside a laurel wreath with evenly matched berry pairs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around the rim — the letters irregularly spaced — and ONE DOLLAR is below. The motto is in small letters above the eagle. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Each side is mostly brilliant with the occasional dab of toning around the letters and other devices. Light hairlines and a few minor scuffs account for the grade. NGC ID# 2AGW, PCGS# 61983



1879 Schoolgirl Dollar in Copper Judd-1609, PR65 Red Cameo

One of the Famous 'Named' Pattern Designs

4291 1879 Schoolgirl Dollar, Judd-1609, Pollock-1805, Low R.7, PR65 Red Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The famous Schoolgirl dollar design, is credited to George T. Morgan and only available on the Judd-1608 through Judd-1610 varieties. Judd-1610 is unique, and the silver Judd-1608 is highly contested, which makes the copper, reeded edge Judd-1609 a good selection for the advanced pattern specialist. Liberty has a youthful appearance, and her hair flows gracefully beneath the bust. According to uspatterns.com, "The schoolgirl name dates back to the April 1891 New York Coin and Stamp sale auction of the F.W. Doughty collection and was probably given by David Proskey." The reverse features the Defiant Eagle motif used earlier on the Judd-1512 1877 half dollar, and later adapted for the 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. 1879 silver dollar patterns were created by each of the Mint's three engravers: William Barber, his son Charles Barber, and George T. Morgan. The elder Barber's design (Judd-1605) was perfunctory. Charles Barber's Washlady motif (Judd-1603) is distinctive and well known, although less beloved than Morgan's Schoolgirl dollar. None of these designs were destined to be struck for circulation. Mint officials were reportedly unhappy with the issued Morgan dollar design, but once it achieved a workable average die life, it made little practical sense to risk its replacement. Full original mint red is seen across each side of this magnificent key pattern issue. PCGS# 535348

1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Struck in Goloid Judd-1617, Toned PR63

4292 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1617, Pollock-1813, R.4, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Metric Dollar with Liberty wearing a coronet with a border of pearls. The reverse is quite elaborate with a partial wreath of cotton and corn tied at the base, a ribbon, and with DEO EST GLORIA on a tablet above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The Goloid Metric dollar is a relatively common pattern, yet few examples have undergone metallurgical testing to determine if they are indeed goloid or just struck from a silver planchet — the difference is indistinguishable to the unaided eye. However, this piece states Goloid on the insert, suggesting it was tested and the experimental alloy was used for this piece. Each side is deeply toned, mostly in shades of deep blue and golden-rose. NGC ID# 2AH8, PCGS# 61995



**1879 Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1623, PR67 Red and Brown**

4293 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1623, Pollock-1819, R.7, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Metric dollar design by George Morgan, featuring a rarely seen head of Liberty, hair brushed back and fastened in a bun, and with a wide ribbon at the top of the head. The reverse is the standard Metric dollar design with DEO EST GLORIA featured prominently above the composition in the center. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. More than a dozen examples of this copper pattern exist, but it remains absolutely rare and highly sought-after because of its association with the famous four dollar stella. This Superb Gem, formerly part of Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, is largely copper-orange with deeper brick-red color in the fields. Flashy accents of violet, magenta, and peach-orange significantly enhance the eye appeal.

Ex: Brinton T. Schorer; Harry W. Bass, Jr. via private treaty (5/1973); Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1297. NGC ID# 2AHL, PCGS# 72001



**1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1632, PR64 Brown**

4294 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1632, Pollock-1829, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is the rare variety with Liberty featuring a Coiled Hair style, rather than the usually seen Flowing Hair design. A tiny M on the bust truncation confirms this as the work of George Morgan, assistant to the Barber's at the Mint. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. George Morgan's tenure at the Mint lasted half a century, but it was not until the death of Charles Barber that Morgan finally reached the position of Chief Engraver, a title he enjoyed for only a few short years until his own death. The surfaces are even, muted brown with a faint undertone of red still present. Fully struck in all areas and seemingly free from carbon spotting. NGC ID# 2AHL, PCGS# 62010



1879 Coiled Hair Stella in Aluminum Judd-1640, PR63+ Cameo

4295 1879 Coiled Hair Four Dollar, Judd-1640, Pollock-1840, High R.7, PR63+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Of the Judd-1640 patterns that we have traced, with the aid of Andrew Pollock's reference on the subject, we note that one of the extant specimens is gilt and, as such, will never accurately represent the issue. Perhaps that piece was plated to represent the more popular gold version, Judd-1638, or to be worn as jewelry. That leaves four non-gilt Judd-1640 patterns, but only three are "available," as the fourth specimen — the Maris-Garrett piece — is permanently impounded in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation core collection.

When this piece appeared in the October 2001 sale of the Dallas Bank Collection — a Sotheby's and Stack's collaboration — it was described as follows:

"Choice Brilliant Proof. A lovely example. A bright silver-gray in color. The obverse and reverse fields are full, deep mirrors against which the lightly frosted central devices stand out well. Some light horizontal scratches in the center of the obverse, and with a small mark near the rim at 9 o'clock. Extremely rare. Only five different specimens have been definitively traced and an additional two are unconfirmed. Weight: 1.26 grams. Judd 1640; Adams-Woodin 1580; Pollock 1840."

The "small mark" noted by the previous cataloger is actually a strike-through error. Closer examination reveals that the foreign material that was on the planchet actually extended around the periphery of the coin from the A of GRAMS at 3 o'clock, to star 4 at the 9 o'clock position. Most of the strike-through is barely discernible, with a void affecting the 3 of ★.3★ at the left obverse rim being the only noticeable remnant of the mint-produced anomaly. A similar, albeit smaller strike-through is observed on the reverse through MER of AMERICA. Here the foreign debris appears to be thread. Neither irregularity impacts the grade, which is more determined by five or six superficial scratches on the Liberty's cheek and myriad light abrasions in the delicately mirrored fields. Overall, this specimen is a pleasing representative of Judd-1640, and one of only three non-gilt specimens in private hands.

Ex: *Rare Coin List #10* (Paramount, 6/1975); *Dallas Bank Collection* (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), lot 369.
PCGS# 537346 Base PCGS# 62018



1879 Metric Twenty Dollar Judd-1644, PR64 Red and Brown Quintuple Stella in Copper

4296 1879 Metric Twenty Dollar, Judd-1644, Pollock-1844, Low R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Robert Coulton Davis published the first extensive study of U.S. pattern coinage in a series of articles in the *Coin Collector's Journal* from 1885-1887. His description of the dies for the Metric twenty dollar pattern reads:

"No. 451 - Obv. ★30★G★1.5★S★3.5★C★35★G★R★A★M★S★ Head of Liberty to left, the hair tied in a knot behind. Upon the coronet: LIBERTY. In ex., 1879. Rev. Similar to the regular die of the year. Bears motto: DEO EST GLORIA within circle of stars instead of "In God we trust." Double Eagle. Metals; gold, copper."

Davis was personally familiar with this rare pattern issue, as he had single examples of both the gold and copper variants in his remarkable collection, which was sold posthumously by New York Coin & Stamp in January 1890. The copper piece, Judd-1644, sold in lot 1127a for a modest \$3.25. Recent sales include the PR64+ Red and Brown NGC example in lot 4026 of the Eric P. Newman Collection (Heritage, 4/2013), which realized \$188,000.

The Metric twenty dollar pattern of 1879 is closely related to the famous four dollar stella, which was produced the same year. The coins were intended to serve as a kind of international currency, similar to the present day euro. The weight pattern recorded around the obverse is an exact five times multiple of the values on the stella, which led to the "Quintuple Stella" nickname for the Metric twenty dollar pattern. USPatterns.com estimates the surviving population of Judd-1644 at about a dozen examples, at least four of which have been gilt.

The present coin is an attractive Choice example, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements. Shades of olive and greenish-gray toning blanket the well-preserved surfaces, with a few hints of original red and reflective fields underneath. Population: 4 in 64 (2 in 64+) Red and Brown, 1 finer (8/20).

Ex: Public Auction Sale (Kreisberg-Schulman, 5/1966), lot 1398; Million Dollar Sale, Part I (Harmer Rooke, 11/1969), lot 3749. NGC ID# 2AJ2, PCGS# 72023



1880 Coiled Hair Metric Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1650, PR65 Cameo

4297 1880 Metric Dollar, Judd-1650, Pollock-1850, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Metric dollar pattern designed by George Morgan, featuring a rarely seen head of Liberty. Her hair is brushed back, and fastened in a bun with a wide ribbon at the top of the head. The reverse is the standard Metric dollar design with DEO EST GLORIA featured prominently above the composition in the center. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. About a half dozen examples are known in this metal. They would have been sold as part of three-piece sets, which also would have included an 1880 Coiled Hair goloid dollar in aluminum and an 1880 Coiled Hair stella in aluminum. This bright Gem enjoys lovely Cameo contrast and razor-sharp design definition. A small toning spot on the rim below OL in DOLLAR identifies this particular example. PCGS# 534949

1880 Goloid Metric Dollar Judd-1651, PR63

4298 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1651, Pollock-1851, Low R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. On the obverse, a head of Liberty faces left wearing a cap inscribed LIBERTY. The top of the cap is ornamented with ears of wheat, cotton leaves, and bolls. E PLURIBUS UNUM is at the top and the date 1880 is below with 13 peripheral stars arranged between. The central reverse expresses the composition of the denomination within a circle of 38 stars. The upper periphery displays the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the denomination GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR, while the motto DEO EST GLORIA and 100 CENTS are at the lower border. Struck in either silver or goloid alloy with a reeded edge. The fields on each side show surprising depth of reflectivity. The surfaces are essentially untuned but slightly cloudy. A couple of unfortunate scrapes are located in the center of the reverse. NGC ID# 2AJ9, PCGS# 62036



1880 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper Judd-1655, PR66+ Red and Brown

4299 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1655, Pollock-1855, R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the Coiled Hair design of George T. Morgan, with Liberty's hair tightly braided and coiled at the back of the head. E PLURIBUS UNUM is above, with stars seven left, six right, and date below. The reverse has UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and 100 CENTS around the outer periphery, with GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR and DEO EST GLORIA in an inner circle. A circle of stars is further inward, with 15.3—G. / 236.7—S. / 28—C. / 14 GRAMS. in the center. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Mint engravers George T. Morgan and William Barber both produced two designs for goloid metric dollars in 1879, and the designs were repeated in 1880 with the new date. The ostensible purpose for the goloid dollars and the related four dollar stellas was to establish an international currency and provide additional outlets for Western silver production. Whether any of the coins were actually struck in goloid alloy is open to question, as most examples seen appear to be standard silver composition. The reason for a copper strike could only be for completion of off-metal sets. Only a dozen or so pieces are known in copper. This example displays nearly full mint red luster, just mellowed a couple of shades. The fields are bright and mirrored, and the devices show significant mint frost. NGC ID# 2AJD, PCGS# 72040



1881 Liberty Head Cent in Nickel Judd-1665, PR64

4300 1881 Liberty Head One Cent, Judd-1665, Pollock-1865, High R.6, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The motifs closely resemble those on the issued 1883 Liberty nickel, but the obverse stars are absent in favor of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and on the reverse the Roman numeral is I instead of V. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. These designs were also used on the three cent (Judd-1668) and five cent (Judd-1671) designs of this year. Probably about two dozen examples of Judd-1665 are extant. This impressive Choice proof is sharply detailed throughout, with lightly marked surfaces that are blanketed in attractive shades of lavender-gray and sea-green toning. Population: 4 in 64, 7 finer (4/20). NGC ID# 2AJP, PCGS# 62061



1881 Three Cent Piece in Nickel Judd-1668, PR63+ Cameo

4301 1881 Liberty Three Cent, Judd-1668, Pollock-1869, High R.6, PR63+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Charles Barber Liberty Head obverse. Head facing left, similar to the adopted Liberty Head nickel design, but UNITED STATES OF AMERICA rings the obverse in thick, widely spaced letters, with the date 1881 below. On the reverse a Roman numeral III is flanked by an agricultural wreath, again similar to the 1883 regular-issue nickel design. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Examples in nickel, such as this one, are relatively common. The copper and aluminum strikes are much scarcer. The bright surfaces show just a trace of light golden toning on each side. The fields display the expected deep mirroring, while the devices are noticeably frosted, the combination producing the desired cameo effect. PCGS# 534935 Base PCGS# 62064



1882 Liberty Head Five Cents in Copper Judd-1681, PR66 Red

4302 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1681, Pollock-1884, R.7, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Similar in design to the Liberty nickel as issued in 1883, but the wreath is larger, E PLURIBUS UNUM is on the upper reverse instead of the lower reverse, and instead of stars on the obverse, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is present. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Also struck in nickel and aluminum, only a half dozen pieces are believed known in copper. The surfaces display glowing mint red luster, so uncommonly seen on 19th century patterns. The fields are brightly reflective and the strike is complete throughout.

NGC ID# 2AK5, PCGS# 82086



1882 Liberty Five Cents in Nickel Judd-1687, PR64

4303 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1687, Pollock-1889, Low R.6, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the adopted design of 1883 No Cents nickel, with the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST at the upper obverse border. The obverse stars are also arranged differently. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This transitional pattern is primarily found in nickel, as seen here, but it is also known in copper (unique) and aluminum. Light golden toning is seen over each side with much underlying original brilliance. The fields are highly reflective, a trait that is not always a given on nickel products.

NGC ID# 2AKA, PCGS# 62092



1882 Shield Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1695, PR67 Cameo

4304 1882 Shield Five Cents, Judd-1695, Pollock-1897, Low R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Effectively struck from Shield nickel dies, except that the ball on the bottom of the shield has been replaced with a point. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Also struck in copper and white metal (if it really exists, it is unique). About a half dozen aluminum pieces are believed known of this design type. As with most aluminum patterns, this piece is well-produced and exhibits pronounced contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and frosted devices. We see no noteworthy defects on either side of this Superb pattern. Tied for finest known with one PR67 Cameo at NGC (2/21).

NGC ID# 2AKH, PCGS# 509088



1882 Shield Earring Quarter in Copper Judd-1699, PR65 Red and Brown

4305 1882 Shield Earring Quarter, Judd-1699, Pollock-1901, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Shield Earring design of George T. Morgan features a youthful Liberty facing right wearing a band inscribed LIBERTY; the band compresses the back portion of her hair. She wears a shield-shaped earring, with stars six left and seven right, the date 1882 appearing below. On the reverse a perched, defiant eagle clutching an olive branch and arrows occupies the center. The reverse design is reminiscent of the Flying Eagle cent obverse and the Gobrecht dollar reverse, although the eagle faces right in this instance. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and QUARTER DOLLAR are the peripheral legends. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Each side displays rich reddish-brown patina with significant underlying mint red showing. Fully struck in all areas.

Ex: Probably Farouk Collection; Lee Hewitt to Harry Bass, April 17, 1972; Harry Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1143; Teletrade 6/7/2000; Teletrade 7/31/2000; Teletrade 11/29/2000; Teletrade 1/31/2001; Rick Kay; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2003), lot 1033.
NGC ID# 2AKL, PCGS# 72105



1882 Shield Earring Dollar in Copper Judd-1703, PR66+ Red and Brown

4306 1882 Shield Earring Dollar, Judd-1703, Pollock-1905, R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Shield Earring design of George T. Morgan. A youthful Liberty faces right wearing a band with the usual inscription, the band compressing the back portion of her hair. She wears a shield-shaped earring, with stars six left, seven right, date 1882 below. On the reverse a perched, defiant eagle occupies the center, clutching an olive branch and arrows. The design is reminiscent of the Flying Eagle cent and Gobrecht dollar reverses, although facing right. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR are the peripheral legends. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is a magnificent Schoolgirl dollar. The fields are bright and highly reflective, while the devices are heavily frosted. A Cameo designation would not be out of place on this piece. The fields display variegated tan, blue, and yellow-rose patina that is greatly enhanced by the mirrored proof finish.

Ex.: Burke-Clemente Collections (Bowers and Merena, 5/1994), lot 1080; Public Auction Sale (Superior, 8/1995), lot 330; ANA Money Show (Superior, 3/2001), lot 618; Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1611.
NGC ID# 2AKR, PCGS# 72109



1883 Liberty Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1709, PR67 Deep Cameo

4307 1883 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1709, Pollock-1913, Low R.7, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Charles Barber's head of Liberty faces left, the date below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the margin. The reverse indicates the use of experimental dies with 75 N./25 C. in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, FIVE CENTS at the top and bottom margins with seven stars left and six right. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Several patterns from this year use different nickel and copper alloys. Only about a half dozen pieces are known in aluminum. The surfaces are bright and deeply mirrored with thick mint frost over the devices. Identifiable by a long, squiggly lint mark in the field above the point of the truncation of the neck of Liberty. NGC ID# 2AKX, PCGS# 411247 Base PCGS# 62126



1883 Liberty Nickel, Struck in Nickel Judd-1717, PR66 Cameo

4308 1883 Five Cent Piece, Judd-1717, Pollock-1922, High R.6, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is identical to regular issue Liberty nickel, and the reverse is similar to the adopted design, but the Roman numeral V is slightly smaller with a scroll across it inscribed CENTS. This was an added feature that was left off the adopted design, but changed later in the year to deter unscrupulous people that reeded the edges, gold plated the coins (without CENTS), and passed them off as half eagles. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. The fields are bright and reflective with pronounced mint frost over the devices, which gives the coin a noticeable cameo contrast. Strongly struck throughout. Pale lavender patina is seen across each side. NGC ID# 2AL7, PCGS# 389221 Base PCGS# 62134



1884 'Holey' Five Cent in Nickel Judd-1724, PR68+ Cameo

4309 1884 Five Cents, Judd-1724, Pollock-1934, Low R.6, PR68+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Eastman Johnson "holey five cent" design. The obverse shows UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the rim, with an inner circle of 13 stars, and the date, 1884, below. The reverse exhibits FIVE above and CENTS below, with a shield on each side. The design leaves room for the handcut central octagonal perforation. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About two dozen examples of this perforated five cent pattern are known with thick and thin planchets. This appears to be the former. Flawless, gold-kissed surfaces exhibit gorgeous Cameo contrast between the frosty devices and reflective fields. Population: 1 in 68 (1 in 68+) Cameo, 0 finer (2/21).

NGC ID# 2ALB, PCGS# 397007 Base PCGS# 62154



1884 Seated Half Dollar in Copper Unique Judd-1730, PR67+ Red and Brown First Public Appearance Since 1953

4310 1884 Half Dollar, Judd-1730, Pollock-1941, Unique, PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies for an 1884 Seated Liberty half dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Judd-1730 is unique. It was presented as part of a complete set of 1884 copper patterns by the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint to A.M. Smith for his work on a visitor's guide for the facility. Unknown to the collecting community until the 1930s, the coin appeared at auction three times in relatively short succession, first in 1936 and then in 1939, then again in 1953. Per *United States Pattern Coins* (2009), "it has not been seen since."

Nearly 70 years later this copper half dollar remains in virtually flawless condition, appearing as it must have when Superintendent Snowden handed it to A.M. Smith. Only the surfaces have mellowed slightly. While fiery orange color rings the borders and illuminates the design recesses, much of each side features rich shades of blue and violet patina. Eye appeal is spectacular. A rarity of the highest order.

Ex: Presented to A.M. Smith by Mint Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden (1884); A.M. Smith Collection / 101st Auction Sale (M.H. Bolender, 2/1936), lot 27; 124th Auction Sale (M.H. Bolender, 5/1939), lot 359; ANA Sale (Abe Kosoff, 8/1953), lot 4556. PCGS# 72160

1885 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1741, Two Known, PR66+ Cameo

4311 1885 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1741, Pollock-1953, R.8, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Each side features the regular three cent nickel design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Two examples are known: The Simpson and Denali coins, both graded PR66 Cameo by PCGS. The latter is ex: Walter Lee Crouch. This may be the Farouk example, but we have no way of confirming. Both sides are brilliant silver-gray with characteristic Cameo contrast typical of aluminum pattern coinage. A fleck on Liberty's neck serves as an attribution marker. PCGS# 800057 Base PCGS# 62183



**1885 Seated Dime in Aluminum
Judd-1744, PR67 Cameo
Two Confirmed**

**1885 Snowden Dollar in Copper
Judd-1748, PR67 Red and Brown
Experimental Lettered Edge Variant**

4312 1885 Ten Cents, Judd-1744, Pollock-1956, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue Seated dime design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Two examples are believed extant, this being the finer of the pair by three grade points. Although we know that one example is ex: Gschwend, Brand, Boyd and the other is ex: Woodin, Newcomer, we do not have good enough plates to properly determine a match. This flawless and frosty pattern dime is struck from slightly rotated dies. A lint mark right of the flag on the 5 is noted.

Ex: FUN Sale (RARCOA, 1/1973); October Sale (Superior Galleries, 10/1990), lot 1859; Internet Auction (Heritage, 12/1999), lot 2143; Southern Collection.
PCGS# 535026

4313 1885 Snowden Dollar, Judd-1748, Pollock-1960, R.6, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Struck in copper from regular issue obverse and reverse dies. The edge is lettered instead of reeded, and displays E PLURIBUS UNUM in raised letters. Perhaps 15 to 20 of these are known in copper with a similar quantity in silver, and just under a dozen in aluminum. Once thought to be an impossible dream, segmented collars to create raised edge lettering were developed in the late 19th century. Roger Burdette relates the important story at the USPatterns.com website. This Superb Gem proof has vibrant blue and lilac toning with splashes of orange mint color. PCGS Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (4/20).
NGC ID# 2ALU, PCGS# 72190



**1885 Double Eagle in Aluminum
Judd-1756, PR65 Cameo
Ex: Farouk**

4314 1885 Twenty Dollar, Judd-1756, Pollock-1969, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular double eagle dies of 1885, but struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Like many of these off-metal strikings, whether in copper, aluminum, or another metal, they appear on the surface to be die trials. However, such issues were, in fact, delicacies made as part of complete sets for well-connected collectors — usually outside, but sometimes those employed inside the Mint. In the case of Judd-1756, only two examples are believed to exist.

The silver surfaces of this Gem specimen are brilliant and frosty, with bold contrast present between fields and devices. There are no obvious signs of contact, although the piece shows a few minor scuffs and grayish toning areas that are not at all bothersome. The devices are fully struck throughout. An important opportunity to acquire this rare late-date double eagle pattern. The next double eagle pattern known after this would be Charles Barber's abortive twenty dollar design struck in gold, the unique Judd-1773 dated 1906.

Ex: King Farouk; *Palace Collections of Egypt Sale* (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 2014; *ANA Convention Sale* (Abe Kosoff, 8/1966), lot 1239; *King of Siam Sale* (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2260; *Auction '88* (Superior Galleries, 8/1988), lot 293; *Jascha Heifetz Collection* (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3396; *Orlando Sale* (Stack's, 1/2007), lot 1044; *McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5395.

PCGS# 535347 Base PCGS# 62199

**1896 Five Cent in Nickel Alloy
Judd-1771, PR66**

4315 1896 Five Cent, Judd-1771, Pollock-1986, Low R.6, PR66 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Charles Barber's design features a shield at the central obverse with LIBERTY incused. Crossed poles behind support a Liberty cap and a tiny eagle. E PLURIBUS UNUM is at the top rim, with stars seven left, six right. On the reverse a large 5 occupies the center with a small CENTS below, an open olive sprig surrounding and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This design was produced in a wide variety of compositions, including nickel alloy, at least six varieties of German silver, copper alloy, and four alloys of aluminum. The present Premium Gem showcases nickel-gray surfaces lightly toned in blue and lilac hues with vibrant peach-orange color around the devices. NGC ID# 2AMC, PCGS# 62225

1913 Buffalo Nickel, PR66 Judd-1950, No Designer's Initial Four Examples Traced

4316 1913 Buffalo Nickel, Judd-1950, Pollock-2025, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the adopted design but with a wide border and lacking the designer's initial "F" below the date. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. James Earl Fraser's Buffalo nickel is iconic in American numismatics. These coins, struck for circulation from 1913 to 1938, are part of the fabric, the foundation of collecting in this country and have been for generations. With that in mind, we are absolutely delighted to offer one of the few known patterns that survive from the pre-production process for the famous Buffalo nickel.

There are two main reasons why so few Buffalo nickel patterns were made or survive. First, the Janvier reducing lathe purchased by the Mint in 1906 made it possible for authorities to approve coinage designs simply by examining plaster models, casts, and galvanos. According to Roger Burdette's *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1909-1915*:

"A pattern coin was only necessary when the director or secretary of the treasury wanted to hold a new coin design in his hands or roll it between his fingers before making a final decision. Most medal and coin designs were selected and modified based on plaster models, and hubs were cut directly from the approved models."

Second, James Earl Fraser was so deeply committed to ensuring he received the commission and thus his design was approved that he had his own electrotype patterns privately produced by Medallion Art Company. Burdette explains that they were

"...little nickel-sized electrotype samples the artist made so [treasury] secretary [Franklin] MacVeagh could see what the real coin would look like. ... By controlling all design and production processes including cutting the hubs, Fraser eliminated the need for mint-produced patterns."

Fraser's design was complete by August 1912. Mint-made Buffalo nickel patterns struck in early 1913 feature small variations in rim type and diameter. These were done mainly to test the striking viability of the design and to mollify Clarence Hobbs and Hobbs Company, who were concerned the new nickels would not be compatible with their vending machines.

Roger Burdette describes Judd-1950 as "the best version of the pre-production buffalo nickel to survive... ." Only 17 examples were struck, all on January 13, 1913. Six of those were destroyed, leaving a net distribution of 11 pieces. Of those, two were donated to the mint cabinet and now reside in the Smithsonian Institution National Numismatic Collection, where they are permanently impounded. President Roosevelt received one, but he placed it in the cornerstone of the All Souls' Church in Washington, D.C. That leaves eight examples at most in private hands. One each was given to James Earl Fraser, Charles Barber, Robert Clark, and Albert Norris. Three patterns were given to Secretary MacVeagh. One example has been lost. PCGS has only certified this representative from the Bob R. Simpson in PR66 and the Farouk-Forsythe coin in PR63. None are reported at NGC (5/20).

This Premium Gem shows the wide border and rough, granular surfaces that distinguish these patterns from their regular-issue counterparts. Fraser's initial "F" is also missing below the date. Both sides are beautifully toned in iridescent lavender, peach-orange, and powder-blue patina. The artist's original vision for the Buffalo nickel design is rendered in complete detail.

Ex: Regency Auction IV (Legend-Morphy Auctions, 7/2013), lot 68.
PCGS# 518288 Base PCGS# 62260





1916 Walking Liberty Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1995, Pollock-2057, PR65
Only One in Private Hands

4317 1916 Walking Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-1995, Pollock-2057, R.8, PR65 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The design is similar to that of the adopted walking Liberty half dollar, but with numerous subtle differences. The letters in LIBERTY are thinner with the E directly over Liberty's head. IN GOD WE TRUST is right-aligned and the date digits are noticeably larger. On the reverse, all legends are further away from the rim and the designer's monogram is missing. The rock and elements of the eagle are modelled slightly differently than on the regular-issue coins. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The Walking Liberty half dollar patterns represent a challenging and confusing subseries, with the various examples often differentiated by only minor differences and sometimes appearing in circulated condition. Roger Burdette orders the 1916 Walker patterns by Judd and Pollock numbers as follows in *Renaissance of American Coinage: 1916-1921*:

- Judd-1991/Pollock-2056: Struck between May 29 and June 21, 1916.
- Judd-1992/Pollock-2053: Struck between July 27 and August 18, 1916.
- Judd-1993/Pollock-2055: Struck between August 21 and before September 20, 1916.
- Judd-1994/Pollock-2059: Struck between September 25 and October 21, 1916.
- Judd-1995/Pollock-2057: Struck between October 1 and October 21, 1916.
- Judd-1996/Pollock-2058: Struck between October 1 and November 11, 1916.

Judd-1995 (formerly Judd-1799) is a late-production pattern with just two known examples: this one, and a well-worn coin donated to the Smithsonian Institution in 1963 by B.M. Douglas. Burdette describes the design as an "attempt by Barber or Morgan to prevent fin and uneven edge thickness by moving the design further from the rim of the coin." This Gem, unlike its circulated counterpart, has been carefully preserved. Its mattelike silver surfaces exhibit extensive die polish lines and a hint of golden color.

Ex: Col. E.H.R. Green; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 2027; William Mitkoff (4/11/1974), James Bennett Pryor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1996), lot 331; Southern Collection, Samuel J. Berngard Collection (Stack's 7/2008), lot 4252.

NGC ID# 2AN2, PCGS# 62296



**1804 JR-2 Obverse Dime Impression
Struck on an 1838 N-1 Cent, AU58+
Judd-A1804-2, One of Two Known**

4318 1804 Dime Die Trial, J-A1804-2, Pollock-6070, R.8 — Struck Over 1838 Cent — AU58+ PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. An obverse die impression of an 1804 JR-2 dime. Struck on an 1838 N-1 cent. The die state is the same as, or later than, the latest known die state of 1804 JR-2. There appears to be an extensive bulge along the left perimeter of the dime impression. Two such obverse die impressions are known, this being the finer of the two. It is likely that they were made in the 1860s, at about the same time as the 1804 Restrike cents and other related items were manufactured, perhaps by or under the direction of Joseph Mickley. The Joseph Mickley auction catalog included a number of coin dies, most or all of which were repurchased by the government. Although the 1804 obverse die for dimes was not specifically listed, it may at some point have come into Mickley's possession. The 1838 large cent host coin establishes the earliest possible date of manufacture, but its low grade indicates that it must have been in circulation for quite some time before it was retrieved for use on this piece.

The surfaces are medium brown, with the host coin appearing to grade about VG or Fine. The obverse impression from the dime die is virtually Mint State with remnants of frosty luster. Most of the surface marks remain from the quality of the host coin.

Ex: Hal Birt, Jr. (*Glass Shoppe Coins, Tucson, Arizona*); Allstate Coin Co. (4/1994); Henry Hilgard (1/1998); Ed Price Collection / ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 7-8/2008), lot 1441.
PCGS# 395404



**1860 Half Eagle in Copper
Judd-A1860-6, MS64 Brown
Unique Reverse Layout Piece**

4319 1860 Half Eagle Die Trial, Judd-A1860-6, Pollock-3254, R.8, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC Ex: Judd Plate-Simpson. The Judd reference describes this unique piece as a "reverse hand-punched trial illustrating peripheral legends for the Judd-271 half eagle, but with different spacing." The lettering suggests the work of assistant engraver Anthony C. Paquet. The statutory legend and denomination are laid out in reverse with a partial guide line. The letter U was entered inside the guide line before the engraver elected a more proper placement. Unabraded matte surfaces exhibit light brown patina with hints of orange mint color in a few of the letters.

Ex: Robert Coulton Davis (*New York Coin & Stamp*, 1/1890), lot 1134; F.C.C. Boyd; Abe Kosoff (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/1985), lot 1166; Stack's (1/1989), lot 674; Dr. A. Roter; Mike Byers; ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2010), lot 5732.
PCGS# 534959

End of Session Four

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13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE

“Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.
22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage

foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
 45. **Choice of Law:** Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
 46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
 47. **Remedies:** Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
 48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.
- #### **Miscellaneous:**
49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
 50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
 51. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 1364738-DCA ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Daves, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 0762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Coins & Currency	Dallas	April 22-26, 2021	Closed
World Paper Money	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	May 5-7, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Dallas	June 16-20, 2021	May 3, 2021
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	June 23-25, 2021	May 3, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Hong Kong	June 24, 2021	April 26, 2021
U.S. Currency	Dallas	June 24-25, 2021	May 4, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Photographs	Dallas	April 12, 2021	Closed
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 22, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	April 27, 2021	Closed
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	Closed
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 20, 2021	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	May 22, 2021	Closed
Automobilia	Dallas	May 25, 2021	April 20, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	March 25, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	May 5, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	May 26, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	October 1, 2021	July 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 13, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 16, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 17, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 19, 2021	August 18, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1-4, 2021	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	April 11, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	May 1, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	May 6-8, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14-16, 2021	March 24, 2021
Sports	Dallas	May 20, 2021	April 19, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	June 17-19, 2021	April 27, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 17-18, 2021	May 18, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2021	May 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24, 2021	June 1, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	May 15, 2021	Closed
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21-22, 2021	Closed
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 8, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 12, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Real Estate	Palm Springs, CA	April 13, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	April 5, 2021
Wine	Beverly Hills	June 18, 2021	April 27, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 3, 2021	July 29, 2021

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sundays & Mondays
Sports | 10 PM Sundays
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesdays

Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesdays
U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
Prints & Multiples | 2 PM Wednesdays
Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesdays
Ancient Coins | 8 PM Wednesday

Sports Monthly Showcase | Third Thursdays
World Coins | 8 PM Thursdays
Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursdays
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
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All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.



Lot 4190



A collection of various US coins and medals, including Liberty Bells, Indian Head, and Eagle designs, displayed on a dark background. The coins are arranged in a scattered pattern, showing different denominations and years. The background is a solid dark color, making the coins stand out. The coins include various designs such as Liberty Bells, Indian Head, and Eagle designs. The denominations range from one dollar to half dollar. The years of the coins vary, with some being as early as 1876 and others as late as 1909. The coins are shown in a way that highlights their intricate details and designs. The overall composition is a collage of American numismatic history.

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U.S. COIN AUCTION

APRIL 24, 2021 | CSNS | DALLAS



1792 JUDD-13 WHITE METAL QUARTER

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Only Two Other Museum Specimens



1792 JUDD-13 WHITE METAL QUARTER

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FLOOR Sessions 1-6 (*see note below)
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 - PARTRICK PLATINUM! (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3068

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 7:30 PM CT • Lots 3069–3558

Session 3 - DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION
NUMISMATICALLY RELATED SILVER / HALF CENTS (see separate catalog)
Friday, April 23 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3560–3790

Session 4 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART V (see separate catalog)
Friday, April 23 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4086–4319

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Saturday, April 24 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 4320–4959

Session 6 - PLATINUM® NIGHT (see separate catalog for all lots)
Saturday, April 24 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4960–5228

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)
Session 7
Sunday, April 25 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 6926–7542
Partrick Half Cents • Lots 6926–7000 (see separate catalog)
Online Only • Lots 7001–7542 (see separate catalog)

LOT VIEWING

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

One of the greatest challenges in numismatics is assembling a set of 1792 patterns, something many might think is an impossible task. If experimental pieces and various die trials are included, somewhere around 15 different coins would comprise the complete set. Because all of these early patterns are either extremely rare or unavailable outside of institutions, such a feat remains undone.

The challenge becomes easier to collect the major 1792 pattern designs, which could be represented by “just” five or six coins: the 1792 silver center cent (J-1 or J-2), 1792 Birch cent (J-3 to J-5), 1792 G★W.Pt. Birch cent (J-6), 1792 half disme (J-7 or J-8), 1792 disme (J-9 to J-11), and 1792 Eagle-on-Globe quarter dollar (J-12 or J-13). Still formidable, but in theory possible.

Among those famous patterns, Judd-6 is an experimental piece with only one known example. That leaves the Judd-12 and Judd-13 Eagle-on-Globe pieces to rank among the most enigmatic and elusive 1792 patterns to obtain. To researchers, the Eagle-on-Globe design is a mystery, because no denomination is shown on the coin. It variously has been called a cent or a quarter (and even a half eagle), with the quarter designation the most accepted denomination among numismatists today.

Designed by Joseph Wright, the Eagle-on-Globe motifs are arguably the most elegant of the 1792 patterns – graceful and refined raised elements, endearing in their beauty and simplicity. Just two Judd-13 specimens were known to the hobby until 2002, when two additional specimens were recognized in a museum display. It was a spectacular discovery, since the two coins doubled the known number of Judd-13 pieces from two to four.

Official announcement of the discovery was made on May 17, 2003, as part of the American Numismatic Society's Coinage of the Americas Conference. The coins were chronicled on the front page of *Coin World's* June 9, 2003 issue.

One of those discoveries is offered now as the lead lot in our Saturday, April 24 Platinum Night event. It is the finest of the two privately held examples, certified AU58 NGC. The only other two Judd-13 specimens are held in museums.

An impeccable provenance accompanies the coin, since it comes from the New-York Historical Society Museum & Library. The Museum retains the second of its two nearly identical specimens for research and display.

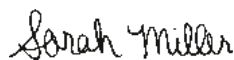
The pages that follow include a multidimensional discussion of the Judd-13 Eagle-on-Globe quarter and the various people, circumstances, and historical record that surrounds creation of this legendary 1792 pattern. We hope you will find the reading interesting and informative.

This is one of the hobby's most coveted and historic patterns. Ownership of any Judd-13 white metal example is an opportunity not likely to be repeated in a lifetime. Acquisition of the finest-known specimen represents the ultimate achievement for an elite colonial, pattern, or early U.S. type collection. We welcome your attention to this important event, and encourage your participation in the bidding.

Sincerely,



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1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter, AU58
The Finer of Two Privately Held
Only Two Other Museum Specimens



1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter, AU58 The Finer of Two Privately Held Only Two Other Museum Specimens

The Most Beloved United States Pattern

By Zeke Wischer

4960 1792 Quarter Dollar, Judd-13, Pollock-15, High R.7 AU58 NGC.

Generations of patterns and circulating coinage are, in the words of Edgar Adams and William Woodin (1913), “the metallic footprints of nations.” For the United States, these relics represent not only the different phases of monetary and economic development, but also the ebbs and flows of American sentiment, advancements of artistic achievement, and evolution of national identity. Patterns have long been considered one of the most interesting and beloved segments of United States coinage, embodying many of the rarest and most beautiful pieces the Mint ever produced. Many of these pieces were struck clandestinely in the 1870s and ‘80s for sale to outside collectors or for expanding the Mint Cabinet. Most others represent the evolution of design changes within specific series or denominations. However, apart from all of those stand the inaugural patterns of 1792 — these embody not just the inception of new designs, but rather the inception of United States coinage itself.

“The device chosen as suitably emblematic of liberty for the first coins issued was a bust of the Goddess of Liberty, though the law permitted the greatest freedom in the composition of a design to express the idea.” - Thomas L. Comperette, writing in his *Catalogue of the U.S. Mint’s numismatic collection*, 1914.

Arguably the most coveted of the 1792 patterns is the one attributed to Joseph Wright. Its artistic elegance stands in stark contrast to other 1792 trial designs, which have at times been ridiculed for their artistic failings, or, as Cornelius Vermeule (*Numismatic Art in America*) called them, “from the artistic point of view, a crude parallel to the Continental paper money that had financed the War of Independence.” The Wright pattern, by contrast, renders Liberty in a naturalistic style, youthful, with attractive features and a slender neck. Her hair is simply but ornately gathered in a knot at the back, and the bust is undraped. The field is plain aside from LIBERTY above and the date 1792 below. The legend LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY that is prominent on the other Mint patterns of this date is omitted here, leaving the field uncluttered and the beauty of the central devices unhindered.

The reverse eagle demonstrates a keen understanding on the part of engraver as to not only the proper proportions

of the American bald eagle, but also its proud demeanor. It is perched defiantly atop a globe with wings spreading for flight, its talons large and sharp, its tailfeathers fading into the distance. Surrounding the eagle is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and an unbroken band of 87 tiny stars. There is no reference to a denomination — another unique characteristic of Wright’s design among the patterns of 1792. Modern thinking suggests this issue is a pattern for the quarter dollar, although most contemporary numismatic literature describes the piece as a cent.

Wright’s Liberty head and eagle elegantly symbolize, on the obverse, the youth and beauty of the new nation, and on the reverse, her hard-won pride and independence. That symbolism is so beautifully rendered compared to the other trial designs of 1792 that, for many collectors, the Wright pattern is by far the most beloved of the era, and in a way, of the entire pattern series. Indeed, the collector base for this issue is limited only by its profound rarity.

“Only two [copper] specimens are known, one of which was offered at the Bushnell sale and the other is in the Philadelphia Mint. (There is also a specimen of this design in tin...” - Edgar Adams and William Woodin, *United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces*, 1913.

In the catalog of the Charles I. Bushnell Collection in June 1882, the Chapman brothers called the Wright 1792 pattern “one of the greatest gems in this collection, and of the entire United States series.” An example of the pattern in copper (Judd-12) was first documented in a private collection in the April 1863 Edward Cogan sale. A white metal piece (Judd-13) first appeared in the George F. Seavey catalog (William Strobridge, 9/1863). By the 1930s, the numismatic community knew of the existence of two Judd-12, copper specimens (one of which was in the Mint Cabinet) and two Judd-13, white metal pieces. In the 1960s, Don Taxay acquired one of the white metal pieces for the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, which later went into the American Numismatic Society museum, forever removed from the public market. By the late 1980s, the sole copper and white metal pieces still available for private ownership went into the collection of Donald G. Partrick.

On June 9, 2003, the front page of *Coin World* revealed to the numismatic community that two additional white metal specimens of the Wright pattern had been discovered. Authenticated by Anthony Terranova and Michael Hodder, the coins were discovered in the New-York Historical Society during an inventory of their numismatic collection. No record of the donation has been located, but the coins likely entered the Society's collection not long after its founding in 1804.

The two pieces represent perhaps one of the greatest stories ever told of lost-and-found numismatic treasure. It is, then, with great honor that we have the privilege of offering here, nearly two decades after its discovery, one of the two coins from the New-York Historical Society collection. This will undoubtedly stand as one of the most significant numismatic auction offerings of our time, presenting arguably the most sought-after United States pattern ever struck.



June 9, 2003 cover of *Coin World*, announcing the discovery of the Judd-13 patterns at New-York Historical Society.

The Joseph Wright 1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter Dollar Pattern

By Zeke Wischer

The rarity and historical importance of Judd-13 transcends physical condition, although the beauty of the design is best appreciated on a high-grade example. The present is by far the finer of the two white metal, Judd-13 pieces available to collectors. There is the slightest friction present on Liberty's cheek and shoulder in the form of grayish patina, while the fields retain almost all of their original satiny luster. Elements of reflectivity in the margins beautifully complement the composition of Wright's design. There are scattered inconsequential marks and faint scratches evident on each side, including several light pock marks below and through

STATES and a small tick behind Liberty's neck. The obverse rim is slightly elevated above the field, while the reverse rim is defined primarily by the peripheral stars, which show incomplete sharpness. Central sharpness is excellent. Fine file lines are evident on part of the edge of this piece, but they are intermittent. The overall aesthetics and quality are comparable to the piece that is retained at the New-York Historical Society, and this coin is significantly finer than the Norweb-Partrick XF45 specimen that we handled in our 2015 FUN Signature.

Early Mint Proposals

By Brian Koller

The earliest Federal attempt to establish a national mint was by the Continental Congress on February 20, 1777, during the midst of the Revolutionary War. A resolution Ordered: "That a Mint be forthwith established for coining money, and that it be referred to the Board of Treasury to prepare and report a proper plan for regulating the same, and a suitable device to be stamped on the coin. "That as much Gold and Silver bullion as can be procured in these States be purchased and paid for in continental currency or loan Certificates payable in Specie with Interest at four per cent per annum at the expiration of three years next after the termination of the present war, and that the bullion so purchased be coined into money, of such value and denominations as shall hereafter be ordered by Congress. "That any persons who will bring gold or silver to the mint may have it coined on their own account. "That a quantity of Copper be purchased and coined into pence and half pence, each penny to weigh half an ounce avoirdupois and be in value equal to one seventy-second part of a Dollar."

Nothing came of that resolution. The Revolutionary War was funded by the issuance of paper money (Continental Currency) and a loan from France. Late in the war, on August 22, 1781, the Continental Congress authorized a Confederation government with various powers, including "erecting a mint." But no action was taken.

The Superintendent of Finance during this period was Robert Morris, a wealthy Pennsylvanian known as the "Financier of the Revolution." Morris was an advocate of a Federal mint. On July 13, 1781 he wrote a letter to Benjamin Franklin suggesting a national bank "as well as the establishment of a Mint which would also be of use." But he lamented, "a considerable Sum of money is necessary, indeed it is indispensably so, for many other purposes."

Morris' principal activity during the 1780s was managing the Bank of North America, the de facto first national bank of the United States. The bank issued paper money, but Morris still sought to found and operate a mint.

On January 15, 1782, in a long missive to Congress, he wrote "The necessary machinery of a Mint can be easily made and there are persons who can perform the whole business. ... If Congress are of opinion with me that it will be proper to coin money I will immediately obey their orders and establish a Mint. And I think I can say with safety that no better moment could be chosen for the purpose than the present."

A few weeks later, on February 21, 1782, the Continental Congress resolved "that Congress approve of the establishment of a mint; and, that the Superintendent of Finance be, and hereby is directed to prepare and report to Congress a plan for establishing and conducting the same."

During the Confederation era, the various states had separate standards of shillings per Spanish dollar. In his January 15 letter, Morris noted that "there is hardly any which can be considered as a general standard unless it be Spanish dollars. These pass in Georgia at five shillings; in North Carolina and New York at eight shillings; in Virginia and the four Eastern states at six shillings; in all the other states except South Carolina at seven shillings and six Pence; and in South Carolina at thirty two shillings and six Pence."

Morris' plan was to introduce silver coin denominations compatible with as many state standards as possible. Along with craftsman Benjamin Dudley, he created the extremely rare Nova Constellatio pattern coins, seven examples of which have survived, and are known to today's collectors as the mark (1000 units), quint (500 units), bit (100 units), and 5 units.

On April 23, 1783, Morris reported to the Continental Congress. "On the twenty first of February 1782 Congress were pleased to approve of the establishment of a Mint and to direct the Superintendent of Finance to prepare and report a plan for conducting it. This matter has been delayed by various circumstances until the present moment. I now enclose specimens of a coin with a view that if Congress should think proper to appoint a committee on the Subject, I may have the honor of conferring with them, and explaining my ideas of the plan for establishing and conducting a Mint. Such plan when reported by a Committee will more probably meet the Ideas of Congress than any which I might prepare."

A few months later, on August 5, 1783, the Continental Congress resolved "that the Superintendent of Finance be directed to lay before Congress an estimate of the expense which will attend the establishment of a mint including buildings, tools, salaries to officers, &c."

In 1784, future President Thomas Jefferson was a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress with an interest in coinage. On May 12, 1784, Morris' friend Francis Hopkinson wrote to Jefferson informing him that "Mr. Morris ... formed the idea of striking metal coin for the United States. ... We have a machine here already constructed by Mr. [Benjamin] Dudley for the purpose by order of Mr. Morris."

On May 7, Morris sent Jefferson "a set of silver coins ... struck by Benjamin Dudley as specimens of Morris' proposed coinage." Four days later, Jefferson turned over the coins to Charles Thomson, the secretary of the Continental Congress.

In November 1784, Morris resigned his government positions, though he remained active in politics. His resignation opened the door for Thomas Jefferson to become the chief advocate for a Federal Mint.



Nova Constellatio 100-unit bit, from the Eric P. Newman Collection (Newman IV, Heritage Auctions, May 2014, lot 30424, realized \$705,000).

Jefferson's Coinage Proposal to the Continental Congress

On May 13, 1785, Jefferson wrote a report for Congress that criticized Morris' plan for coinage denominations, and proposed a prescient alternative. "The objections to [the Morris] plan are that it introduces a coin unlike in value to anything now in use. It departs from the national mode of keeping accounts, and tends to preserve inconvenient prejudices. Whence it must prevent national uniformity in accounts; a thing greatly to be desired."

Another plan has been offered, which proposes, that the money unit be one dollar; and the smallest coin is to be of copper, of which 200 shall pass for one dollar. This plan also proposes that the several pieces shall increase in a decimal ratio, and that all accounts be kept in decimals, which is certainly by much the most short and simple mode.

In favor of this plan it is urged that a dollar, the proposed unit, has long been in general use. Its value is familiar. This accords with the national mode of keeping accounts, and may in time produce the happy effect of uniformity in counting money throughout the Union."

On January 19, 1786, James Monroe wrote to Thomas Jefferson that "The subject of the Mint was taken up last summer and determined that the unit should be a dollar. It was afterwards postponed. It will be taken up again so soon as we have nine or ten states [represented at Congress] for at present we have but seven [insufficient for a quorum]."

On April 12, 1786, Jefferson again wrote a report on coinage for Congress. He proposed a dollar of 375 grains "fine silver." Other proposed denominations were the eagle [10 dollars], half eagle, half dollar, double dime [20 cents], dime, cent, and half cent. The gold to silver ratio would be established at 15 to 1, and "two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper shall constitute one hundred cents."

On August 8, 1786, the Continental Congress approved Jefferson's proposal and directed "that the board of treasury report a draft of an ordinance for the establishment of a mint."

That ordinance was delivered on September 21, 1786. Gold and silver coinage was to be "eleven parts fine and one part alloy." Mint officers were established as a master coiner and paymaster "whose duty it shall be to receive, and take charge of the coin made under the direction of the Master Coiner and to receipt for the same." The Continental Congress approved the ordinance on October 16, 1786.

If one compares Jefferson's plan with that enacted by the U.S. Mint a decade later, all of Jefferson's denominations were adopted except for the double dime, which would have to wait until 1875. The only U.S. Mint denominations during its early years absent from Jefferson's plan were the quarter dollar and quarter eagle, which he had excluded because they were fractional instead of decimal.

1795 silver dollar was 0.8924 fine instead of Jefferson's 0.9167 fine, and had a silver weight of 359 grains instead of Jefferson's 375 grains. The gold to silver ratio, in 1795, was 14.5 instead of Jefferson's 15. It might have been better had the eventual U.S. Mint adopted Jefferson's numbers instead. The weight of a Federal silver dollar was less than its Spanish-American equivalent, which caused silver dollars to trade at a discount in foreign markets. The lower gold-to-silver ratio led to the export and melting of most Federal gold coins until the ratio was increased in 1834.

After delivering his plan for a Mint to the Continental Congress, Jefferson retained an interest in the subject. In December 1786, when Jefferson was in Paris as the U.S. ambassador to France, he witnessed a demonstration of a coining press designed and operated by Jean Pierre Droz, who was also a skilled die engraver. Jefferson wrote to Francis Hopkinson that "A person here has invented a method of coining the French ecu of 6. livres so as to strike both faces and the edge at one stroke, and makes a coin as beautiful as a medal. No country has ever yet produced such a coin. They are made cheaper too. As yet he has only made a few to show the perfection of his manner. I am endeavoring to procure one to send to Congress as a model for their coinage. They will consider whether, in establishing a new mint, it will not be worthwhile to buy his machines, if he will furnish them."

On January 9, 1787, Jefferson wrote John Jay, at the time the U.S. Secretary of Foreign Affairs. "Observing by the proceedings of Congress that they are about to establish a coinage, I think it my duty to inform them, that a Swiss, of the name of Droz [Jean Pierre Droz], established here, has invented a method of striking the two faces and the edge of a coin at one stroke. By this and other simplifications of the process of coinage he is enabled to coin from 25,000 to 30,000 pieces a day, with the assistance of only two persons, the pieces of metal being first prepared. I send you by Colo. Franks three coins of gold, silver and copper, which you will perceive to be perfect medals: and I can assure you from having seen him coin many, that every piece is as perfect as these. There has certainly never yet been seen any coin, in any country, comparable to this. The best workmen in this way acknowledge that his is like a new art. Coin should always be made in the highest perfection possible because it is a great guard against the danger of false coinage. This man would be willing to furnish his implements to Congress, and if they please, he will go over and instruct a person to carry on the work; nor do I believe he would ask anything unreasonable. It would be very desirable that in the institution of a new coinage, we could set out on so perfect a plan as this, and the more so, as while the work is so exquisitely done, it is done cheaper."

But Jefferson was not the only notable with an interest in securing the services of Droz. Matthew Boulton and James Watt also attended Droz' demonstration. Watt was a leading inventor of the steam engine, in use at Boulton's private Soho Mint. Boulton hired Droz, implemented his ideas, and "thereafter made large quantities of copper coins for the East India Company," per *Founders Online* at the National Archives website.

On April 14, 1787, Francis Hopkinson wrote Thomas Jefferson that "The Mint is not yet established by Congress. Indeed, their situation is such that they can establish nothing. The states begin to see the necessity of some alterations in the Terms of Confederation, and a respectable delegation from most of the states are to meet here next month to prepare and recommend a new system of Federal Union." This would be the Constitutional Convention, which led to enactment of the U.S. Constitution.

In his 1787 broadside "Vices of the Political System of The United States," James Madison attributed the ineffectiveness of the Continental Congress to its "lack of coercive power." The founding of the U.S. Mint would have to wait until after the Federal Constitution was ratified in 1789.

Fugio Cents and the 1780s State Copper Coinages

In the absence of a Federal Mint, several states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey) and one future state (Vermont) authorized copper coinage. Private New York coiners struck coppers without government sanction. These coppers were approximately equal in value to the future U.S. large cent. There was no silver or gold coinage during the 1780s, with the exception of rare private issues such as the Chalmers shillings and Brasher doubloons.

The Continental Congress did authorize a copper issue: the Fugio "cent." The Continental Congress had "a very large quantity of rough copper" in storage and deemed unusable. In 1781, Benjamin Dudley, the jack-of-all-trades employed by Robert Morris, inspected the copper and determined it to be "the purest copper" and highly malleable. He told Continental agent John Bradford that if Congress wanted "to strike a parcel of coppers for a currency he can make the apparatus and go through the whole process."

The Continental Congress did not take Dudley up on his offer. Six years later, at a time when state-authorized copper coinage was at its peak, the Continental Congress solicited offers from private firms to coin the Federal copper holding. They received bids from Peter Allaire, Bridgen and Waller, James Jarvis, Mathias Ogden, and Joseph Hopkins. Edward Bridgen was a London merchant and correspondent with Benjamin Franklin. Ogden, a former Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, operated a private mint in Elizabethtown making New Jersey coppers.

On April 9, 1787, Samuel Osgood and Walter Livingston reported to the Continental Congress that they evaluated the bids and concluded that "the propositions of the whole which in the judgment of this Board, deserve the most attentive

consideration are those of Mr. James Jarvis, and Mr. Mathias Ogden." They were "in favor of Mr. Jarvis' Plan."

American numismatic folklore has it that Jarvis won the Fugio "cent" contract because of a bribe. In 1988, Walter Breen wrote that "James Jarvis had given Col. William Duer, head of the Board of Treasury, a \$10,000 bribe. Duer manipulated matters so that Jarvis got the contract instead [of Ogden]."

There are problems with this tale. \$10,000 was a vast amount of money in 1787, equivalent to hundreds of thousands of dollars today. Further, Jarvis' proposition was approved by a committee. He would have had to bribe, or otherwise influence, a majority of members.

In any event, Jarvis won the contract. He was a majority owner of the Company for Coining Coppers, in business since 1785 striking Connecticut state coppers. Jarvis made the mistake of trusting his father-in-law, Samuel Broome, to supervise coinage operations while Jarvis travelled to Europe in the hopes of securing further supplies of copper. Jarvis was unsuccessful, since he could only offer promissory notes.

Broome effectively embezzled the Federal copper and used it to strike Connecticut state coppers, which were lighter in weight than Fugio "cents," and thus more profitable to coin. A small portion of the promised Fugio coppers were delivered to the Continental Congress on May 21, 1788, but there were no subsequent deliveries. The Continental Congress voided Jarvis' contract on September 16, 1788. Broome tried to employ Alexander Hamilton as his attorney, but Hamilton declined. Jarvis, Broome, and coiner Abel Buell fled to Europe to avoid prosecution.



1787 Fugio cent, Newman 1-Z, NGC MS64 Brown CAC, from the Eric P. Newman collection (Heritage Auctions, Newman V, November 2014, lot 3046, realized \$55,812,50).

Private Coining Contracts

Despite the scandal of the Fugio coppers, or perhaps because of it, businessmen continued to apply to the Continental Congress for a private coining contract in the absence of a Federal Mint.

Thomas Tudor Tucker was a South Carolina congressman. On March 22, 1790, merchant John H. Mitchell wrote a letter to Tucker. "I have taken in writing to you on the subject of a letter I a few days ago received from a friend in England, the purport of which was to request of me to send the Congress a few specimens of some coins he had made as a specimen for a copper coinage for the British Government, and at the same to request of some person to lay his proposals before Congress for furnishing them with a coinage, should they be disposed to have one, and that he would in a short time send proposals for a gold and silver coinage, on better terms than any person can do.

The Gentleman's name is Mr. Matthew Boulton of Soho (the name of his manufactory) near Birmingham, who is esteemed one of the first mechanical geniuses in the world, who has upwards of 1000 persons at work at his manufactory, and is also a man of considerable property, which enables him to fulfil with greater expedition any engagement of the kind he may enter into; shall therefore esteem it a particular favor if you will be so obliging as to make known his offer as early as possible to Congress, and to let me have as speedy an answer as possible. I have sent you a small case with some of his specimens, which was sent me from England, and which Mr. Boulton also desires may be laid before Congress. He engages to deliver in Bristol, free of all expense packed ready for shipping, any quantity of copper coin, made of pure unalloyed copper, with any device and inscriptions.

It will be necessary to fix on a proper device and inscriptions. I saw a design for an American halfpenny with a sun-dial on one side, with a motto "mind your business," and on the other a chain with 13 links. This device is easily copied by a moderate artist, but if there was on one side either the head of General Washington, or a beautiful female figure, representing by proper attributes the 13 United States, and on the reverse suppose there was a chain of 13 links, with the arms of the 13 States in the thirteen links, it would not only be a handsomer piece of money but more difficult to copy, particularly if an inscription was struck on the edge. As there is no artist in Europe capable of doing that, or of engraving such a figure as the Britannia, which my artist hath nearly finished for the intended British coinage; but the dies being not yet hardened, I cannot send you one at present. However, you will see by those I have sent, our style of workmanship."

Tudor duly delivered the letter to the House of Representatives. On April 8, 1790, the House requested Thomas Jefferson to report on the letter. On April 14, Jefferson did so.

"The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the House of Representatives, the letter of John H. Mitchell, reciting certain proposals, for supplying the U.S. with copper coinage, has had the same under consideration, according to instructions, and begs leave to report thereon as follows.

The person who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage sets forth, that the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, enables him to furnish a coinage, better and cheaper than can be done by any country or person whatever; that his dies are engraved by the first artist in that line in Europe: that his apparatus for striking the edge, at the same blow with the faces, is new and singularly ingenious; that he coins by a press on a new principle, and worked by a fire engine more regularly than can be done by hand: that he will deliver any quantity of coin, of any size and device, of pure unalloyed copper, wrapped in paper, and packed in casks ready for shipping, for fourteen pence sterling the pound.

The Secretary of State has before been apprised, from other sources of information, of the great improvements made by this undertaker [Droz] in sundry arts: he is acquainted with the artist who invented the method of striking the edge and both faces of the coin at one blow: he has seen his process, and coins, and sent to the former [Continental] Congress some specimens of them, with certain offers from him before he entered into the service of the present undertaker, which specimens he takes the liberty of now submitting to the inspection of the house as proofs of the superiority of this method of coinage in gold and silver as well as copper.

He is therefore of opinion that the undertaker, aided by that artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation. That perfection in the engraving is among the greatest safeguards against counterfeits, because engravers of the first class are few, and elevated, by their rank in their art, far above the base and dangerous business of counterfeiting.

That the perfection of coins will indeed disappear, after they are for some time worn among other pieces, and especially where the figures are rather faintly relieved as on those of this artist; yet their high finishing, while new, is not the less a guard against counterfeits; because these, if carried to any extent, must be ushered into circulation new also, and consequently may be compared with genuine coins in the same state: That therefore, whenever the U.S. shall be disposed to have a coin of their own, it will be desirable to aim at this kind of perfection: That this cannot be better effected than by availing themselves, if possible, of the services of the Undertaker and of this artist, whose excellent methods and machines are said to have abridged, as well as perfected the operations of coinage.

These operations however, and their expense, being new and unknown here, he is unable to say whether the price proposed be reasonable or not. He is also uncertain whether, instead of the larger copper coin, the legislature might not prefer a lighter one of Billon, or mixed metal, as is practiced with convenience by several other nations, a specimen of which kind of coinage is submitted to their inspection.

But the propositions under consideration suppose that the work is to be carried on in a foreign country, and that the implements are to remain the property of the undertaker; which conditions, in his opinion, render them inadmissible,

For these reasons. Coinage is peculiarly an attribute of sovereignty. To transfer its exercise into another country, is to submit it to another sovereign.

It's transportation across the Ocean, besides the ordinary dangers of the sea, would expose it to acts of piracy by the crews to whom it would be confided, as well as by others apprised of its passage.

In time of war, it would offer to the enterprises of an enemy what have been emphatically called the sinews of war.

If the war were with the nation within whose territory the coinage is, the first act of war or reprisal might be to arrest this operation, with the implements and materials coined and uncoined, to be used at their discretion.

The reputation and principles of the present Undertaker are safeguards against the abuses of a coinage carried on in a foreign country, where no checks could be provided by the proper sovereign, no regulations established, no police, no guard exercised, in short none of the numerous cautions hitherto thought essential at every mint, but in hands less entitled to confidence these will become dangers. We may be secured indeed, by proper experiments as to the purity of the coin delivered us according to contract, but we cannot be secured against that which, though less pure, shall be struck in the genuine dye, and protected against the vigilance of government till it shall have entered into circulation.

We lose the opportunity of calling in, and recoining the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risks by a double transportation.

We lose in like manner the resource of coining up our household plate in the instant of great distress.

We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them.

In fine, the carrying on a coinage in a foreign country, as far as the Secretary knows, is without example. And general example is weighty authority.

He is therefore of opinion on the whole, that a mint, whenever established, should be established at home.

That the superiority, the merit, and means of the Undertaker will suggest him as the proper person to be engaged in the establishment and conduct of a mint, on a scale which, relinquishing nothing in the perfection of the coin, shall be duly proportioned to our purposes.

And in the meanwhile, he is of opinion, the present proposals should be declined."

In his diaries, President George Washington wrote that the "report appeared to me to be sensible & proper." Since the U.S. Constitution, in section 10, forbade state coinages, the founding of a Federal Mint now appeared to be only a matter of time. Alexander Hamilton presented a plan for a Mint on January 24, 1791 that built upon Jefferson's plan of April 12, 1786. One difference between their plans was that Hamilton rejected billon as an alloy for the cent instead of pure copper, since billon could be profitably counterfeited.

Congress Seeks to Build the United States Mint

John Bailey is a name well known to early American numismatists. He operated a private mint in New York City that struck 1788 New Jersey coppers. Bailey participated in the making of the famous Brasher doubloons, and struck the Nova Eborac coppers. He made Excelsior copper patterns as part of an unsuccessful effort to secure a private coinage contract with the state of New York.

On April 17, 1790, John Bailey wrote to George Washington with hopes of becoming chief coiner for a Federal Mint. "I have witnessed an application made to Congress by a person residing in Great Britain [Matthew Boulton] who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage. I shall not call in question the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, though I must insist that a coinage can be executed as well in America, and cheaper to the United states than if executed abroad. Had the applicant given the result of one hour's work by the steam engine I should have been enabled to have drawn a comparison between his process and my own. I have actually struck, at the rate of 56 coins in a minute, coins in every respect equal to the Specimens which that artist hath transmitted to Congress.

I am acquainted with the whole mystery of Coining in gold in silver in Copper or in Billon. I can make my tools as well as prepare the metals, and can undertake to furnish coin in a state of as high perfection as has yet been issued by any nation. I can not only do this but am disposed to undertake it whenever the general government shall establish a mint, if I am called upon by you for that purpose, and I have at this moment in my possession as complete an apparatus for coining as was as yet ever used in any part of Europe that I am acquainted with.

Sir, you may perhaps do me the honor of recollecting me. During the late war I resided at Fredricksburg and at Fish-kill as a Cutler [sword-maker] and was often favored with your commands."

Bailey's entreaties were ignored. Meanwhile, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton attempted to bring coiner Jean Pierre Droz to America. On April 23, 1790, Jefferson wrote to Ferdinand Grand that "You may remember that we were together at the Hotel de la Monnoye, to see M. Droz strike coins in his new manner, and that you were so kind as to speak with him afterwards on the subject of his coming to America. We are now in a condition to establish a mint, and should be desirous of engaging him in it."

Jefferson learned that Droz had left England for France. In April 25, 1791, Jefferson wrote to William Short, the U.S. Ambassador to France, that "we leave to your agency the engaging and sending Mr. Droz [Droz] as soon as possible. ... It is not important that he be here till November or December, but extremely desirable then. He may come as much sooner as he pleases."

On June 6, 1791, Short replied to Jefferson with warnings about Droz from Augustin Dupré, the engraver of the celebrated *Libertas Americana* medal. "Droz's mode is objected to, and Dupré, tells me he is convinced it cannot answer for striking money although proper for medals when few only are wanted. Droz has been here and on the list of the artists in competition for the new [French] coinage projected. Dupré's devices have received the preference, and they are now delivered to the artists to be engraved in competition. It is probable also I think that Dupré, will be preferred for this part of the business."



Dupré's *Libertas Americana* Medal, NGC MS64 Brown, from the Eric P. Newman Collection (Newman XI, Heritage Auctions, 11/2018, lot 15010, realized \$36,000).

On June 26, 1791, Short wrote Jefferson that Droz was presently unavailable, but “in the meantime he could send directions for erecting the necessary buildings so that no delay would ensue. He would recommend the having four presses made here, but says two may suffice for the present. They will cost about 22,000 pounds each. I hope you will instruct me with respect to the number you would choose.”

On July 20, 1791, Short wrote Jefferson that “Drost has not succeeded in his competition for the place of Engraver General of the [Paris] mint here; it is given to Dupré. I saw Drost two days ago and he seemed now determined to go to America.”

In an August 9, 1791 correspondence to Jefferson, Short wrote that Droz “insists on his time counting from his leaving Paris,” an indication that he was becoming difficult. But in an August 23 letter to Hamilton, Short was more positive. “You will have learned from the Secretary of State that Drost agrees to go to America to establish the mint agreeably to your wishes. You will find him useful I think in other parts of the subject as well as those which are merely mechanical. He seems to have considered it with a good deal of attention both in its theory and practice.”

On August 29, Jefferson instructed Short that “if Drost does not come you have not been authorized to engage another coiner. If he does not come, there will probably be one engaged here [in America].”

An October 9, 1791 letter from Short to Jefferson exhibit growing impatience with Droz. “I have learned lately that Drost and he [Boulton] differed. They speak ill of each other and Boulton particularly of Drost’s machine, although Drost says it is used by him (Boulton) in the copper he has struck.

Drost assures me he shall be ready to go the next spring. I find him however exceedingly dilatory.”

Short’s October 14, 1791 letter to Jefferson stated that “Drost called on me yesterday and after some hesitation told me that several circumstances had taken place in his private affairs which rendered it necessary that he should decline going to America. ... Mr. Gautier of the house of Grand had told me that Drost could not be depended on, he feared, for such an undertaking, and that at any rate it would be necessary to deal with him with much caution. He had collected this opinion from Boulton and his friends.”

Matthew Boulton, through intermediaries, continued to lobby for a private coinage contract with Thomas Pinckney, the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, instead asked Boulton if he knew of someone qualified for an officer position in the yet-to-be-established U.S. Mint.

But Pinckney wrote to Jefferson on December 13, 1792, “Mr. Bolton states his reasons for the difficulty of obtaining one person capable of undertaking the united offices of chief coiner and engraver; and the salaries separately are not a sufficient inducement to prevail on capital artists to quit their country: at the same time that the propriety of beginning the coinage in a proper style would prevent me from engaging any but a superior artist even without the last injunction of the President on the subject which is itself decisive.”

The key positions of coiner and engraver would have to be filled domestically. One applicant who eventually succeeded was Henry Voigt.

Henry Voigt, First Coiner of the United States Mint

On February 26, 1790, Voigt and his partner, John Fitch, both steamship inventors, wrote to President Washington "that being convinced of the necessity of establishing a mint for coining of money in the United States, and the necessity of coining copper cents being so obvious, we doubt not but Congress will Immediately order a mint to be established. Should that take place, we humbly beg leave to represent that each of us have been educated and have followed the business of workers in mettles John Fitch as a gold and silver smith & Henry Voigt as a clock and watch maker; that their fortunes during the [Revolutionary] War were very similar than in easy circumstances in life they both engaged in the gunsmith business although unknown to each other and shared nearly similar the same fate being drove from their abodes by the enemy and almost everything destroyed by them and reduced by that means to penury which by industry since has been in a small degree repaired but by being over anxious to promote useful arts into the world they have now expended nearly four years of the prime of their days to bring one of the greatest improvements into common use vessels to be propelled by the force of steam which they are fully convinced will be of the first magnitude to the United States but they are not so sanguine as to expect immediate profits such as which they now need."

On January 5, 1791, they wrote a second letter to Washington. "These circumstances have emboldened your Petitioners to solicit your excellency's appointment of them as officers of the Mint which they hear is to be soon established in the United States; yet they would not rely on these circumstances so far as to solicit for an appointment in which they could not do justice to their country in the execution.

One of your Petitioners (John Fitch) is a gold-smith by trade and flatters himself that he could render essential service to his country as Assay Master & Superintendent of the workmen in the Mint. The other (Henry Voigt) is perfectly acquainted with the whole process of coining and all the machinery for the business, & can make the instruments himself; having worked in a mint in Germany in his younger years, in which he flatters himself, that he had introduced some valuable improvements."

The partnership of Fitch and Voigt soon foundered. The cause of the rift was Philadelphia landlady Mrs. Mary Krafft. Voigt, who was already married, impregnated Krafft. To save her reputation, or perhaps simply to receive free rent, Fitch married Krafft, who ended her relationship with Voigt, and Voigt in turn ended the partnership with Fitch.

This proved catastrophic for Fitch's steamboat business. It turned out that Voigt was the better inventor. Fitch once said of Voigt that "he is a man most ready of mechanical improvements of any on Earth." Voigt applied again at the U.S. Mint in 1792, shortly after its creation. He became the first Chief Coiner, and retained the position until his death in 1814.

Alexander Hamilton's Report to Congress

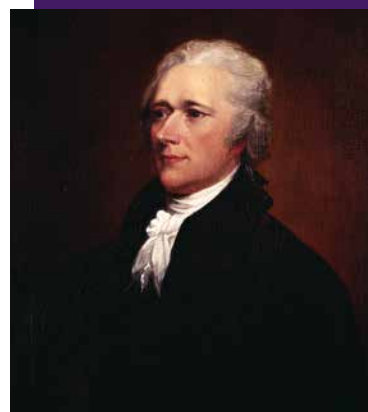
By Mark Borckardt

Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton was the first to hold that position from 1789 to 1795. Hamilton was born about 1755 at the British Leeward Islands, known today as St. Kitts and Nevis, and he died in New York on July 12, 1804. As a founding father of the United States, he served as a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation in 1788 and 1789. He was responsible for President Washington's economic policies including establishment of the Bank of North America and the First Bank of the United States. The Federalist Party was based on the views of Hamilton, and opposed the views of Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republican Party.

Congress requested that Alexander Hamilton undertake a study on the establishment of a United States Mint. In his detailed report, exceeding 15,000 words, that was submitted to Congress in January 1791, Hamilton studied a variety of related topics. He wrote: "A plan for an establishment of this nature involves a great variety of considerations, intricate, nice, and important." Those specific considerations included:

1. The nature of the money unit of the United States.
2. The proportion between gold and silver, i.e. the gold-to-silver ratio.
3. The proportion and composition of alloy in the gold and silver coins.
4. The handling of the expense of coinage.
5. The number, denominations, sizes, and devices of the coins.
6. The use of foreign coins in domestic commerce.

Hamilton formed his ideas from a variety of sources including European economists, individuals including Robert Morris and Thomas Jefferson, and past resolutions of the Continental Congress. Recommendations included a dollar coin equivalent to the Spanish milled dollar and fractional parts based on a decimal system rather than the Spanish system of one-eighth parts of the dollar. Although he favored a gold standard, he recommended a bimetallic system with a gold to silver ratio of 1 to 15. One ounce of gold had the same value as 15 ounces of silver.



Alexander Hamilton
portrait by John Trumbull.
New-York Historical Society
Collection

The Mint Act of 1792

By Mark Borckardt

Alexander Hamilton's report on the establishment of a Mint that he communicated to Congress in 1791 formed the basis for the Coinage Act of 1792 that Congress passed on April 2, leading to the creation of a United States Mint in Philadelphia, and ultimately to the 1792 pattern coinage, including the Judd-13 white metal quarter dollar pattern. This remains the most important Congressional Act in the history of the United States Mint. The act essentially outlined the entire operation of that government agency, specifying the location at the seat of government in Philadelphia, naming the officers, their duties and their salaries, identifying the denominations and values of coins, and regulating the design and specifications of those coins. The Mint Act of 1792 also specified that the money of account of the United States would be expressed in dollars and fractions thereof.

An Act Establishing a Mint, and Regulating the Coins of the United States

There were 20 sections of the Coinage Act of 1792, also known as the Mint Act of 1792.

Section 1 established the Mint in "the seat of government of the United States" that, at the time, was Philadelphia. Officers were designated as a Director, an Assayer, a Chief Coiner, an Engraver, and a Treasurer.

Section 2 permitted the Director to employ the necessary clerks, workmen, and servants. David Rittenhouse was soon chosen as the first Director.

Section 3 specified the specific duties of each officer that was named in section 1. The director was the manager of the business. The Assayer received and assayed all deposits of gold and silver. The Chief Coiner caused all of the deposits to be converted into coins. The Engraver prepared all necessary dies for coinage. The Treasurer received all coins from the Chief Coiner and kept the mint's accounts.

Sections 4 and 5 required each officer and clerk to take an oath of office, and each officer to provide a \$10,000 bond for their "faithful and diligent performance of duties."

Section 6 specified the annual salaries of officers and the wages of workmen. The Director earned \$2,000, the Assayer and Chief Coiner earned \$1,500 each, and the Engraver and Treasurer earned \$1,200 each. Salaries of clerks would not exceed \$500 per year, and workmen earner customary and reasonable wages.

Section 7 stipulated that all accounts were to be settled with the United States Treasury on a quarterly basis and that a yearly report of business would be provided to Congress.

Section 8 provided for the necessary buildings of the Mint.

Section 9, perhaps the most important section of this Act, specified the denominations, weights, and values of the various coins, the eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle, silver dollar,

half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, cent, and half cent. The weights, compositions, and alloy of each denomination were established.

Section 10 identified the designs and lettering for each gold, silver, and copper coin.

Section 11 established the silver-to-gold ratio at 15 to 1.

Section 12 set the standard fineness of gold coins at eleven parts of gold to one part of alloy, and that no more than half the alloy could be silver.

Section 13 established the standard fineness of silver coins and 89.243% silver with copper alloy.

Section 14 outlined the method of receiving deposits and delivering coins. Depositors would have to wait for an unspecified period of time to receive coinage free of expense, or they may pay a one-half percent fee for immediately delivery of coin.

Section 15 states that coins would be delivered to depositors in the order that deposits are made.

Section 16 makes the coinage of section 9 a lawful legal tender at the values stated, or at a proportional value if underweight.

Section 17 states that Mint officers would use their best endeavors to make certain cons comply with the standards of the Act.

Section 18 provided for annual assay procedures and the method of reserving coins for those procedures.

Section 19 outlined penalties for fraudulent debasing of the coins.

Section 20 established the dollar as the money of account for the United States.

Although the Mint Act was passed nearly 230 years ago, several of its sections are as relevant today as they were in the fledgling days of the first Philadelphia Mint.

David Rittenhouse and Associates

By Mark Borckardt



David Rittenhouse portrait by Charles Willson Peale. National Portrait Gallery.

Mint Director David Rittenhouse (1732-1796)

David Rittenhouse was the first Mint director, serving under President Washington from the date of his appointment, April 14, 1792, until his resignation in June 1795. Although he waited until July 9, to accept his appointment due to health concerns, he immediately began making provisions for the new agency.

Rittenhouse was born near Paper Mill Run in Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Williams) Rittenhouse. His father was a farmer of Germantown. He died in Philadelphia and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery. At a memorial eulogy on December 17, 1796, Dr. Benjamin Rush called Rittenhouse “one of the luminaries of the eighteenth century.”

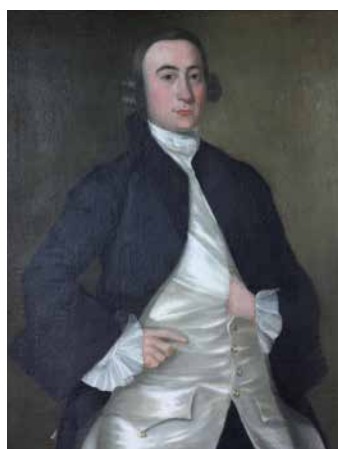
Largely self-taught, Rittenhouse mastered Newton’s *Principia* at an early age. His interests revolved around astronomy, mathematics, surveying, and instrument making. He made his first clock and other mechanical devices while still in his teens. His most famous device was his orrery, designed to show solar and lunar eclipses and other astronomical activity for a period of 5,000 years forward or backward. He made two of those devices, and today one is at Princeton, the other at the University of Pennsylvania.

During the Revolutionary War, Rittenhouse served on the Committee of Safety, where he put his scientific skills to use, supervising local cannon production, and suggesting improvements to rifles. As an 18th century scientist, he was considered second only to Benjamin Franklin. Rittenhouse also served as Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and he served the University of Pennsylvania as professor of astronomy, vice-provost, and a member of the board of trustees.

His astronomical and terrestrial observations aided his work as a surveyor, where he established boundaries for several Mid-Atlantic States. As an astronomer, he built an observatory on his father’s farm in Norriton, and maintained detailed records of his observations, leading to broad acclaim for his observance of the transit of Venus.

An active member of the American Philosophical Society after being elected to membership in 1768, he served the Society as curator, librarian, secretary, vice-president, and finally as president from 1791 to 1796.

The 1785 Philadelphia directory lists David Rittenhouse, Esq., State treasurer, at the corner of Arch and Seventh Streets. He appeared in the 1791 directory as David Rittenhouse, Esq., 245 Mulberry St. The 1793 directory identifies David Rittenhouse as director of the Mint, and as president of the Democratic Society.



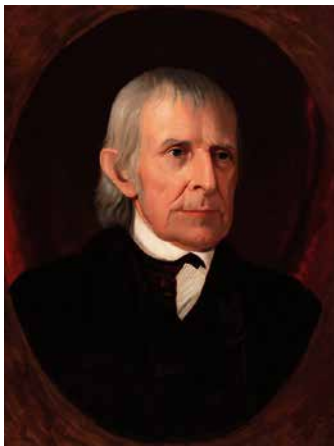
Tristram Dalton portrait. Picture credit JaymzBruggah via commons.wikimedia.org.

Mint Treasurer Tristram Dalton (1738-1817)

Dalton (AKA Tristram Dalton) was commissioned May 4, 1792. Stewart (p. 77) identified Dalton as the Mint Treasurer on October 31, 1792. Dalton was a senator from Massachusetts who was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, died in Boston, and was buried at Saint Paul’s Episcopal Churchyard in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Dalton attended Dummer academy in Byfield, and continued his education at Harvard, where he studied law and graduated in 1755. He was a leader of the Whigs of Essex County, while attending to his estate, called Spring Hill, and also engaged in business with his father-in-law, Robert Hooper. Dalton was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1782 to 1785, a member of the Continental Congress in 1783 and 1784, a member of the Massachusetts State Senate from 1785 to 1788, and a member of the United States Senate from 1789 to 1791. Eventual mismanagement by an agent reduced Dalton to poverty. He is interred at St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Chief Coiner Henry Voigt (1739-1814)

Voigt was commissioned January 29, 1793. His name appeared on the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll with an annual salary of \$1,500. Voigt was in charge of the coining department, including receipt of planchets, striking coins, storing and delivering the finished coins. His name is sometimes spelled Voight. However, the Voigt spelling appears to be correct, and is the spelling that appears on his Presidential commission as Chief Coiner of the Mint. Voigt was a clock and instrument maker from Germany who moved to Philadelphia in 1791 and resided at 149 North Second Street. He was married to Margaretta, and they had five children, Ann, Louisa, Mary, Thomas, and Henry, Jr. His residence address in many Philadelphia directories was always recorded as either 27 North Seventh, or 29 North Seventh, the same address as the Mint. Voigt died in 1814. He was hired as Acting Chief Coiner and Superintendent of the Mint on June 1, 1792, with his employment approved by President Washington on July 9, 1792. Voigt became the first employee of the Mint under Director Rittenhouse. It was felt that he would be a temporary employee of the Mint until a more suited candidate was located, but none ever was, and Voigt continued as Chief Coiner until his death on February 7, 1814. Voigt was a clockmaker by trade, and was selected as chief coiner for his mechanical knowledge. Henry Voigt was a clock and watchmaker in 1785, located on Second Street between Vine and Race Streets.



Adam Eckfeldt portrait from George Evans, *Illustrated History of the United States Mint*.

Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt (1769-1852)

Adam Eckfeldt was born on June 15, 1769 and died on February 6, 1852. He was paid on account on October 31, 1792 (Stewart, p. 77). Director David Rittenhouse paid Adam Eckfeldt \$194.85 for blacksmith work on December 14, 1792. The 1794 Philadelphia directory lists a Blacksmith, Adam Eckfeldt, who resided at 169 Sassafras. Eckfeldt's name appeared on the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll as a

die forger and turner at an annual salary of \$500. He was commissioned as the assistant coiner on January 1, 1796 with a salary of \$800, and he was commissioned as the Chief Coiner on February 15, 1814. He appeared in the Official Register of the United States as the Chief Coiner at an annual salary of \$1,500 in each bi-annual edition from 1817 through 1837. Many Philadelphia directories give his address as the West side of Juniper, one door South of Vine; that location is the Vine Street Expressway today. He retired in 1839, although was a frequent visitor after his retirement.

Clerks and Workmen

In addition to these and other Mint officers, clerks and workmen conducted the day-to-day operation of the coinage factory known as the Philadelphia Mint. We know the identity of many of those individuals, but in most cases, we know little about them.

Selected Sources

From 1793 through 1833, most Philadelphia Directories are available for free download on the internet at <<https://guides.temple.edu/c.php?g=525412&p=3591413>>. Earlier directories include 1785 and 1791. The series is nearly complete from 1793 through 1833, missing only 1812, 1815, 1826, 1827, and 1832.

Henry Voigt's Daily Ledger. Selected pages reproduced in Moulton, Karl, *Henry Voigt and others Involved with America's Early Coinage*, Sunnyvale, CA: Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation, 2007.

The "Mint Rules and Regulations" document of January 1, 1793 appears in Stewart, Frank H., *History of the First United States Mint, Its People and its Operations*, Philadelphia, the author, 1924, pp. 40-1.

The "Workmen who Commenced Work at the Shop" appears in Stewart, Frank H., *History of the First United States Mint, Its People and its Operations*, Philadelphia, the author, 1924, pp. 24-5.

Isaac Hough was the Director's clerk in the 1790s, at least from late 1792 until late 1795. He was paid on account on October 31, 1792, and his name appeared on the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll at an annual salary of \$500.

An individual named Isaac Hough was born at Buck County, Pennsylvania on September 15, 1759, and died in Philadelphia on March 17, 1801. That individual, whom I strongly believe is the same Mint clerk, was the son of Isaac and Edith Hough. He married Elizabeth Houghton in 1781 and they had a son and two daughters. He remarried Elizabeth Eberth in 1793, and they also had a son and two daughters. He resided at 171 North Second Street from 1794 to 1801.

His family was well connected in Pennsylvania. Isaac's father, also Isaac Hough, was a large landowner in Bucks County. Isaac's mother was Edith Hart, granddaughter of Silas Crispin, first cousin of William Penn. Isaac's uncle was Col. Joseph Hart, a member of the Bucks County Committee of Safety and a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

It seems likely that the Hough family was acquainted with David Rittenhouse, leading to Isaac's position as the Director's clerk.

Back, Frederick signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He was a pressman in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.00 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll, where his name appeared as Frederick Bauck. The 1794 Philadelphia directory records Frederick Back, a cordwainer who resided at 137 North Sixth Street. The 1800 Federal Census lists Frederick Back in Philadelphia's North Mulberry Ward. His household of nine members included one male under 10, one male 10 to 15, one male 16 to 25, one male 26 to 44, two females under 10, two females 26 to 44, and one female 45 or older. The name of Frederick Bauck appears in New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Vol. II - Extracts, Albany, NY: J.B. Lyon Co., 1904 (www.ancestry.com <<http://www.ancestry.com>>).

Bay, Jacob signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). An immigrant named Jacob Bay arrived in Philadelphia on December 1, 1771, aboard the Brig Betsey. There is reference to Jacob Bay of Germantown who made type for a printer, Christopher Sower, who "printed in German the first quarto Bible ever attempted in the United States." The following appears in *The Colonial Printer*: "In April 1772, Sower employed Jacob Bay, a newly arrived Swiss silk weaver, to assist Justus Fox in the work of casting type for the great Bible. After two years' service, Bay left Fox and set up for himself as a type founder nearby in Germantown. It is recorded by William McCulloch that hereupon Bay 'cast a number of fonts, cutting all the punches, and making all the apparatus pertaining thereto, himself, for Roman Bourgeois, Long Primer, etc.'" Some accounts suggest that Lancaster printer Francis Bailey purchased the type founding equipment of Jacob Bay in 1792. The following record about Jacob Bay appears in the Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, dated in Philadelphia, Friday, April 21, 1780: "His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President ... A deed was examined and signed by his Excellency the President, to Jacob Bay, of Germantown, Type founder, conveying a certain stone messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate in Germantown, aforesaid; fronting the South-westerly side of the main street, in the inhabited part of the said Germantown, containing in breadth on the said main street six perches two feet and a half, and at the back or South-West end thereof five perches and fourteen feet, and in length thirty three feet; bounded North-eastward by the said Main Street; South-Eastward by a cross street called Bowman's lane, leading towards Schuylkill Falls Ferry; South Westward with Jacob Hood's land; and North Westward with William Clampfer's land; containing one acre and thirty-eight perches; seized as the Estate late of Christopher Saur, forfeited to the use of the State, and sold agreeable to law, on the eighteenth day of September last, to the said Jacob Bay, for the sum of four thousand two hundred pounds, which sum he hath paid into the hands of Thomas Hale, late agent for confiscated Estates in the said county. Deed dated the twentieth day of September last." Jacob Bay appeared in several of Henry

Voigt's daily ledger entries from April 2 through August 17, 1793. Most entries have him cutting punches although he also did some coining. On June 5, 1793, Voigt recorded that Jacob was drunk and was to be fined. His usual pay was \$5 or \$6 every two weeks. On August 10, 1793 he was paid in full in the amount of \$1 and his name did not appear on any later ledger entries.

Bitting, John was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). The 1790 Federal Census lists John Bitting of Northern Liberties. His household included one male under 16, one male over 16, and three females. Records exist of a John Bitting who immigrated to Philadelphia in 1760.

Breining, George signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). The following account appears in the Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, dated in Philadelphia, May 14, 1790: "The Register and Comptroller General's report upon the following accounts, were read and approved ... Of George Breining, for making a sett of irons for branding casks containing pott and pearl ash, and for cutting the letters and figures thereon, amounting to two pounds five shillings and ten pence, for which sum an order was drawn upon the Treasurer." His name appeared as George Breining on the Mint Payroll for January 1800 as a smith. He may be the same person as George Boeming, listed above. "George Brining" was a blacksmith in the 1790 Census on the East side of Water Street.

Charter, John was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). John Charter of 7 Locksley's Alley appeared in MacPherson's 1785 Philadelphia directory.

Craft, Jacob was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). The 1800 Federal Census indicates that Jacob Craft of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia was married, that he and his wife were 45 or older, and that they had a son and a daughter, each between 10 and 15 years old. His name again appears in the 1810 and 1820 Federal Census records, but in no later reports, indicating his probable death between 1820 and 1830. A blacksmith named Jacob Craft was located at Callowhill between Third and Race Streets in 1785.

Dawson, Joseph was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). An individual named Joseph Dawson appeared in Pennsylvania tax records living in Philadelphia's North Ward in 1789.

Fantuoling, Michael was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Flude, Thomas commenced work in “the shop” (the coinage building) on September 27, 1792 at \$.75 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). He was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). An individual of this name immigrated to America from Leicestershire in 1767. Henry Voigt’s daily ledger shows that Flude performed a variety of jobs in the shop, including annealing, rolling, casting, cleaning, cutting, and coining copper. His weekly pay ranged from \$5.75 to \$7.42 in 1793.

Girard, Daniel (AKA Daniel Gerard) was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name appears in the 1788 Pennsylvania Early Census index (www.ancestry.com <<http://www.ancestry.com>>). He immigrated to Philadelphia circa 1787. He performed a variety of tasks in the shop, including annealing, boiling, cleaning, rolling casting, cutting, and coining copper. On July 24, he was coining half cents. His weekly pay ranged from \$3.60 to \$5.70.

Glouse, John Christian was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He is identified as a workman who began destruction of a vacant distillery on the Mint property on July 19, 1792. It is unknown if he continued with employment at the Mint.

Guyer, Earnest Frederick signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). However, an entry in Henry Voigt’s daily ledger shows that he began his Mint employment on August 13, 1793, suggesting a later date for the Mint Rules and Regulations document: “Guyer, In the Shop, Began ½ day at 100 cents per day.”

Healy, William was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a roller. He prepared planchet strip from metal ingots. Discharged 19 May 1797 and 30 Apr 1799. The name appears in the 1790 Census as a silver-plater and also in the 1794 Philadelphia directory as a silver-plater who resided at the corner of Sixth and Pine Streets. The name of William Healy appears in the 1820 Federal Census. Passenger and immigration lists show that a William Healy arrived in Pennsylvania in 1785. See, also, William Hayley, above.

Jones, David was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). The 1790 Federal Census lists 12 head of households named David Jones living in Pennsylvania, including one who lived in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia with his wife. The 1800 Census shows 15 people of that name, including three who lived in the Philadelphia area.

Keyser, John was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He was a pressman in the Chief Coiner’s department earning \$1.00 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a pressman. He is identified as a workman who began destruction of a vacant distillery on the Mint property on July 19, 1792 (Stewart, p. 23). The monthly payroll of January 1796 identified him as a pressman with a pay of \$20.83 for the month (Stewart, p. 99). He was discharged on May 1, 1797 and again on July 1, 1797 (Stewart, p. 100-101). There may have been two individuals of this name at the Mint. There were five individuals named John Keyser in the 1790 Census for Philadelphia County, including two that resided in the Northern Liberties and two in Germantown.

Klumbach, Everhart signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). Eberhart Klumbach was a melter at the Mint Furnace earning \$1.40 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a melter assistant.

Kugler, A. signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Lachaize, Peter signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). Peter LaChase was a melter at the Mint Furnace earning \$1.60 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. Peter LaChaise was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a melter who performed 19 days’ work. He was an assistant to Joseph Cloud in the latter part of 1796. “He was not a drinking man and was allowed one dollar a month in lieu of rum.”

Laum, J. Zelling signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Laurange, Lewis signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name appears in many entries in Henry Voigt’s daily ledger. He worked In the Shop. On May 28, 1793, he worked all night cutting and casting copper. On June 3, 1793, he was cutting copper. His weekly pay entries for May 25, June 15, June 29, and July 31 totaled \$4.98 per period, and \$5.46 on August 10.

Laurentia, Lewis commenced work in “the shop” (the coinage building) on October 5, 1792 at \$.82 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). The names of Lewis Laurange, Lewis Laurenger, and Lewis Laurentia are probably all for a single person.

Maul, John was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). On January 1, 1793, Maul tended the oxen and horses of the Mint's power plant (Stewart, p. 77). It is unknown if he continued with employment at the Mint.

Miers, Barney was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He was a Cleaner in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.00 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a cleaner. He was discharged on May 2, 1796.

Nessner, Joseph was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Ridabook, Philip was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name appears in the 1820 Federal Census for Philadelphia Middle Ward. The record indicates a birth prior to 1775. No other records are found.

Roberts, Abraham was paid on account on October 31, 1792 (Stewart, p. 77). An individual named Abraham Roberts resided in the Northern Liberties in 1790.

Schreiner, John (Jonathan) signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He earned \$6 per week in 1793. He was the Chief Pressman earning \$1.80 per day per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a pressman of gold coins. He signed the August 31, 1799 Bond of Indemnity to return to the Mint after the yellow fever season, "on the penalty of twenty pounds." His name appeared on the Mint Payroll for January 1800 as a foreman. He was a pressman in 1817 per the Official Register of the U.S. His annual salary was \$400. The only records for a John Schreiner are in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Similarly, the only records for John Schriner are in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Sinderline, Nicholas (AKA Nicholas Sinderling) was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He commenced work in "the shop" (the coinage building) on September 29, 1792 at \$.75 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). He earned \$6 per week in 1793, per Henry Voigt's daily ledger. He appeared as Nicholas Sinderling, an annealer in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.40 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as an annealer. N. Sinderling appeared on the Mint Payroll for January 1800 as an annealer. The name Nicholas Senterling appeared in the 1790 Census for the Northern Liberties.

Summers, Mathias was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He worked as a laborer earning \$4.02 per week in 1793. The name appears in the 1790 Federal Census for Franklin, Pennsylvania. One World Tree records a Mathias Summers, born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, in 1735, died in Washington, Franklin, Pennsylvania, on May 21 1801. He was married about 1760 to Anna Maria.

Towns, Burt was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Ward, John (Jonathan) commenced work at the "vise bench" on October 25, 1792, per Stewart (p. 25). He signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He earned \$6.38 to \$6.66 per week in 1793. He was a miller in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.20 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a miller. He was discharged on May 5, 1797. He prepared edges of planchets. The name of John Ward appears seven times in the 1790 Federal Census for Pennsylvania. One of those resided on Water Street, East Side, with five other household members. A John Ward immigrated to Philadelphia in 1772 and another in 1773.

Ward, William signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He appeared on pages of Henry Voigt's daily ledger from April 2 to May 3, 1793, but not afterward. His work was milling cents and half cents. A William Ward resided in the Walnut Ward of Philadelphia in 1800.

Warwick, Thomas commenced work in "the shop" (the coinage building) on September 24, 1792 at \$1.13 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). He signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He may have been a foreman, as his \$9 weekly pay in 1793 was about 50% higher than other employees. The 1810 Federal Census records a Thomas Warwick living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

York, John Guyer was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He worked at coining on April 6, 1793.

Zolinger, Jonathan was a laborer who worked at the Mint in 1793, appearing in many entries in Henry Voigt's daily ledger. He earned \$4.02 to \$4.35 per week.

The Joseph Wright Story By Sarah Miller and Leonard Augsburg

Joseph Wright (1756-1793) was a prominent early American artist, who might well have been considered one of the most accomplished products of the American school had his life not been cut short by yellow fever. Wright was born on July 22, 1756 to Patience and Joseph Wright in Bordentown, NJ. The father was a successful cooper who maintained residences in both Bordentown and nearby Philadelphia, where he likely marketed his services to shipbuilders. He was an older man and passed away in 1769, leaving Patience with four children and another on the way.

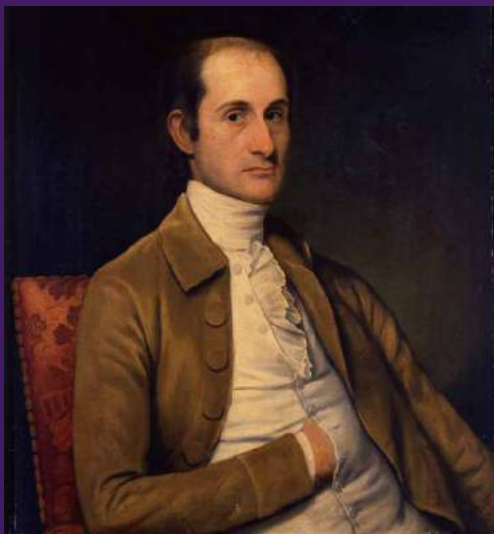
Joseph the son entered the Academy of Philadelphia in 1769 and was there at least into 1772. There is no evidence that he studied art there, but rather seems to have received a classical education with a heavy dose of Latin, the sort of schooling typical of well-to-do young men at the time. Meanwhile, his mother Patience was making a name for herself in New York as a wax modeler. Patience was a remarkable personage in her own right, of whom more must be said.

Born Patience Lovell in 1725, the engraver Joseph Wright's mother was raised as a Quaker and was taught from an early age that women should have rights and education equal to that of men. Her education exceeded that of many women of her time, and she was interested in the arts. Her hobby of molding and sculpting wax or putty figures proved to be a lifeline for the Wright family when Patience's husband died. She turned her hobby into an occupation to support her children and worked with her sister, Rachel, to open a waxwork in New York City. By charging admission to see the sisters' molded portraits in tinted wax, including life-sized figures and seemingly lifelike portraits, Patience Wright began a successful career. Her work was interrupted when many of her sculptures were ruined by fire in 1771, at which point Wright made the move to relocate to England, settling into the West End of London.

Exactly when Joseph joined his mother in London is unclear, but he was certainly there by 1775, just as the Revolutionary War broke out in the colonies. Ironically, England may have been the safest place for an American during the war, and during this period we see that the family was politically well-connected. No less than George III and Queen Charlotte sat for the artist Patience and had their likenesses rendered in wax. Patience maintained an active correspondence with Benjamin Franklin and appears frequently in the Franklin letters, well chronicled today at Founders Online. Joseph was accepted at the Royal Academy of the Arts, won a medal in 1778 for the best work among the students, and studied there through 1781.

A self-portrait, probably from this period, survives, in which Wright styles himself as a "Yankee Doodle," or the "American Satan," clearly a bit of satire aimed at the anti-American sentiment within English circles. In 1781, Patience determined to move to Paris, the exact reasons for which are unknown. The family's decided American loyalty may have played a part, as well as their close relationship with Franklin, who from 1779 - 1785 served as minister to France under the Continental Congress. In any case, Joseph Wright was by this time sufficiently advanced as an artist to secure a letter of recommendation from Benjamin West (1738-1820), the American historical painter. Joseph was in France only until 1782, but during this time produced a portrait of Franklin that proved popular, and Wright was able to sell multiple copies.

Wright returned to United States, where he would spend the remainder of his short life. Most of his surviving work dates to this period, and included portraits of important personages such as John Jay, who later became the governor of New York. The Jay family liked the work enough to offer a second commission, that of Jay's oldest son Peter. Wright's portrait of John Jay is held by the New-York Historical Society.



John Jay, by Joseph Wright (1786),
presented to the New-York Historical
Society by founder John Pintard in 1817.

Wright's early work during this period, however, focused on George and Martha Washington. An artist who was able to attract the "Father of His Country" for a portrait sitting created an instant reputation, a dynamic which the still young painter no doubt appreciated. Wright created multiple renderings of Washington beginning in 1783, and Martha as well, although this work unfortunately has been lost. Wright not only painted Washington, but created busts in plaster, clay, and wax. Several of the plasters, multiple versions residing at Mount Vernon, depict Washington adorned with a wreath, clearly an invocation of a classical theme which intends to lend historical weight to the personality. The Washington "Roman Head" cents of 1792, also featuring a decorated head of Washington, stand in opposition, interpreted by Walter Breen as satirical pieces that represented a "degenerate, effeminate Roman emperor." Regardless, images of the President-to-be made for good business, not only for the immediate income but for the longer term prospects.

Thomas Jefferson praised Wright's work, calling the Wright's work "a better likeness of the General [Washington] than [Charles Willson] Peale's." Higher accolades were hardly possible. Although Peale's Museum in Independence Hall was not yet open, he was the most well-known portraitist in Philadelphia, whose prolific painting production was exceeded only by his progeny, which numbered at least 18. From Washington, Wright went on to paint other important figures such as Alexander Hamilton, Robert Livingston, and George Clinton.

Wright's die-making career and later association with the U.S. Mint was to be short. A July 5, 1791 letter from Wright notes both the inexperience and hubris of the engraver. "I have begun to sink my die and find that I not only can do it but that I am one of the first in the world at that business." To be sure, Wright was almost certainly taught wax modelling by his mother and clearly had worked in sculptural relief with plaster and clay. Die steel was not the same medium as these soft materials, but Wright's reputation was sufficient to attract the commission for the Henry Lee Comitia Americana medal (MI-5).

Thomas Jefferson seems to have given the order for the Henry Lee Comitia dies to Joseph Wright, c. 1791, and the results were not the best. Even a casual observer could recognize that the efforts of the French artists on the earlier Comitia medals, Duviver's *Washington Before Boston*, for example, were clearly superior. The overall presentation was further degraded by dies that broke early during hardening,

so that almost all impressions reveal a prominent bisecting obverse die crack.

Regardless of the less than optimal result, Jefferson seems determined to have engaged Wright as the first engraver of the Mint, perhaps influenced by Wright's political connections. Although Wright never received an official appointment, Jefferson refers, in correspondence, to Wright in this capacity. Following Wright's death in 1793, Jefferson wrote to Washington "The death of Wright will require a new nomination of an engraver. If it be left to Mister Rittenhouse, I think he would prefer [Robert] Scot." While speculative, one wonders if Rittenhouse's choice from the beginning was not Robert Scot, and whether Jefferson might have overruled him on this point.

In any case, Robert Scot did go on to receive the first official appointment as Engraver, and it appears that Wright operated only on a contract basis with respect to the U.S. Mint, for the brief time that he was associated with the first coinage of the United States. Today he is remembered for the Judd-12 and Judd-13 so-called "Wright quarter" pattern dies, produced toward the end of his short life.

Yellow fever periodically attacked the American colonies and persists even today in Africa. The 1793 outbreak in Philadelphia was particularly devastating, claiming an astounding 9% of the population, about 5,000 deaths in a city of approximately 55,000 inhabitants. Those who could escaped to the countryside, including President Washington. Victims suffered horrific medical treatments including bloodletting and forced vomiting. Frank Stewart's *History of the First U.S. Mint* counts three Mint workers among the fatalities, and there may have been others. Bob Birch, an engraver definitively associated with the New Jersey cent coiner Albion Cox, who possibly engraved the Judd-3 to Judd-5 Birch cents, left no paper trail after 1793 and may have also fallen to yellow fever.

The yellow fever claimed not only Joseph Wright, but also his wife Sarah, who he married in 1789, leaving a son and two daughters. The daughters maintained a relationship with William Dunlap, whose *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States* (1834) represents the first significant attempt at a biography of the artist Joseph Wright. Wright's reputation as an early America painter endures, even if his attempts at engraving never reached the full measure of his artistic capability.

The United States 1792 Pattern Coinage By Leonard Augsburger and Mark Van Winkle

In early America, money was literally a foreign concept. Spanish silver dollars and British halfpence circulated along with locally produced issues, such as the 17th century Massachusetts silver coinage. By the time of the 1780s, state copper coinages, coins, and paper money represented a jumble of disparate issues, complicated by varying “monies of account” in each colony. Printers did a brisk business selling cambists that provided exchange rates, bringing the barest organization to a confused system of foreign and American monetary units. The constantly varying exchange rates helpfully, for the printers, quickly rendered their works obsolete, making new editions ever in demand. The Founding Fathers, in particular Thomas Jefferson, understood the new country would be well served by legislated standards. Jefferson foresaw standardized weights, measures, and money, although he was only successful in delivering the last.

The Constitution, ratified in 1789, set the groundwork for Jefferson’s vision. The federal government reserved the right to “coin money and regulate the value,” creating a single issuing entity, rather than relying on a hodgepodge of local and international coiners. But the young country had a long laundry list of legislative objectives for the first Congress (1789-1791), including the establishment of various government departments and the First Bank of the United States. Coinage was barely mentioned, until March 1791, when Congress accepted a resolution that “a Mint shall be established.” Congress realized there was still work to be done, and that resolving to establish the Mint was not the same as actually enacting detailed legislation.

The specific legislation of the Mint Act was thus worked out during the second Congress and signed by President Washington on April 2, 1792. An important aspect of the Mint Act was the decimalization of coinage, a considerable simplification from the British framework of farthings, pence, shillings, and pounds. Standard coinage weights and denominations now created a coherent scheme across the entire U.S. series. The Mint Act further legislated a trade equivalent between gold and silver, which, while not

specifically related to the 1792 pattern pieces, would have a profound impact on America’s coinage in the 19th century.

None of this was terribly controversial at the time, and Congress paid considerably more attention to the imagery to be used on the nation’s coins. All understood that coinage, an inherent act of sovereignty, carried symbolic importance, and that the mottos and symbols conveyed the ideals of the newly born republic. The most spirited debate surrounded the use of Washington’s portrait on the coins, with federalists (generally northerners) in favor, while states’ rights proponents (generally southerners) were opposed, and instead sought a personification of Liberty. The crucial vote fell 26-22 in favor of Liberty, and this decision held sway for a long time, until the Lincoln cent was introduced in 1909.

Following the Mint Act, Washington promptly engaged David Rittenhouse as Director of the Mint. The Mint was in turn placed under Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State, from 1790 to 1793. Rittenhouse was a natural choice, and perhaps the most renowned American scientist of the era, apart from Benjamin Franklin. Rittenhouse quickly went to work, securing a site for the Mint on Seventh Street in Philadelphia, then the nation’s capital. Workmen were engaged, buildings were modified, and coinage equipment was put into operation. At this point, the documentary trail grows colder, and the 1792 pattern coins must speak for themselves. Jefferson himself appears to have taken little interest in coinage design, and many years later wrote to the Mint Director Samuel Moore that his only recollection of the subject was the debate surrounding the use of Washington’s portrait on the coins.

The 1792 pattern coins, then, largely stand on their own. The customary questions of numismatics, specifically regarding the design process and the identity of the engravers, or the order of the various coinage emissions, have never been completely answered for these coins, leaving collectors and researchers to conjure various combinations of fact and speculation. The coins directly tell us a few things, but there is much that is unknown.

The 1792 Pattern Coinage Designs

The silver-center cent (J-1 and J-2), Birch cent (J-3 to J-6), half disme (J-7 and J-8), and disme (J-9 to J-11) share a number of similarities. All bear on the obverse the figure of Liberty, the date 1792, and a form of the motto LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY. The reverses host the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA along with the denomination of the coin. The denomination was strictly required only for copper coins, so the addition of the designations "DISME" and "HALF DISME" appear to represent a decision independently taken by the Mint.

The Eagle-on-Globe patterns (J-12 and J-13) stand stylistically apart from the other pieces. They bear the absolute minimum devices required by Section 10 of the 1792 Mint Act: a figure of Liberty, the date, and the word LIBERTY on the obverse, and on the reverse an eagle with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The lack of a denomination suggests something beside a cent was intended. The Judd reference lists this a quarter dollar, based on an account presented by the engraver Joseph Wright's (1756-1793) estate to the U.S. government, requesting compensation for "Two Essays of a Quarter Dollar, cut by direction of David Rittenhouse." While this confirms Wright performed *some* work for the Mint, it cannot be said with certainty this represented the dies used to strike the J-12 and J-13 coins.

In any case, the Wright "quarter" is easily the most artistically pleasing of the 1792 patterns, featuring a figure of Liberty with fine, delicate detail. The coin is stately and dignified, as opposed to the "hedgehog" design of the J-6 Birch cent. The reverse eagle is sweeping and majestic, and far more attractive to the eye than the scrawny bird, seemingly

struggling to stay aloft, that appears on the half disme.

While the J-12 and J-13 pieces belong in their own category from a design perspective, certain of the other 1792 patterns reveal various connections. The portrait of Liberty on the J-3 to J-5 Birch cents is highly similar to that of the half disme, if larger and with a reverse orientation. Researchers have attributed both to the same engraver, with Walter Breen offering this opinion in the March-April 1954 *Coin Collector's Journal*. The J-3 to J-5 Birch cents are signed BIRCH on the truncation of Liberty, an identity which puzzled numismatic observers for many years. Christopher McDowell, writing in the November 2016 *Colonial Newsletter*, presented good evidence that the engraver was Bob Birch, who is identified in contemporary litigation with Albion Cox, one of the coiners of New Jersey cents in the 1780s. Birch disappears from the scene after 1793, and McDowell speculates that, like Joseph Wright, he may have been a victim of yellow fever.

Mint records are largely silent on these matters, with few documents surviving from the formative year of 1792. Henry Voigt, the Chief Coiner (officially named as such in January 1793, but active at the Mint prior to this) maintained account books for 1792 that were extant as late as the 1860s. The author Frank H. Stewart, who came to own the first Mint property in Philadelphia, made a dedicated search for these records in the 1920s and was able to locate account books only beginning in October 1792. Today most of the Mint's old records have been moved to the National Archives, where researchers such as R. W. Julian and Roger Burdette, while making numerous other discoveries, have similarly not uncovered the earliest Mint records.

Emission Sequence of the 1792 Pattern Coinage

While Voigt's daily records for most of 1792 are missing, certain of the 1792 emissions can be dated with some certainty. The strongest evidence relates to the half dismes. The Mint Director Rittenhouse wrote to Washington on July 9, requesting permission to coin copper half cents, cents, silver half dismes, and dismes, "as small money is very wanted." Washington wrote to Rittenhouse the same day, granting approval to proceed. On July 11, Jefferson recorded in his account book that he delivered \$75 to the Mint (possibly in the form of Spanish dollars), and on July 13 indicated delivery of 1,500 half dismes. He then traveled to Monticello and recorded a good number of transactions denominated in half-dimes. "Servants," over the next few days, are tipped 15 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents, or 50 cents. Washington, in his fourth annual message to Congress, delivered November 6, noted "There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dimes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them." Today, a single half disme in copper is known, clearly a trial strike, while approximately 200 distinct examples of the silver half disme have been recorded in Pete Smith's exhaustive census of the issue.

The silver-center and Birch cents (J-1 and J-2, J-3 to J-5) also show up in the Founding Father's correspondence. Jefferson wrote to Washington on December 18. "Th. Jefferson has the honor to send the President 2 Cents made on Voigt's plan, by putting a silver plug worth $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent into a copper worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. Mr. Rittenhouse is about to make a few by mixing the same plug by fusion with the same quantity of copper. He will then make of copper alone of the same size, and lastly he will make the real cent, as ordered by Congress, four times as big. Specimens of several ways of making the

cent will be delivered to the Committee of Congress now having the subject before them." Voigt's account book for December 17 corroborates the letter, noting he "struck off a few pieces of copper coin." Word of the coining scheme reached the media and was reported in the *Baltimore Evening Post* on December 28.

The striking period for the dismes and the Eagle-on-Globe patterns is less clear. The disme seems to represent a design evolution beyond the half disme. The eagle is bolder, and flies west (America), with a nod toward the east (Europe). Liberty, too, appears more resolute than the matron of the half disme, evoking the design of the *Libertas Americana* medal with distinct strands of flowing hair. If in fact these were deliberate departures from the half disme design, these pieces would date between July 13 and December 1792.

As noted above, the Eagle-on-Globe patterns stand apart from the others, but likely fall after the half dismes in terms of chronology. The J-6 Birch cent is also an outlier. While the engraving is seemingly by the same hand as the J-3 to J-5 cents, the bust is not signed BIRCH. The addition of G★W. PT. (George Washington President) on the reverse suggests that the piece predates the Mint Act of April 2 and the vociferous debate surrounding the use of Washington's portrait on the coinage. If so, this coin may represent a speculative issue, hoping to win a coinage contract with the young nation. An opposing view is that the use of G★W. PT. still remained with the letter of the law - all of the required elements of the Mint Act are present on this coin, and there was no directive *prohibiting* the use of the president's initials. In this scenario, the coin remains a speculative issue, one that attempts to satisfy both sides.



1792 Half Disme, PCGS SP67, Judd-7, ex. Floyd Starr (Heritage Auctions, January 2013, lot 5570, realized \$1,410,000).



1792 Disme, Judd-10, PCGS SP55 CAC (Heritage Auctions, 1/2019, lot 4321, realized \$336,000).



Dating the Judd-12 and Judd-13 Eagle-on-Globe Patterns

While the half disme was clearly produced in the July, and certain of the cent patterns in December, the precise date of the Judd-12 and Judd-13 striking is less clear. Richard Doty maintains the Eagle-on-globe “quarters” were struck sometime during the September through December timeframe, while Andrew Pollock makes a convincing case that the pieces were made in late 1792, based on the motto. The original motto on 1792 patterns reads LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. While this motto appears on the earlier patterns of 1792, it was shortened to a more manageable LIBERTY on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns, thus strengthening the later production window as put forth by Doty.

What throws the specificity of Richard Doty’s and Andrew Pollock’s timeframe into doubt is the temperament of Wright himself. In short, he was lazy. In a letter from 1781, his mother asked an English friend “not to write to Joseph in such style as will encourage him to think she will make a fortune for him; for Joe is inclined enough already to be idle, and that he receives the money from the wax-work exhibition and spends it at pleasure.” When he repatriated to America shortly afterward, his reputation for idleness followed him. In 1783, Wright was working on a likeness of George Washington. Washington wrote to Robert Morris, asking him to tell Wright to hurry “as he is said to be a little lazy ... By promise it was to have been done in 5 or 6 weeks from the time I left Philadelphia, near four of which have expired.” That same day, Washington wrote to Wright, “ ... not to be deficient in point of execution.” Georgia Chamberlain relates a different side of Wright’s work ethic when she recounts a story about his artistic enthusiasm and energy. One day, “ ... he chanced to see a handsome elderly patriarch with flowing grey beard, seated at a window of his New York home. Wright knocked on the door, was admitted, “introduced himself to the family and begged the old gentleman (Mr. Simpson) to sit for his portrait, expressing his admiration of his picturesque appearance.” Wright’s friend and fellow painter, William Dunlap, concluded, “Wright could work with dispatch on an unofficial portrait of his own choosing.” If we factor in Joseph Wright’s temperament and work ethic, we are still left with an uncertain time frame when he produced the Eagle-on-globe quarter. Did he consider it an official duty (even though he was not a Mint employee)? Or was this a commission he chose to work on with expediency - one that might lead to a prestigious appointment as Engraver in the newly established Mint?

While we may lack documentary evidence when exactly Joseph Wright produced the Eagle-on-globe quarters, the evidence seems to be largely in favor of late 1792.

Collecting 1792 Pattern Coinage

Some sets are meant to never be completed, and the U.S. 1792 patterns appear to be such an example. A number of issues are unique, including the J-6 G★W. PT. Birch cent and the J-8 copper half disme, or unique in private hands, such as the Judd-12 Eagle-on-Globe pattern in copper. Donald Partrick, whose set was sold by Heritage Auctions in January 2015, came the closest, missing only the aforementioned J-6, and the J-3 plain edge Birch cent. The patience, fortuity, and ample checkbook required to complete the 1792 set have not yet aligned, although an ambitious collector might choose the current opportunity to embark on such a quest. The offering in this sale, a J-13 Eagle-on-Globe pattern in white metal, will be one of only two pieces outside institutional hands.

For most collectors, focus on the 1792 coinage falls on the silver half disme. These pieces are scarce but available, and regularly appear in the marketplace. The 1792 half disme represents the first coinage of the United States under the Constitution, and the visceral connection to Thomas Jefferson is strong - he personally deposited the silver in the Mint, received the coins two days later, and freely distributed them into commerce. While not inexpensive, an advanced collector can reasonably aspire to possess an example of Washington’s “small beginning” of the nation’s coinage.

After the half dismes, surviving 1792 pieces are few and far between, and appearances at auction are uncommon. The total population of 1792 coinage, apart from the half dismes, numbers about 60 pieces, and a typical year might bring two or three public offerings of examples. Each of these survivors stands on its own as a representation of the little-documented first year of the U.S. Mint. As a set they tell the story of various experiments with the Mint. A careful study reveals varying edge devices, die alignments, dentil treatments, planchet thicknesses, and even the bimetallic J-1 silver-center cent. David Rittenhouse was a careful scientist, and, even though the written record is thin, the coins themselves reveal deliberate decisions to work through any number of coining challenges.

The inaugural year of the U.S. Mint may have produced only a few written records, but the surviving coins serve as reminders of a fledgling attempt to assert America’s sovereignty through the medium of coinage, even if technically not at the standard of their European counterparts. Indeed, it would be another two generations before the nation’s internally produced money completely met the needs of American commerce. Still, the Mint had to start somewhere, and all of these pieces are physical representations of a young nation determined to assert its independence and place in the world.

The Monetary Denomination of the Judd-12 and Judd-13 Patterns

By Jacob Lipson

The nature of the Eagle-on-Globe pattern has been the subject of debate for two centuries. Unlike the cent, half dime, and dime patterns of 1792, no denomination is present on Judd-12 and Judd-13. Numismatists can only go by the design itself, the diameters and compositions of known examples, and bits and pieces of information passed down through the ages. The Eagle-on-Globe pattern has been alternately called a cent, quarter dollar, and half eagle. Its status as a cent dominated 19th and early-20th century discourse, perpetuated by such numismatic scholars as Sylvester Crosby and Edgar H. Adams, among others. However, these patterns have regularly been referred to as quarter dollars for the past 50 years.

The Wright-Wetherill Memorandum

The earliest written record that informs numismatic opinion of the Eagle-on-Globe pattern is a memorandum transcribed by Mordecai Wetherill on behalf of his neighbor, Joseph Wright, as the latter lay on his deathbed on September 11, 1793. The letter was published in Don Taxay's 1966 *U.S. Mint and Coinage*, as follows:

"Joseph Wright being very ill and not expecting to recover requested the subscriber to make a memorandum as follows: That the said Joseph Wright had presented an account against the United States for cutting a medal amount fifty Guineas. Two Essays of a Quarter Dollar, cut by direction of David Rittenhouse, Esqr. and presented to him (broke in hardening) value about 40 Guineas."

On its face, the Wright-Wetherill memorandum provides compelling evidence that Joseph Wright was involved in the production of two quarter dollar patterns. However, without any description of what those patterns looked like, it is impossible to say for certain whether or not the essays in question were of the Eagle-on-Globe design.

Additionally, while the memorandum mentions that the quarter dollar dies "broke in hardening," none of the known Eagle-on-Globe representatives in white metal or copper exhibit any evidence of die cracking. If the Wright quarter dollar patterns were genuinely struck from cracked dies, that would run counter the belief that the Eagle-on-Globe design was from Wright's hand, or at least that they were the subject of the memorandum. However, the more likely explanation is that the reference to cracked dies was simply made in error. It is entirely possible that the author confused the quarter dollar dies with Wright's dies for either a medal of Henry Lee or a medal of Washington that was apparently melted. In effect, the contemporary notation is the best source of information we have that the Eagle-on-Globe patterns were produced as quarter dollar essays, though it is far from conclusive.

William Dunlap on Joseph Wright's Cent

A second early record of a proposed coinage design by Joseph Wright was published by William Dunlap in his *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States* (1834), a compendium of biographical sketches of artists living and dead at the time of writing. Dunlap noted of Wright:

"He [Joseph Wright] was a modeler in clay and practiced dye-sinking, which last gained him the appointment, shortly before his death, of dye-sinker to the mint.*

"*I have before me a design for a cent, made by Mr. Wright, and dated 1792. It represents an eagle standing on the half of a globe, and holding in his beak a shield with the thirteen stripes. The reverse had been drawn on the same piece of paper, and afterwards cut out."

Dunlap had his finger on the pulse of the American art scene, such as it was, during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Indeed, for a time he resided next door to Wright on Queen Street in New York. His word is entirely credible, making the possible existence of a sketch by Joseph Wright for a cent pattern all the more tantalizing. Unfortunately, that piece of paper has not been traced.

Dunlap's note confirms that Joseph Wright did produce designs for a proposed coin that featured elements similar to those found on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns. However, Dunlap's description of the coin differs from the Judd-12 and Judd-13 in several important ways.

He suggests the date 1792 was located on the same side as the eagle, which he describes as the obverse. Judd-12 and Judd-13 feature the eagle on the undated reverse. Dunlap fails to mention an inscription of LIBERTY or a right-facing portrait, which may have been represented on the portion of the paper that had been cut out. The eagle in Dunlap's commentary holds a shield showing 13 stripes in its beak. No such motif is present on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns. Finally, Dunlap refers specifically to the design as a cent. Perhaps it was noted on the paper itself, or perhaps he was speculating. Dunlap does not specifically say that the denomination appeared on Wright's sketch, and his declaration directly contradicts the contemporaneous memorandum of Mordecai Wetherill.

Like the Wright-Wetherill document, William Dunlap provides both compelling and contradictory evidence regarding Joseph Wright's involvement in the production of an early United States pattern coin. Whether it was specifically intended as a cent or a quarter, whether it featured an eagle on a globe with or without a striped shield, and whether the Wright coins were struck from cracked dies remain to be seen. Besides the scant contemporary evidence, all we have to go by are the coins themselves.

Statutory Designs for the Cent and Quarter

We know that the Mint Act of April 2, 1792 stipulated which design elements were to appear on the fledgling country's coinage. Per Section 10:

"... upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA' and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the case may require."

The Mint Act is clear that copper coins were to express the denomination on the reverse, while gold and silver must exhibit an eagle with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, exactly as found on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns. That design feature alone strongly suggests, if it does not outright confirm, that Judd-12 and Judd-13 were struck as off-metal essays for an unspecified denomination in silver or gold. That likely rules out the possibility that they were intended as cents and makes the case that they were struck as quarter dollars all the more convincing. However, it is not definitive. Other possible conclusions may and have been drawn.

Other Possibilities

In his 1953 *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins*, Wayne Raymond suggested the Eagle-on-Globe patterns may have been intended as half eagles. As recently as February 2019, William Eckberg noted in "The Tragic Tale of Joseph Wright," published by *The Numismatist*, that the obverse and reverse designs may not have been intended for a single coin:

"Strangely, the diameter of the obverse die was 13 percent smaller than the reverse die. (By comparison, the diameter of early quarter dollars was about 15 percent small than the halves.) So, it is reasonable to think they were not supposed to be used together."

Pete Smith has suggested entirely different theory, which we related in our description of Don Partrick's Judd-12 representative offered as part of our January 2015 FUN Signature sale:

"Writing in *The Story of the Starred Reverse Cent* (1986), Smith makes two points. First, the diameter of the Wright piece (29mm) is larger than that adapted for the regular issue quarter coinage in 1796 (27.5mm). The Wright piece has a surface area 11% greater than the 1796 quarter and would have required a thinner planchet if used for production coinage. Second, the initial coinages of gold and silver in the regular Federal series did not indicate denomination (except on the edges of the half dollar and dollar). This is consistent with the Coinage Act of April 2, 1792, which specified the inclusion of the denomination on the reverse of the copper coins. The Act made no mention of the denomination on silver and gold coinage, neither requiring nor prohibiting it. The Wright piece bears no inscription indicating its denomination. Smith suggests the Wright piece was commissioned with no specific denomination in mind, perhaps as a test of die production or the engraver's skill."

As we round the corner into the third decade of the 21st century, the Eagle-on-Globe patterns remain shrouded in mystery. Their intended denomination is the subject of continued speculation. We do know, however, these ultra-rarities represent important patterns proposed during the nascent stages of coinage creation in this country. For nearly 230 years, collectors and scholars have held them in the highest regard among the most treasured of American numismatic artifacts.

Historical Aspects of the Eagle-on-Globe Motif By John Sculley

A 1776 decision by the Continental Congress to appoint a committee that would design an official seal for the new nation resulted in many designs featuring an eagle as the main design element. It was the ancient symbol of Jupiter, king of the gods, as well as a symbol of authority, strength, and majesty - one that was recognized as such by the general populace since Roman times. The Bald Eagle was native to America, and it was soon the bird of choice, despite Ben Franklin's preference for a turkey as the national icon.

Upon signing the 1783 Treaty of Paris, emblems of eagles proliferated throughout American society. Nowhere was it more important than on America's post-colonial coinage. In March 1778 New York formally adopted an Eagle-on-Globe design as a primary symbol for its arms of state and on the state flag. It was written, "on a wreath azure and or, an American eagle proper rising to the dexter from a two-thirds of globe terrestrial, showing the north Atlantic Ocean with outlines of its shores."

The Eagle-on-Globe motif soon appeared on several petitions for New York coinage - most notably on the 1787 Excelsior coppers and George Clinton issues, which were likely struck by the collaborative New York mint of John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher.

The elegant rendition of the Eagle-on-Globe patterns, attributed to Joseph Wright, asserts the independence of the United States, here depicted as an eagle, rising above the rest of the world. Although Joseph Wright was primarily known as a portrait painter, he received training in mold making and sculpture from his mother, Patience Wright, who is recognized as one of America's first sculptors. She had a wax modeling studio in New York and later in London. Joseph Wright was one of just two artists known to make plaster molds of George Washington. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin respected his varied artistic skills.

Tragically, Joseph Wright and his wife, Sarah, died in 1793 from Yellow Fever. Most of Wright's drawings and experimentations showing alternate versions of the Eagle-on-Globe motif are lost to time.

Today, the best-known adaptation of the Eagle-on-Globe emblem is that of the United States Marine Corps, which adopted the basic design in 1868 and has "modernized" it many times in the intervening years.



Excelsior Reverse.
Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.



Eagle-on-Globe Reverse.
Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.



United States Marine Corp logo.

Numismatic Discovery and History of the Eagle-on-Globe Patterns

By David Stone

Despite the elusive nature of the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe pattern, numismatic scholars have been aware of the issue since the earliest days of the hobby. We discuss the history of the different versions below.

The Judd-12 in Copper

Adam Eckfeldt acquired an example of the copper version, Judd-12, and placed it in the Mint Cabinet at an early date, so it was available for study by the dedicated group of pioneer collectors in the Philadelphia area. By 1859, Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson had described the coin in his encyclopedic *American Numismatist Manual*, and published a drawing of it as figure 13, on plate 13 of that work.

Unfortunately, Dickeson was uncertain about the denomination of the piece, which is not specified anywhere on the coin, noting:

"We have denominated this as a pattern-piece for a cent, in the absence of positive information in relation to the purpose for which it was gotten up. It may have been designed for some other denomination, however, as the eagle never appeared upon the authorized cent of the Federal government, till it made its appearance in nickel."

This confusion about the denomination followed the Eagle-on-Globe patterns throughout the 19th century. Sylvester Sage Crosby referred to the issue as the "eagle pattern cent" in his classic colonial reference and Robert Coulton Davis grouped it with the pattern cents of 1792 in his seminal work on patterns. Auction catalogers of this period uniformly followed suit. It was only in the mid-20th century that numismatists, like Don Taxay, began to classify the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe as a pattern for quarter dollars.

The copper Judd-12 and white metal Judd-13 versions made their auction debuts only months apart in 1863. Judd-12 appeared first, in lot 1074 of Edward Cogan's auction of April 8, 1863:

"1792 Pattern Cent, Head, Liberty 1792, rev. Eagle with expanded wings, resting on half of Globe, United States of America, perfectly uncirculated condition, equal in rarity to the pattern cent preceding."

The lot realized \$110, an extremely strong price for the time, to a collector named Williams. As the only available specimen of Judd-12 (the other known example is in the National Numismatic Collection), this coin has realized spectacular prices on the few occasions when it has been publicly offered, down to the present day. It has been a highlight of the collections of numismatic giants like Charles Ira Bushnell, Lorin G. Parmelee, and Virgil Brand. In its most recent offering, as lot 5511 of the Donald Groves Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), it realized a staggering \$2,232,500.

The Judd-13 in White Metal

The white metal Judd-13 first appeared at auction in lot 837 of the George F. Seavey Collection (William Strobridge, 9/1863):

"1792 Pattern for a coin; obv. Head of liberty, 'liberty, 1792;' rev. eagle standing on a section of the globe, 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,' white metal, very fine and rare. [One in Cogan's last sale in copper sold for \$110.]"

The lot sold for a respectable \$22.50, to Massachusetts coin dealer W. Elliot Woodward. Noted pattern researcher Saul Teichman believes this coin was not part of Seavey's collection, but was placed in the sale by Strobridge from another source. Woodward apparently held the coin for a few years, before offering it in lot 882 of his April 1867 sale:

"Head of Liberty, 1792 beneath; rev. eagle standing on a portion of the globe, 'United States of America;' white metal very rare; bought in Seavey's Sale, Sept. 23, 1863, \$22.50."

The lot was sold to a mysterious collector called "French", which we believe may have been an alias for William J. Jenks. We know of no other 19th century appearances of this example. It only reappears many years later in the famous pattern collection of Major Lenox Lohr. It eventually found a home in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, forever out of reach of eager collectors.

A second Judd-13 white metal pattern was discovered in the 19th century and first appeared in the Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873). Although Strobridge intended to offer the collection publicly, Lorin G. Parmelee purchased the entire collection in a private transaction before the sale took place (Parmelee had a history of purchasing entire collection in order to acquire specific coins he wanted). Researchers have lost track of this specimen after Parmelee's blockbuster purchase. He must have sold it privately, as it does not appear in the 1890 catalog of his collection. It resurfaced many years later, and has been a highlight of the celebrated Norweb and Partrick collections in recent times.

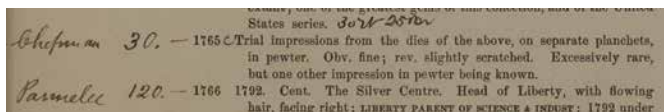
No information regarding the 19th century whereabouts of the two Judd-13's that later surfaced in the New-York Historical Society has ever come to light.

The Uniface Die Trials

The two uniface die trials, Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2, first appeared in the collection of pioneer collector Charles Ira Bushnell. After his death, Bushnell's estate sold his entire collection to millionaire collector Lorin G. Parmelee, who selected a number of coins he wanted to keep and offered the rest of the collection through the young Philadelphia dealers, S.H. and H. Chapman. The Chapman brothers issued a large format, plated catalog of the Bushnell Collection that became the talk of the numismatic community in June 1882. The uniface die trials were offered together in lot 1765 of the sale, directly following Bushnell's specimen of the copper Judd-12:

"Trial impression from the dies of the above, on separate planchets, in pewter. Obv. Fine; rev. slightly scratched. Excessively rare, but one other impression in pewter being known."

Extract of the Bushnell (1882) sale catalog,



describing the Judd-13 uniface die trials.

The Chapmans either knew of another pair of die trials in pewter that is unknown to present day collectors, or they mistakenly believed the two white metal Judd-13 examples that had appeared in previous auction sales were also uniface die trials. The earlier sales had taken place before the Chapmans entered the coin business, so some confusion would be understandable.

The Chapmans purchased the uniface die trials for stock and offered them again in lot 437 of their sale of the A. Galpin Collection in May 1883. A named catalog of that sale indicates famous collector John Story Jenks was the buyer. We believe Jenks retained the die trials for the rest of the 19th century and probably parted with them in a private transaction, circa 1921, when he sold the rest of his collection through Henry Chapman. The die trials were later included in the magnificent Garrett Collection and the superb collection of Bob R. Simpson, among others. They have always sold as a pair in all their various appearances.

Provenance of the 1792 Wright Quarter Dollar Patterns By David Stone

This roster was expanded from work done by Len Augsburger in the catalog of the Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015).

Eagle-on-Globe Quarter Dollar, Copper (Judd-12)



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

1. MS63 Brown NGC. 178.9 grains. American Silver & Copper Coins & Medals (Edward Cogan, 4/1863), lot 1074, realized \$110, to "Williams"; Charles Ira Bushnell; Bushnell Estate; private sale to Lorin G. Parmelee in 1882, along with the rest of the collection; Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1764, bought back by Parmelee at \$300; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 9, realized \$210; H.P. Smith; DeWitt Smith; Virgil M. Brand (journal #46508); Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; *Illustrated History of United States Coins* (Abe Kosoff, 1962), lot 15; Donald Groves Partrick; Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5511, realized \$2,232,500; Kevin Lipton. Vertical reeded edge. NGC composition analysis is 99% copper.

2. AU50. 175.5 grains. Adam Eckfeldt; Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution 1991.0357.0121, previously enumerated in T. L. Comparette's inventory of the Mint Cabinet (1914), #1561. "Cleaned in acid" per the Bushnell (1882) catalog. Large pit in obverse left field. Numerous spots, especially on the reverse.

Eagle-on-Globe Quarter Dollar, White Metal (Judd-13)

The numismatic community was astonished when two previously unknown 1792 Eagle-on-Globe patterns in white metal (Judd-13) surfaced in the holdings of the New-York Historical Society. The coins had been in the collection for decades, according to Vice President and Museum Director Margaret K. Hofer, who described the spectacular discovery at the American Numismatic Society's Coinage of the Americas Conference on May 17, 2003. It was publicized in a front-page article in *Coin World* on June 9, 2003. Hofer noted: "We were unaware of their significance until we had them on display with other Colonial coinage." Heritage Auctions is privileged to present one of these historic numismatic treasures in this important offering.

1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

1. AU58 NGC. Unknown donor, possibly early 19th Century; New-York Historical Society, INV.13862b, observed by Henry Bergos circa 2001 and authenticated by Anthony Terranova and Michael Hodder, published in *Coin World*, June 9, 2003 edition; **the present coin.** Plain edge, 14 grams (216.0 grains). Die alignment 160 degrees. Previously displayed in the New-York Historical Society's Henry Luce III Center for the Study of American Culture from 2000 to 2011, and in New-York Historical's orientation exhibition, *New York Rising*, from 2011 to 2018.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

2. AU58 NGC. Unknown donor, possibly early 19th Century; New-York Historical Society, INV.13862a, observed by Henry Bergos circa 2001 and authenticated by Anthony Terranova and Michael Hodder, published in *Coin World*, June 9, 2003 edition. Regular planchet. Plain edge, 16 grams (246.9 grains). Die alignment 180 degrees. Previously displayed in the New-York Historical Society's Henry Luce III Center for the Study of American Culture from 2000 to 2011, and in New-York Historical's orientation exhibition, *New York Rising*, from 2011 to 2018.

3. AU50. George F. Seavey Collection (William Strobridge, 9/1863), lot 837, described as very fine, which corresponds to AU or better today, this coin probably did not belong to Seavey, but was placed in the sale by Strobridge from another source, per Saul Teichman, the lot realized \$22.50 to W. Elliot Woodward; Catalogue of American Coins, Medals & Etc. (W. Elliot Woodward, 4/1867), lot 882, purchased by "French" (possibly an alias for William Jenks); unknown intermediaries; Lenox Lohr (Empire Coin Company FPL, 1961); Hazen B. Hinman; Century Sale (Paramount, 4/1965), lot 53; Lester Merkin; Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, inventory number 01401; American Numismatic Society, accession number 1980.66.2. Don Taxay, writing in the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* (January, 1966) notes "...recently I had the privilege of acquiring it for the collection of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum." While the bulk of the Chase Bank collection ultimately went to the Smithsonian, the American Numismatic Society notably procured a class III 1804 dollar, this piece, and other material. Vertical gouges in neck and bust. Thick planchet, 345.0 grains, broadstruck (struck without a collar).



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

4. XF45 NGC. George F. Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873), Lot 844, described as fine; Lorin G. Parmelee; unknown intermediaries; Property of a Philadelphia Collector (Henry Chapman, 3/1930), lot 44, realized \$135, to Chapman; Richard De Silva Santos Collection (Morgenthau, 10/1935), lot 295; New Netherlands private treaty (6/17/1955); Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3396, realized \$28,600; Donald Groves Partrick; Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5512, realized \$376,000. Plain edge. 242.3 grains, broadstruck. Die alignment 180 degrees. NGC composition analysis is 50% lead, 48% tin.

Uniface Die Trials, Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

1. AU53 PCGS. CAC. Judd-A1792-1. Uniface obverse die trial, 480.8 grains.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

2. XF45 NGC. Judd-A1792-2. Uniface reverse die trial, 432.9 grains.

These two uniface die trials have traded as a single pair since 1882:

Charles Ira Bushnell; Bushnell Estate; private sale to Lorin G. Parmelee in 1882, along with the rest of the collection; Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1765, realized \$30 to Chapman; A. Galpin Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 5/1883), lot 437; John Story Jenks; John Work Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 3/1981), lot 2354; Rare Coin Review #39 (Bowers and Merena, 7/1981); The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1999), lot 1011, realized \$24,150; southern collection; Bob R. Simpson.

NOTE: These two uniface die trials will be offered at the 2021 ANA Convention in Heritage Auctions' catalog of Important Selections From the Bob R. Simpson Collection.

Notable Owners of 1792 Eagle-on-Globe Patterns By David Stone

Excluding institutions, like the American Numismatic Society, the Smithsonian, and the New-York Historical Society (which is covered in its own section in this catalog), and coin dealers who purchased the coins for professional purposes, we have positively identified 13 notable collectors who have owned one, or more, examples of the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe pattern. The following list also excludes owners known only by their aliases used in auction catalogs (i.e., "French") and collectors whose names appear on the cover of an auction catalog, but who probably did not own the Eagle-on-Globe patterns that appeared in these sales (i.e., Richard De Silva Santos). Much of the following is based on Pete Smith's *American Numismatic Biographies*.

George F. Seavey owned example #4 of the white metal Judd-13 in our roster. He was a resident of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts and he formed a remarkable collection of colonial, U.S. federal, and pattern coins in the early days of the hobby. In an era in which branch mint issues were not widely collected, Seavey's U.S. federal collection was considered complete when he exhibited it at the Boston Numismatic Society on February 4, 1869. Seavey continued to add complete copper, silver, and gold proof sets to his collection every year until 1873, when he sold his numismatic holdings through dealer William Strobridge. Strobridge intended to offer the collection at auction, and prepared a remarkable plated catalog for the sale, but Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee stepped in and purchased the entire collection before the date of the sale. Strobridge published a limited edition of the catalog as a reference.



Charles Ira Bushnell portrait from the 1882 S.H. & H. Chapman catalog of that collection.

Charles Ira Bushnell owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 and both uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster. Bushnell was born in New York City on 7/28/1826 and died there on 9/17/1880. He compiled a remarkable collection of U.S. coins that was particularly strong in colonial issues. An early numismatic scholar and author, he published articles in the *New York Sunday Dispatch* and authored works on tradesmen's cards, political tokens,

and election medals in 1858. He retained his collection, which included a 1787 Brasher doubloon and a 1792 Birch cent, in addition to his Eagle-on-Globe patterns, until his death in 1880. The collection was subsequently purchased intact by Lorin G. Parmelee in a private transaction. Pete Smith reports Bushnell was related to the young Philadelphia coin dealers, Samuel Hudson and Henry Chapman. Parmelee

1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter

selected coins he wanted from the Bushnell holdings and consigned the remainder of the collection to the Chapman brothers in 1882. The Bushnell sale (6/1882) was a landmark in the history of U.S. coin auctions, with a large format catalog (100 examples with plates) that set a new standard for the industry. Parmelee ended up buying back a number of coins in the auction that he decided were too important to let go. The sale realized a staggering \$13,900.47.



Lorin G. Parmelee portrait published in the New York Coin & Stamp Co. catalog of that collection.

Lorin G. Parmelee owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12, example #4 of the white metal Judd-13, and both examples of the uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster at various times, thanks to his *en bloc* purchases of the Bushnell and Seavey collections. He retained his Judd-12 example until he sold his entire collection through New York Coin & Stamp in 1890. He sold the white metal Judd-13 privately at some point and both of the uniface die trials were sold in the Chapman's Bushnell sale in 1882. Lorin G. Parmelee was born near Wilmington, Vermont

on 5/7/1827 and died in Danvers, Massachusetts in 1905. He made a fortune selling baked beans to Boston area restaurants, starting around 1850. Collector friends asked him to keep an eye out for rare large cents that came in over the counter at his business and he soon developed an interest in collecting himself. He participated enthusiastically in numismatic auctions of that era, traded with other numismatists, and purchased the entire collections of Charles Bushnell, George Seavey, and Carson Brevoort to acquire desired specimens. By the time he sold his collection, it was hailed as the most complete collection of U.S. coins formed in the 19th century.

John Story Jenks owned the two uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster after he purchased them at the Chapman brothers' sale of the A. Galpin Collection in 1883. He sold them privately at some point, possibly to John Work Garrett around 1921. John Story Jenks was born in Baltimore on an uncertain date between 1829 and 1839, and died in Philadelphia on 4/7/1923. He began his long collecting career in the 1850s and was an especially good customer of the Chapman brothers. He sold his mammoth collection of U.S., world, and ancient coins through Henry Chapman in December 1921. The sale brought a record price of \$61,379.46.

DeWitt Sheldon Smith owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 in our roster in the 1890s and retained it until his death. His estate sold his entire collection to super collector Virgil Brand in 1908 for \$62,619.38. DeWitt Smith was born in Sandsfield, Massachusetts on 4/4/1840 and died in Lee, Massachusetts on 6/25/1908. He was a Mason and President of the Smith Paper Company. His collection was especially rich in colonial issues and private gold.



Virgil M. Brand

Virgil Brand owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 in our roster after he purchased DeWitt Smith's collection in 1908 until his death in 1926. Virgil Brand was born in Blue Island, Illinois on 1/16/1862 and died in Chicago on 6/20/1926. He established the extremely successful Brand Brewing Company in Chicago in 1899. He began collecting coins around 1889, or perhaps a little earlier, and was president of the Chicago Numismatic Society from 1908 to 1909. Buying extensively, both privately and at auction, from foreign and domestic sources, Brand compiled one of the largest privately owned coin collections of all time, including more than 350,000 items. After his death, the collection was split between his brothers, Horace and Armin. It required decades to completely disperse the collection, with Brand coins appearing at auction as late as 1985.

Dr. John Hewitt Judd owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 in the 1950s and sold it privately through Abe Kosoff, circa 1962. John Hewitt Judd was born in Dawson, Nebraska on 5/12/1899 and died in Omaha on 12/23/1986. He was a life member of the American Numismatic Association and served as President of the ANA from 1953 through 1955. He specialized in patterns and authored the standard reference for the series, *United States Patterns, Experimental and Trial Pieces*, in 1959. He sold the pattern portion of his collection to Abe Kosoff in the early 1960s.



Jon Hanson and Donald G. Partrick.

Donald Groves Partrick owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 and example #4 of the white metal Judd-13 in our roster. Partrick acquired his finest-known Judd-12 from Abe Kosoff privately in the 1960s and retained it until he sold a portion of his collection through Heritage in 2015. Described in lot 5511 of the Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), the Judd-12 brought a tremendous price of \$2,232,500. Partrick's Judd-13 sold in lot 5512 of the same sale for \$376,000. Partrick was born on 1/4/1926 and died in 2020. He was a successful real estate developer in New York and served as President (1999-2007) and Chairman (2007-2008) of the American Numismatic Society. The remainder of his collection is currently being sold in an ongoing series of auctions through Heritage.

Lenox Riley Lohr owned example #3 of the white metal Judd-13. He served with distinction in World War I and later became President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Lohr compiled a remarkable collection of about 1,500 patterns that he sold through the Empire Coin Company (Q. David Bowers and James Ruddy) in 1961.

Hazen B. Hinman owned example #3 of the white metal Judd-13, after he purchased it from the Empire Coin Company in 1961. He sold his collection through Paramount in their catalog of the Century Sale in April 1965. The coin, in lot 53, was described as a half eagle pattern and attributed to Jean Pierre Droz. Shortly afterward, this piece was acquired by the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, and later by the ANS.

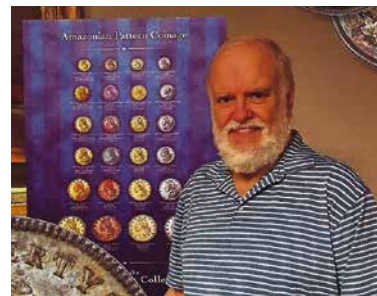
The Norwebs owned example #4 of the white metal Judd-13, after purchasing it from New Netherlands in a private transaction on 6/17/1955. Emery May Holden Norweb was born in Salt Lake City, Utah on 11/30/1896 and died on 3/27/1984 in Cleveland, Ohio. Her family had lucrative mining interests in the western United States and owned the Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper. She began collecting coins as a young girl, helping her father, Albert Fairchild Holden, keep track of his advanced collection and acquire new specimens from prominent dealers of that era. She served as a nurse in World War I and married the Honorable Raymond Henry Norweb in Paris in 1917. R. Henry Norweb was born in Nottingham, England on 5/31/1894 and died in Cleveland, Ohio on 10/1/1983. Norweb was a member of the U.S. diplomatic service and served in many foreign posts throughout his career. The Norwebs built one of the finest collections of U.S. and colonial coins of all time and served in high offices at the ANA and ANS.



John Work Garrett
Photo credit: Bain
Collection, Library of
Congress.

John Work Garrett owned the two uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster, after obtaining them privately, probably from John Story Jenks, circa 1921. Garrett was born in Baltimore on 5/19/1872 and died there on 6/26/1942. The Garretts had financial interests in shipping and were the principal stock holders in the B & O Railroad, of Monopoly boardgame fame. Garrett, and his brother Robert, inherited the family coin collection, which had been started by their father, T. Harrison

Garrett, in the 1860s. John Work Garrett acquired full interest in the collection from his brother around 1919. Garrett served in the diplomatic service, like R. Henry Norweb, and was Ambassador to Rome before resigning in 1933. He continued to expand his remarkable collection until his death in 1942. The collection was posthumously donated to Johns Hopkins University. It was finally dispersed in a series of auctions by Stack's and Bowers and Ruddy, from 1976 through 1981.



Bob R. Simpson

Bob R. Simpson owns the two uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster. He grew up on a ranch in Cisco, Texas and graduated from Baylor University, with a BBA degree in Accounting. He is part owner of the Texas

Rangers baseball team, a generous philanthropist, and has had a long and successful career as an energy executive. A legendary numismatist, Simpson is currently offering selections from his magnificent collection in a series of auctions through Heritage. The two uniface die trials are scheduled to appear in Heritage Auctions' August 2021 ANA Signature Auction.

About the New-York Historical Society By Sarah Miller

Founded in 1804, the New-York Historical Society bears the distinction of being the first New York City museum. It was founded by 11 of the City's most prominent citizens of the time, including Mayor DeWitt Clinton and merchant John Pintard.

From the time of its founding, New-York Historical has supported scholarship, education, and the study of American history. While these goals have remained constant, the museum's collections have grown and expanded significantly over time. A catalogue printed in 1813 reveals that the Society at that time held 4,265 books, 234 volumes of United States documents, 119 almanacs, 130 newspapers, 134 maps, several oil portraits, and 38 engraved portraits. Today, New-York Historical's collections include more than 14 million works of art, artifacts, documents, and ephemera relating to the founding of our country and the history of New York and its people. These collections span four centuries and reflect the history, diversity, and continuing evolution of New York City, New York State, and the nation-all in support of the Historical Society's mission to foster examination and debate of issues surrounding the making and meaning of history. Collection highlights include renowned Hudson River School landscapes, one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of Tiffany lamps, and all 435 of John James Audubon's unique preparatory watercolors for *The Birds of America*.

New-York Historical has occupied several locations over its more than two centuries of activity. After several moves in its early years, its first dedicated building opened in 1857 at Second Avenue and 11th Street, providing a home for the next 50 years. As New York City itself expanded northward, an ambitious plan was set into motion to create a new building uptown that was large enough to accommodate

the needs of the growing institution. New-York Historical's present home at Central Park West and 77th Street on New York City's Upper West Side was designed by architects York and Sawyer and completed in 1908. The landmark building has undergone updates and expansion but remains true to its original Beaux-Arts design.

New-York Historical collected numismatic items from its inception. Records indicate that by 1817, prominent New Yorkers including Dr. David Hosack, Cadwallader Colden, and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris had donated coins. By 1829, the coin and medal cabinet numbered 1,254 objects and has since grown to encompass more than 3,000 items. Numismatic highlights include the original gold Comitia Americana medal awarded to General Horatio Gates by Congress for his military exploits at Saratoga in 1777; a gold strike of the 1826 Erie Canal medal presented by the City of New York to Major General Andrew Jackson; and a gold strike of Augustus Saint Gaudens' 1889 Washington Centennial Medal owned by Hamilton Fish. Coins and medals feature in New-York Historical's exhibitions and publications and are available for scholarly research. One of the two virtually identical Judd-13 patterns will be retained in the collection for exhibition and study.

The New-York Historical Society has issued its own medals, including a centennial piece by Victor D. Brenner in 1904 and a 150th anniversary medal by Ralph Menconi in 1954. Brenner, the New York engraver, is best known for the Lincoln cent, the most reproduced numismatic item of all time. Brenner's 1904 New-York Historical Society centennial piece features three-quarter views of founder John Pintard and first president Egbert Benson, along with a view of the Society building on Central Park West.



New-York Historical Society Centennial Medal, 1904, by Victor D. Brenner. Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

Now, a new generation of collectors has the uncommon opportunity to be the custodian of this true rarity and piece of Colonial history. Preserved with great care by the New-York Historical Society, the 1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter Pattern is uniquely available after having been in institutional hands for much of the time since its creation.

John Ward Dunsmore Sketches at the New-York Historical Society

Included in New-York Historical's collection is an important cache of works of John Ward Dunsmore (1856-1945), known in numismatic circles for his painting *Washington Inspection the First Money Coined by the United States* (1915). The work was commissioned by Frank H. Stewart, who purchased the first Mint property in Philadelphia and chronicled its story in *History of the First United States Mint* (1924). Stewart created a number of lithographic reproductions of Dunsmore's work, which occasionally appear in the marketplace and are highly prized. The original painting, property of Independence National Historical Park, is today on loan to the United States Mint, where it may be viewed in the exhibit area.

Dunsmore presents an apocryphal scene, in which Martha Washington, dressed in full regalia, inspects a 1792 half dime, the work of the assistant coiner Adam Eckfeldt. Pictured from left to right are Alexander and Elizabeth Hamilton, Tobias Lear, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Martha Washington, David Rittenhouse, Adam Eckfeldt, and Henry Voigt.

While the finished painting hangs in Philadelphia, New-York Historical holds preliminary pencil sketches, in addition to an earlier oil-on-linen concept. In this version, George and Martha Washington are welcomed to the Mint by Director David Rittenhouse, while the remainder of the party descends from the coach. Although we can only speculate as to the artist's intention, it is notable that he depicted neither coins nor coining equipment. While the sign indicates "United States Mint," there is little here to connect the viewer with the nation's coinage, apart from the bowing figure of the Mint Director David Rittenhouse.



Sketch for a Visit to the Mint by Pres. Washington & Party in 1792.
New-York Historical Society collection. Photo credit: New-York Historical Society, accession no. X.704b.

Dunsmore thus prepared a pencil sketch of the final version, which captures the most important elements of the finished work - the party of Founding Fathers, the coin press, and the coin itself. The completed painting added ancillary equipment and workmen, with the visual focus remaining on the personalities, who, by their presence, honored the workers and products of the first U.S. Mint in 1792.
NGC ID# 294M, PCGS# 11036



Washington Inspecting the First Money Coined by the United States (John Ward Dunsmore, 1915).
Photo credit: Jeremy Katz.



Sketch for Mint Picture (John Ward Dunsmore, 1914).
New-York Historical Society collection. Photo credit: New-York Historical Society, accession no. INV.14700.

Session Continues
See separate catalog

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Auctioneer and Auction:

1. This Auction is presented by Heritage Auctions, a d/b/a/ of Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc., Heritage Auctions, Inc., Heritage Collectibles, Inc., Heritage Luxury Property Auctions, Inc., Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., Heritage Vintage Sports Auctions, Inc., Currency Auctions of America, Inc., Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, or Heritage Auctions – Europe Cooperative U.A. as identified with the applicable licensing information on the title page of the catalog or on the HA.com Internet site (the “Auctioneer”). The Auction is conducted under these Terms and Conditions of Auction and applicable state and local law. Announcements and corrections from the podium and those made through the Terms and Conditions of Auctions appearing on the Internet at HA.com supersede those in the printed catalog.

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2. All bids are subject to a Buyer's Premium which is in addition to the placed successful bid:
 - For Domain Names & Intellectual Property Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is fifteen percent (15%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
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 - For Wine Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is twenty-three percent (23%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For European Comic Art Auction lots, the Buyer's Premium is twenty-five percent (25%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For lots in all other categories not listed above, the Buyer's Premium per lot is twenty-five percent (25%) on the first \$300,000 subject to a minimum of \$49 per lot, plus twenty percent (20%) of any amount between \$300,000 and \$3,000,000, plus twelve point five percent (12.5%) of any amount over \$3,000,000.

Auction Venues:

3. Heritage Weekly Internet Auctions (Coin, Currency, Comics, Jewelry, and Vintage Movie Posters); Heritage Monthly Internet Auctions (Sports, World Coins, and Rare Wine) are conducted solely on the Internet. Signature Auctions accept bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, or mail first, followed by a floor bidding session; HeritageLive! and real-time telephone bidding are available to registered clients during these auctions.

Bidders:

4. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction (“Bidder(s”).
5. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

7. In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectible-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Internet bids will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Auctioneer may, in its sole discretion, require a deposit in good funds of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of each bid prior to acceptance of the bid. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Settlement via check and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.xzfbiddingTutorial>.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted. Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.xz#guidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

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13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE

“Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
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19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
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22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

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24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
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foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Coins & Currency	Dallas	April 22-26, 2021	Closed
World Paper Money	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	May 5-7, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Dallas	June 16-20, 2021	May 3, 2021
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	June 23-25, 2021	May 3, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Hong Kong	June 24, 2021	April 26, 2021
U.S. Currency	Dallas	June 24-25, 2021	May 4, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Photographs	Dallas	April 12, 2021	Closed
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 22, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	April 27, 2021	Closed
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	Closed
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 20, 2021	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	May 22, 2021	Closed
Automobilia	Dallas	May 25, 2021	April 20, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	March 25, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	May 5, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	May 26, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	October 1, 2021	July 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 13, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 16, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 17, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 19, 2021	August 18, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1-4, 2021	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	April 11, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	May 1, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	May 6-8, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14-16, 2021	March 24, 2021
Sports	Dallas	May 20, 2021	April 19, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	June 17-19, 2021	April 27, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 17-18, 2021	May 18, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2021	May 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24, 2021	June 1, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	May 15, 2021	Closed
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21-22, 2021	Closed
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 8, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 12, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Real Estate	Palm Springs, CA	April 13, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	April 5, 2021
Wine	Beverly Hills	June 18, 2021	April 27, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 3, 2021	July 29, 2021

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sundays & Mondays
Sports | 10 PM Sundays
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesdays

Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesdays
U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
Prints & Multiples | 2 PM Wednesdays
Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesdays
Ancient Coins | 8 PM Wednesday

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Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
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3/22/2021



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A collection of various US coins is displayed against a solid purple background. The coins include: a Lincoln penny (top left), a one-cent coin (top left, partially obscured), a 1870 Liberty Head dime (top right), a 1870 twenty-cent piece (top right), a 1794 Liberty Head dime (middle left), a 1833 Liberty Head dime (middle right), a 1854 Liberty Head dime (bottom left), and a 1854 twenty-cent piece (bottom right). The coins are arranged in a scattered pattern, showing both obverse and reverse sides. The 1870 and 1854 coins are gold-colored, while the others are copper-colored. The 1794 and 1833 coins show signs of age and wear.



Lot 5090



Front Cover Lots: 5032, 5174, 5158, 5001, 5119

Back Cover Lots: 5089, 5012, 5020, 5074, 5087, 5080, 5008, 5034, 5016, 5110, 5097, 5103, 5145, 5126, 5191, 5154, 5146

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FLOOR Sessions 1-6 (*see note below)
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 - PARTRICK PLATINUM! (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3068

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Thursday, April 22 • 7:30 PM CT • Lots 3069–3558

Session 3 - DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION
NUMISMATICALLY RELATED SILVER / HALF CENTS (see separate catalog)
Friday, April 23 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3560–3790

Session 4 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART V (see separate catalog)
Friday, April 23 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4086–4319

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Saturday, April 24 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 4320–4959

Session 6 - PLATINUM® NIGHT
Saturday, April 24 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4960–5228

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)
Session 7 (see separate catalog)
Sunday, April 25 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 6926–7542
Partrick Half Cents • Lots 6926–7000
Online Only • Lots 7001–7542

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By appointment only. Please contact Matthew Tinsley at 214-409-1779 or MatthewT@HA.com to schedule an appointment.

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Dear Bidder,

Welcome to Platinum Night! Or, we should say, welcome to Platinum Night #3, since it is preceded by two other Platinum Night sessions in this multi-day CSNS Signature® auction – one on Thursday evening featuring PARTRICK PLATINUM! and another on Friday evening presenting Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part V. Each of these outstanding sessions has its own separate catalog. It is our privilege and pleasure to bring it all to you as part of a fantastic April 2021 Central States event from Heritage's Dallas World Headquarters.

Our "regular" Platinum Night session starts promptly at 6:00 p.m. Central Time on Saturday evening, April 24, although this high-value session is anything but regular in its content. The very first lot to cross the block is none other than the famously rare 1792 White Metal quarter pattern, Judd-13, one of only two such pieces privately held and pedigreed to the New-York Historical Society Museum & Library. Judd-13 is one of the earliest federal Mint patterns, and perhaps its most enigmatic and beautiful as well. Designed by Joseph Wright, the coin was never minted in quantity. Nor is it available for public purchase except on the rarest of occasions – truly a landmark event for Colonial and pattern collectors. While we have prepared a standalone catalog for this single lot, those pages are repeated here in this catalog so everyone can have a permanent reference to this historic offering.

Highlights abound on every page of this catalog, including these exceptional coins (just to name a few):

- A Choice 1854-O Liberty double eagle, the classic O-mint rarity, certified XF45 PCGS. CAC. Just 25 examples are traced.
- An 1870-CC double eagle, the classic first-year Carson City rarity, certified XF45 NGC.
- An impressive 1794 Flowing Hair half dollar, AU58+ O-105 (T-3), Ex: The Cardinal Collection.
- A Mint State 1943 bronze cent – the second-finest example known of this famous wrong-planchet error – graded MS62 Brown PCGS. CAC.
- An 1833 BD-1 half eagle, one of only three proofs known – just two examples in collectors' hands. One of the "100 Greatest" U.S. coins, certified PR61 NGC.

While more than 160 consignors have coins up for auction during this sale, a number of Featured Collections deserve special mention. You can read more about the collections and the consignors in our Main Catalog for Central States:

- The Gibney Family Collection
- The Cameron Collection
- The Selman Family Collection
- The Estate of Richard Kay
- The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars
- The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents
- The Steelhead Falls Collection
- The Mahal Collection, Part V
- The Stirling Family Collection

Despite an improving outlook for the COVID situation, once again live bidding will take place either online or by phone. Mail and fax bidding are available prior to the auction, or you can take advantage of advance bidding online. We look forward to scheduling private viewing appointments for our friends who choose to make the trip to Dallas to view lots in person. In addition, HA.com – with more than 1.4 million members in nearly 200 countries worldwide – provides industry-leading online capabilities for clients who wish to review material and execute bids through our HA.com website and mobile app both before and during the auction. Additionally, our staff of over 25 expert numismatists stands ready to review and describe any coins and notes in which you have an interest.

We welcome your questions, and will do our utmost to provide candid and thoughtful advice about coins, notes, and virtually any kind of collectible. Our email addresses are below. Please do not hesitate to write or call if we can be of personal service to you.

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com



Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter, AU58
The Finer of Two Privately Held
Only Two Other Museum Specimens

SESSION SIX



1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter, AU58 The Finer of Two Privately Held Only Two Other Museum Specimens

The Most Beloved United States Pattern

By Zeke Wischer

4960 1792 Quarter Dollar, Judd-13, Pollock-15, High R.7 AU58 NGC.

Generations of patterns and circulating coinage are, in the words of Edgar Adams and William Woodin (1913), “the metallic footprints of nations.” For the United States, these relics represent not only the different phases of monetary and economic development, but also the ebbs and flows of American sentiment, advancements of artistic achievement, and evolution of national identity. Patterns have long been considered one of the most interesting and beloved segments of United States coinage, embodying many of the rarest and most beautiful pieces the Mint ever produced. Many of these pieces were struck clandestinely in the 1870s and ‘80s for sale to outside collectors or for expanding the Mint Cabinet. Most others represent the evolution of design changes within specific series or denominations. However, apart from all of those stand the inaugural patterns of 1792 — these embody not just the inception of new designs, but rather the inception of United States coinage itself.

“The device chosen as suitably emblematic of liberty for the first coins issued was a bust of the Goddess of Liberty, though the law permitted the greatest freedom in the composition of a design to express the idea.” - Thomas L. Comperette, writing in his *Catalogue of the U.S. Mint’s numismatic collection*, 1914.

Arguably the most coveted of the 1792 patterns is the one attributed to Joseph Wright. Its artistic elegance stands in stark contrast to other 1792 trial designs, which have at times been ridiculed for their artistic failings, or, as Cornelius Vermeule (*Numismatic Art in America*) called them, “from the artistic point of view, a crude parallel to the Continental paper money that had financed the War of Independence.” The Wright pattern, by contrast, renders Liberty in a naturalistic style, youthful, with attractive features and a slender neck. Her hair is simply but ornately gathered in a knot at the back, and the bust is undraped. The field is plain aside from LIBERTY above and the date 1792 below. The legend LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY that is prominent on the other Mint patterns of this date is omitted here, leaving the field uncluttered and the beauty of the central devices unhindered.

The reverse eagle demonstrates a keen understanding on the part of engraver as to not only the proper proportions

of the American bald eagle, but also its proud demeanor. It is perched defiantly atop a globe with wings spreading for flight, its talons large and sharp, its tailfeathers fading into the distance. Surrounding the eagle is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and an unbroken band of 87 tiny stars. There is no reference to a denomination — another unique characteristic of Wright’s design among the patterns of 1792. Modern thinking suggests this issue is a pattern for the quarter dollar, although most contemporary numismatic literature describes the piece as a cent.

Wright’s Liberty head and eagle elegantly symbolize, on the obverse, the youth and beauty of the new nation, and on the reverse, her hard-won pride and independence. That symbolism is so beautifully rendered compared to the other trial designs of 1792 that, for many collectors, the Wright pattern is by far the most beloved of the era, and in a way, of the entire pattern series. Indeed, the collector base for this issue is limited only by its profound rarity.

“Only two [copper] specimens are known, one of which was offered at the Bushnell sale and the other is in the Philadelphia Mint. (There is also a specimen of this design in tin...)” - Edgar Adams and William Woodin, *United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces*, 1913.

In the catalog of the Charles I. Bushnell Collection in June 1882, the Chapman brothers called the Wright 1792 pattern “one of the greatest gems in this collection, and of the entire United States series.” An example of the pattern in copper (Judd-12) was first documented in a private collection in the April 1863 Edward Cogan sale. A white metal piece (Judd-13) first appeared in the George F. Seavey catalog (William Strobridge, 9/1863). By the 1930s, the numismatic community knew of the existence of two Judd-12, copper specimens (one of which was in the Mint Cabinet) and two Judd-13, white metal pieces. In the 1960s, Don Taxay acquired one of the white metal pieces for the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, which later went into the American Numismatic Society museum, forever removed from the public market. By the late 1980s, the sole copper and white metal pieces still available for private ownership went into the collection of Donald G. Partrick.

On June 9, 2003, the front page of *Coin World* revealed to the numismatic community that two additional white metal specimens of the Wright pattern had been discovered. Authenticated by Anthony Terranova and Michael Hodder, the coins were discovered in the New-York Historical Society during an inventory of their numismatic collection. No record of the donation has been located, but the coins likely entered the Society's collection not long after its founding in 1804.

The two pieces represent perhaps one of the greatest stories ever told of lost-and-found numismatic treasure. It is, then, with great honor that we have the privilege of offering here, nearly two decades after its discovery, one of the two coins from the New-York Historical Society collection. This will undoubtedly stand as one of the most significant numismatic auction offerings of our time, presenting arguably the most sought-after United States pattern ever struck.



June 9, 2003 cover of *Coin World*, announcing the discovery of the Judd-13 patterns at New-York Historical Society.

The Joseph Wright 1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter Dollar Pattern

By Zeke Wischer

The rarity and historical importance of Judd-13 transcends physical condition, although the beauty of the design is best appreciated on a high-grade example. The present is by far the finer of the two white metal, Judd-13 pieces available to collectors. There is the slightest friction present on Liberty's cheek and shoulder in the form of grayish patina, while the fields retain almost all of their original satiny luster. Elements of reflectivity in the margins beautifully complement the composition of Wright's design. There are scattered inconsequential marks and faint scratches evident on each side, including several light pock marks below and through

STATES and a small tick behind Liberty's neck. The obverse rim is slightly elevated above the field, while the reverse rim is defined primarily by the peripheral stars, which show incomplete sharpness. Central sharpness is excellent. Fine file lines are evident on part of the edge of this piece, but they are intermittent. The overall aesthetics and quality are comparable to the piece that is retained at the New-York Historical Society, and this coin is significantly finer than the Norweb-Partrick XF45 specimen that we handled in our 2015 FUN Signature.

Early Mint Proposals

By Brian Koller

The earliest Federal attempt to establish a national mint was by the Continental Congress on February 20, 1777, during the midst of the Revolutionary War. A resolution Ordered: "That a Mint be forthwith established for coining money, and that it be referred to the Board of Treasury to prepare and report a proper plan for regulating the same, and a suitable device to be stamped on the coin. "That as much Gold and Silver bullion as can be procured in these States be purchased and paid for in continental currency or loan Certificates payable in Specie with Interest at four per cent per annum at the expiration of three years next after the termination of the present war, and that the bullion so purchased be coined into money, of such value and denominations as shall hereafter be ordered by Congress. "That any persons who will bring gold or silver to the mint may have it coined on their own account. "That a quantity of Copper be purchased and coined into pence and half pence, each penny to weigh half an ounce avoirdupois and be in value equal to one seventy-second part of a Dollar."

Nothing came of that resolution. The Revolutionary War was funded by the issuance of paper money (Continental Currency) and a loan from France. Late in the war, on August 22, 1781, the Continental Congress authorized a Confederation government with various powers, including "erecting a mint." But no action was taken.

The Superintendent of Finance during this period was Robert Morris, a wealthy Pennsylvanian known as the "Financier of the Revolution." Morris was an advocate of a Federal mint. On July 13, 1781 he wrote a letter to Benjamin Franklin suggesting a national bank "as well as the establishment of a Mint which would also be of use." But he lamented, "a considerable Sum of money is necessary, indeed it is indispensably so, for many other purposes."

Morris' principal activity during the 1780s was managing the Bank of North America, the de facto first national bank of the United States. The bank issued paper money, but Morris still sought to found and operate a mint.

On January 15, 1782, in a long missive to Congress, he wrote "The necessary machinery of a Mint can be easily made and there are persons who can perform the whole business. ... If Congress are of opinion with me that it will be proper to coin money I will immediately obey their orders and establish a Mint. And I think I can say with safety that no better moment could be chosen for the purpose than the present."

A few weeks later, on February 21, 1782, the Continental Congress resolved "that Congress approve of the establishment of a mint; and, that the Superintendent of Finance be, and hereby is directed to prepare and report to Congress a plan for establishing and conducting the same."

During the Confederation era, the various states had separate standards of shillings per Spanish dollar. In his January 15 letter, Morris noted that "there is hardly any which can be considered as a general standard unless it be Spanish dollars. These pass in Georgia at five shillings; in North Carolina and New York at eight shillings; in Virginia and the four Eastern states at six shillings; in all the other states except South Carolina at seven shillings and six Pence; and in South Carolina at thirty two shillings and six Pence."

Morris' plan was to introduce silver coin denominations compatible with as many state standards as possible. Along with craftsman Benjamin Dudley, he created the extremely rare Nova Constellatio pattern coins, seven examples of which have survived, and are known to today's collectors as the mark (1000 units), quint (500 units), bit (100 units), and 5 units.

On April 23, 1783, Morris reported to the Continental Congress. "On the twenty first of February 1782 Congress were pleased to approve of the establishment of a Mint and to direct the Superintendent of Finance to prepare and report a plan for conducting it. This matter has been delayed by various circumstances until the present moment. I now enclose specimens of a coin with a view that if Congress should think proper to appoint a committee on the Subject, I may have the honor of conferring with them, and explaining my ideas of the plan for establishing and conducting a Mint. Such plan when reported by a Committee will more probably meet the Ideas of Congress than any which I might prepare."

A few months later, on August 5, 1783, the Continental Congress resolved "that the Superintendent of Finance be directed to lay before Congress an estimate of the expense which will attend the establishment of a mint including buildings, tools, salaries to officers, &c."

In 1784, future President Thomas Jefferson was a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress with an interest in coinage. On May 12, 1784, Morris' friend Francis Hopkinson wrote to Jefferson informing him that "Mr. Morris ... formed the idea of striking metal coin for the United States. ... We have a machine here already constructed by Mr. [Benjamin] Dudley for the purpose by order of Mr. Morris."

On May 7, Morris sent Jefferson "a set of silver coins ... struck by Benjamin Dudley as specimens of Morris' proposed coinage." Four days later, Jefferson turned over the coins to Charles Thomson, the secretary of the Continental Congress.

In November 1784, Morris resigned his government positions, though he remained active in politics. His resignation opened the door for Thomas Jefferson to become the chief advocate for a Federal Mint.



Nova Constellatio 100-unit bit, from the Eric P. Newman Collection (Newman IV, Heritage Auctions, May 2014, lot 30424, realized \$705,000).

Jefferson's Coinage Proposal to the Continental Congress

On May 13, 1785, Jefferson wrote a report for Congress that criticized Morris' plan for coinage denominations, and proposed a prescient alternative. "The objections to [the Morris] plan are that it introduces a coin unlike in value to anything now in use. It departs from the national mode of keeping accounts, and tends to preserve inconvenient prejudices. Whence it must prevent national uniformity in accounts; a thing greatly to be desired."

Another plan has been offered, which proposes, that the money unit be one dollar; and the smallest coin is to be of copper, of which 200 shall pass for one dollar. This plan also proposes that the several pieces shall increase in a decimal ratio, and that all accounts be kept in decimals, which is certainly by much the most short and simple mode.

In favor of this plan it is urged that a dollar, the proposed unit, has long been in general use. Its value is familiar. This accords with the national mode of keeping accounts, and may in time produce the happy effect of uniformity in counting money throughout the Union."

On January 19, 1786, James Monroe wrote to Thomas Jefferson that "The subject of the Mint was taken up last summer and determined that the unit should be a dollar. It was afterwards postponed. It will be taken up again so soon as we have nine or ten states [represented at Congress] for at present we have but seven [insufficient for a quorum]."

On April 12, 1786, Jefferson again wrote a report on coinage for Congress. He proposed a dollar of 375 grains "fine silver." Other proposed denominations were the eagle [10 dollars], half eagle, half dollar, double dime [20 cents], dime, cent, and half cent. The gold to silver ratio would be established at 15 to 1, and "two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper shall constitute one hundred cents."

On August 8, 1786, the Continental Congress approved Jefferson's proposal and directed "that the board of treasury report a draft of an ordinance for the establishment of a mint."

That ordinance was delivered on September 21, 1786. Gold and silver coinage was to be "eleven parts fine and one part alloy." Mint officers were established as a master coiner and paymaster "whose duty it shall be to receive, and take charge of the coin made under the direction of the Master Coiner and to receipt for the same." The Continental Congress approved the ordinance on October 16, 1786.

If one compares Jefferson's plan with that enacted by the U.S. Mint a decade later, all of Jefferson's denominations were adopted except for the double dime, which would have to wait until 1875. The only U.S. Mint denominations during its early years absent from Jefferson's plan were the quarter dollar and quarter eagle, which he had excluded because they were fractional instead of decimal.

1795 silver dollar was 0.8924 fine instead of Jefferson's 0.9167 fine, and had a silver weight of 359 grains instead of Jefferson's 375 grains. The gold to silver ratio, in 1795, was 14.5 instead of Jefferson's 15. It might have been better had the eventual U.S. Mint adopted Jefferson's numbers instead. The weight of a Federal silver dollar was less than its Spanish-American equivalent, which caused silver dollars to trade at a discount in foreign markets. The lower gold-to-silver ratio led to the export and melting of most Federal gold coins until the ratio was increased in 1834.

After delivering his plan for a Mint to the Continental Congress, Jefferson retained an interest in the subject. In December 1786, when Jefferson was in Paris as the U.S. ambassador to France, he witnessed a demonstration of a coining press designed and operated by Jean Pierre Droz, who was also a skilled die engraver. Jefferson wrote to Francis Hopkinson that "A person here has invented a method of coining the French ecu of 6. livres so as to strike both faces and the edge at one stroke, and makes a coin as beautiful as a medal. No country has ever yet produced such a coin. They are made cheaper too. As yet he has only made a few to show the perfection of his manner. I am endeavoring to procure one to send to Congress as a model for their coinage. They will consider whether, in establishing a new mint, it will not be worthwhile to buy his machines, if he will furnish them."

On January 9, 1787, Jefferson wrote John Jay, at the time the U.S. Secretary of Foreign Affairs. "Observing by the proceedings of Congress that they are about to establish a coinage, I think it my duty to inform them, that a Swiss, of the name of Droz [Jean Pierre Droz], established here, has invented a method of striking the two faces and the edge of a coin at one stroke. By this and other simplifications of the process of coinage he is enabled to coin from 25,000 to 30,000 pieces a day, with the assistance of only two persons, the pieces of metal being first prepared. I send you by Colo. Franks three coins of gold, silver and copper, which you will perceive to be perfect medals: and I can assure you from having seen him coin many, that every piece is as perfect as these. There has certainly never yet been seen any coin, in any country, comparable to this. The best workmen in this way acknowledge that his is like a new art. Coin should always be made in the highest perfection possible because it is a great guard against the danger of false coinage. This man would be willing to furnish his implements to Congress, and if they please, he will go over and instruct a person to carry on the work; nor do I believe he would ask anything unreasonable. It would be very desirable that in the institution of a new coinage, we could set out on so perfect a plan as this, and the more so, as while the work is so exquisitely done, it is done cheaper."

But Jefferson was not the only notable with an interest in securing the services of Droz. Matthew Boulton and James Watt also attended Droz' demonstration. Watt was a leading inventor of the steam engine, in use at Boulton's private Soho Mint. Boulton hired Droz, implemented his ideas, and " thereafter made large quantities of copper coins for the East India Company," per *Founders Online* at the National Archives website.

On April 14, 1787, Francis Hopkinson wrote Thomas Jefferson that "The Mint is not yet established by Congress. Indeed, their situation is such that they can establish nothing. The states begin to see the necessity of some alterations in the Terms of Confederation, and a respectable delegation from most of the states are to meet here next month to prepare and recommend a new system of Federal Union." This would be the Constitutional Convention, which led to enactment of the U.S. Constitution.

In his 1787 broadside "Vices of the Political System of The United States," James Madison attributed the ineffectiveness of the Continental Congress to its "lack of coercive power." The founding of the U.S. Mint would have to wait until after the Federal Constitution was ratified in 1789.

Fugio Cents and the 1780s State Copper Coinages

In the absence of a Federal Mint, several states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey) and one future state (Vermont) authorized copper coinage. Private New York coiners struck coppers without government sanction. These coppers were approximately equal in value to the future U.S. large cent. There was no silver or gold coinage during the 1780s, with the exception of rare private issues such as the Chalmers shillings and Brasher doubloons.

The Continental Congress did authorize a copper issue: the Fugio “cent.” The Continental Congress had “a very large quantity of rough copper” in storage and deemed unusable. In 1781, Benjamin Dudley, the jack-of-all-trades employed by Robert Morris, inspected the copper and determined it to be “the purest copper” and highly malleable. He told Continental agent John Bradford that if Congress wanted “to strike a parcel of coppers for a currency he can make the apparatus and go through the whole process.”

The Continental Congress did not take Dudley up on his offer. Six years later, at a time when state-authorized copper coinage was at its peak, the Continental Congress solicited offers from private firms to coin the Federal copper holding. They received bids from Peter Allaire, Bridgen and Waller, James Jarvis, Mathias Ogden, and Joseph Hopkins. Edward Bridgen was a London merchant and correspondent with Benjamin Franklin. Ogden, a former Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, operated a private mint in Elizabethtown making New Jersey coppers.

On April 9, 1787, Samuel Osgood and Walter Livingston reported to the Continental Congress that they evaluated the bids and concluded that “the propositions of the whole which in the judgment of this Board, deserve the most attentive

consideration are those of Mr. James Jarvis, and Mr. Mathias Ogden.” They were “in favor of Mr. Jarvis’ Plan.”

American numismatic folklore has it that Jarvis won the Fugio “cent” contract because of a bribe. In 1988, Walter Breen wrote that “James Jarvis had given Col. William Duer, head of the Board of Treasury, a \$10,000 bribe. Duer manipulated matters so that Jarvis got the contract instead [of Ogden].”

There are problems with this tale. \$10,000 was a vast amount of money in 1787, equivalent to hundreds of thousands of dollars today. Further, Jarvis’ proposition was approved by a committee. He would have had to bribe, or otherwise influence, a majority of members.

In any event, Jarvis won the contract. He was a majority owner of the Company for Coining Coppers, in business since 1785 striking Connecticut state coppers. Jarvis made the mistake of trusting his father-in-law, Samuel Broome, to supervise coinage operations while Jarvis travelled to Europe in the hopes of securing further supplies of copper. Jarvis was unsuccessful, since he could only offer promissory notes.

Broome effectively embezzled the Federal copper and used it to strike Connecticut state coppers, which were lighter in weight than Fugio “cents,” and thus more profitable to coin. A small portion of the promised Fugio coppers were delivered to the Continental Congress on May 21, 1788, but there were no subsequent deliveries. The Continental Congress voided Jarvis’ contract on September 16, 1788. Broome tried to employ Alexander Hamilton as his attorney, but Hamilton declined. Jarvis, Broome, and coiner Abel Buell fled to Europe to avoid prosecution.



1787 Fugio cent, Newman 1-Z, NGC MS64 Brown CAC, from the Eric P. Newman collection (Heritage Auctions, Newman V, November 2014, lot 3046, realized \$55,812,50).

Private Coining Contracts

Despite the scandal of the Fugio coppers, or perhaps because of it, businessmen continued to apply to the Continental Congress for a private coining contract in the absence of a Federal Mint.

Thomas Tudor Tucker was a South Carolina congressman. On March 22, 1790, merchant John H. Mitchell wrote a letter to Tucker. "I have taken in writing to you on the subject of a letter I a few days ago received from a friend in England, the purport of which was to request of me to send the Congress a few specimens of some coins he had made as a specimen for a copper coinage for the British Government, and at the same to request of some person to lay his proposals before Congress for furnishing them with a coinage, should they be disposed to have one, and that he would in a short time send proposals for a gold and silver coinage, on better terms than any person can do.

The Gentleman's name is Mr. Matthew Boulton of Soho (the name of his manufactory) near Birmingham, who is esteemed one of the first mechanical geniuses in the world, who has upwards of 1000 persons at work at his manufactory, and is also a man of considerable property, which enables him to fulfil with greater expedition any engagement of the kind he may enter into; shall therefore esteem it a particular favor if you will be so obliging as to make known his offer as early as possible to Congress, and to let me have as speedy an answer as possible. I have sent you a small case with some of his specimens, which was sent me from England, and which Mr. Boulton also desires may be laid before Congress. He engages to deliver in Bristol, free of all expense packed ready for shipping, any quantity of copper coin, made of pure unalloyed copper, with any device and inscriptions.

It will be necessary to fix on a proper device and inscriptions. I saw a design for an American halfpenny with a sun-dial on one side, with a motto "mind your business," and on the other a chain with 13 links. This device is easily copied by a moderate artist, but if there was on one side either the head of General Washington, or a beautiful female figure, representing by proper attributes the 13 United States, and on the reverse suppose there was a chain of 13 links, with the arms of the 13 States in the thirteen links, it would not only be a handsomer piece of money but more difficult to copy, particularly if an inscription was struck on the edge. As there is no artist in Europe capable of doing that, or of engraving such a figure as the Britannia, which my artist hath nearly finished for the intended British coinage; but the dies being not yet hardened, I cannot send you one at present. However, you will see by those I have sent, our style of workmanship."

Tudor duly delivered the letter to the House of Representatives. On April 8, 1790, the House requested Thomas Jefferson to report on the letter. On April 14, Jefferson did so.

"The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the House of Representatives, the letter of John H. Mitchell, reciting certain proposals, for supplying the U.S. with copper coinage, has had the same under consideration, according to instructions, and begs leave to report thereon as follows.

"The person who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage sets forth, that the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, enables him to furnish a coinage, better and cheaper than can be done by any country or person whatever; that his dies are engraved by the first artist in that line in Europe: that his apparatus for striking the edge, at the same blow with the faces, is new and singularly ingenious; that he coins by a press on a new principle, and worked by a fire engine more regularly than can be done by hand: that he will deliver any quantity of coin, of any size and device, of pure unalloyed copper, wrapped in paper, and packed in casks ready for shipping, for fourteen pence sterling the pound.

"The Secretary of State has before been apprised, from other sources of information, of the great improvements made by this undertaker [Droz] in sundry arts: he is acquainted with the artist who invented the method of striking the edge and both faces of the coin at one blow: he has seen his process, and coins, and sent to the former [Continental] Congress some specimens of them, with certain offers from him before he entered into the service of the present undertaker, which specimens he takes the liberty of now submitting to the inspection of the house as proofs of the superiority of this method of coinage in gold and silver as well as copper.

"He is therefore of opinion that the undertaker, aided by that artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation. That perfection in the engraving is among the greatest safeguards against counterfeits, because engravers of the first class are few, and elevated, by their rank in their art, far above the base and dangerous business of counterfeiting.

"That the perfection of coins will indeed disappear, after they are for some time worn among other pieces, and especially where the figures are rather faintly relieved as on those of this artist; yet their high finishing, while new, is not the less a guard against counterfeits; because these, if carried to any extent, must be ushered into circulation new also, and consequently may be compared with genuine coins in the same state: That therefore, whenever the U.S. shall be disposed to have a coin of their own, it will be desirable to aim at this kind of perfection: That this cannot be better effected than by availing themselves, if possible, of the services of the Undertaker and of this artist, whose excellent methods and machines are said to have abridged, as well as perfected the operations of coinage.

:These operations however, and their expense, being new and unknown here, he is unable to say whether the price proposed be reasonable or not. He is also uncertain whether, instead of the larger copper coin, the legislature might not prefer a lighter one of Billon, or mixed metal, as is practiced with convenience by several other nations, a specimen of which kind of coinage is submitted to their inspection.

"But the propositions under consideration suppose that the work is to be carried on in a foreign country, and that the implements are to remain the property of the undertaker; which conditions, in his opinion, render them inadmissible,

"For these reasons. Coinage is peculiarly an attribute of sovereignty. To transfer its exercise into another country, is to submit it to another sovereign.

"Its transportation across the Ocean, besides the ordinary dangers of the sea, would expose it to acts of piracy by the crews to whom it would be confided, as well as by others apprised of its passage.

"In time of war, it would offer to the enterprises of an enemy what have been emphatically called the sinews of war.

If the war were with the nation within whose territory the coinage is, the first act of war or reprisal might be to arrest this operation, with the implements and materials coined and uncoined, to be used at their discretion.

"The reputation and principles of the present Undertaker are safeguards against the abuses of a coinage carried on in a foreign country, where no checks could be provided by the proper sovereign, no regulations established, no police, no guard exercised, in short none of the numerous cautions hitherto thought essential at every mint, but in hands less entitled to confidence these will become dangers. We may be secured indeed, by proper experiments as to the purity of the coin delivered us according to contract, but we cannot be secured against that which, though less pure, shall be struck in the genuine dye, and protected against the vigilance of government till it shall have entered into circulation.

"We lose the opportunity of calling in, and recoinng the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risks by a double transportation.

"We lose in like manner the resource of coining up our household plate in the instant of great distress.

"We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them.

"In fine, the carrying on a coinage in a foreign country, as far as the Secretary knows, is without example. And general example is weighty authority.

"He is therefore of opinion on the whole, that a mint, whenever established, should be established at home.

"That the superiority, the merit, and means of the Undertaker will suggest him as the proper person to be engaged in the establishment and conduct of a mint, on a scale which, relinquishing nothing in the perfection of the coin, shall be duly proportioned to our purposes.

"And in the meanwhile, he is of opinion, the present proposals should be declined."

In his diaries, President George Washington wrote that the "report appeared to me to be sensible & proper." Since the U.S. Constitution, in section 10, forbade state coinages, the founding of a Federal Mint now appeared to be only a matter of time. Alexander Hamilton presented a plan for a Mint on January 24, 1791 that built upon Jefferson's plan of April 12, 1786. One difference between their plans was that Hamilton rejected billon as an alloy for the cent instead of pure copper, since billon could be profitably counterfeited.

Congress Seeks to Build the United States Mint

John Bailey is a name well known to early American numismatists. He operated a private mint in New York City that struck 1788 New Jersey coppers. Bailey participated in the making of the famous Brasher doubloons, and struck the Nova Eborac coppers. He made Excelsior copper patterns as part of an unsuccessful effort to secure a private coinage contract with the state of New York.

On April 17, 1790, John Bailey wrote to George Washington with hopes of becoming chief coiner for a Federal Mint. "I have witnessed an application made to Congress by a person residing in Great Britain [Matthew Boulton] who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage. I shall not call in question the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, though I must insist that a coinage can be executed as well in America, and cheaper to the United states than if executed abroad. Had the applicant given the result of one hour's work by the steam engine I should have been enabled to have drawn a comparison between his process and my own. I have actually struck, at the rate of 56 coins in a minute, coins in every respect equal to the Specimens which that artist hath transmitted to Congress.

I am acquainted with the whole mystery of Coining in gold in silver in Copper or in Billon. I can make my tools as well as prepare the metals, and can undertake to furnish coin in a state of as high perfection as has yet been issued by any nation. I can not only do this but am disposed to undertake it whenever the general government shall establish a mint, if I am called upon by you for that purpose, and I have at this moment in my possession as complete an apparatus for coining as was as yet ever used in any part of Europe that I am acquainted with.

Sir, you may perhaps do me the honor of recollecting me. During the late war I resided at Fredricksburg and at Fish-kill as a Cutler [sword-maker] and was often favored with your commands."

Bailey's entreaties were ignored. Meanwhile, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton attempted to bring coiner Jean Pierre Droz to America. On April 23, 1790, Jefferson wrote to Ferdinand Grand that "You may remember that we were together at the Hotel de la Monnoye, to see M. Drost strike coins in his new manner, and that you were so kind as to speak with him afterwards on the subject of his coming to America. We are now in a condition to establish a mint, and should be desirous of engaging him in it."

Jefferson learned that Droz had left England for France. In April 25, 1791, Jefferson wrote to William Short, the U.S. Ambassador to France, that "we leave to your agency the engaging and sending Mr. Droz [Droz] as soon as possible. ... It is not important that he be here till November or December, but extremely desirable then. He may come as much sooner as he pleases."

On June 6, 1791, Short replied to Jefferson with warnings about Droz from Augustin Dupré, the engraver of the celebrated *Libertas Americana* medal. "Drost's mode is objected to, and Dupré, tells me he is convinced it cannot answer for striking money although proper for medals when few only are wanted. Drost has been here and on the list of the artists in competition for the new [French] coinage projected. Dupré's devices have received the preference, and they are now delivered to the artists to be engraved in competition. It is probable also I think that Dupré, will be preferred for this part of the business."



Dupré's *Libertas Americana* Medal, NGC MS64 Brown, from the Eric P. Newman Collection (Newman XI, Heritage Auctions, 11/2018, lot 15010, realized \$36,000).

On June 26, 1791, Short wrote Jefferson that Droz was presently unavailable, but “in the meantime he could send directions for erecting the necessary buildings so that no delay would ensue. He would recommend the having four presses made here, but says two may suffice for the present. They will cost about 22,000 pounds each. I hope you will instruct me with respect to the number you would choose.”

On July 20, 1791, Short wrote Jefferson that “Drost has not succeeded in his competition for the place of Engraver General of the [Paris] mint here; it is given to Dupré. I saw Drost two days ago and he seemed now determined to go to America.”

In an August 9, 1791 correspondence to Jefferson, Short wrote that Droz “insists on his time counting from his leaving Paris,” an indication that he was becoming difficult. But in an August 23 letter to Hamilton, Short was more positive. “You will have learned from the Secretary of State that Drost agrees to go to America to establish the mint agreeably to your wishes. You will find him useful I think in other parts of the subject as well as those which are merely mechanical. He seems to have considered it with a good deal of attention both in its theory and practice.”

On August 29, Jefferson instructed Short that “if Drost does not come you have not been authorized to engage another coiner. If he does not come, there will probably be one engaged here [in America].”

An October 9, 1791 letter from Short to Jefferson exhibit growing impatience with Droz. “I have learned lately that Drost and he [Boulton] differed. They speak ill of each other and Boulton particularly of Drost’s machine, although Drost says it is used by him (Boulton) in the copper he has struck.

Drost assures me he shall be ready to go the next spring. I find him however exceedingly dilatory.”

Short’s October 14, 1791 letter to Jefferson stated that “Drost called on me yesterday and after some hesitation told me that several circumstances had taken place in his private affairs which rendered it necessary that he should decline going to America. ... Mr. Gautier of the house of Grand had told me that Drost could not be depended on, he feared, for such an undertaking, and that at any rate it would be necessary to deal with him with much caution. He had collected this opinion from Boulton and his friends.”

Matthew Boulton, through intermediaries, continued to lobby for a private coinage contract with Thomas Pinckney, the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, instead asked Boulton if he knew of someone qualified for an officer position in the yet-to-be-established U.S. Mint.

But Pinckney wrote to Jefferson on December 13, 1792, “Mr. Bolton states his reasons for the difficulty of obtaining one person capable of undertaking the united offices of chief coiner and engraver; and the salaries separately are not a sufficient inducement to prevail on capital artists to quit their country: at the same time that the propriety of beginning the coinage in a proper style would prevent me from engaging any but a superior artist even without the last injunction of the President on the subject which is itself decisive.”

The key positions of coiner and engraver would have to be filled domestically. One applicant who eventually succeeded was Henry Voigt.

Henry Voigt, First Coiner of the United States Mint

On February 26, 1790, Voigt and his partner, John Fitch, both steamship inventors, wrote to President Washington "that being convinced of the necessity of establishing a mint for coining of money in the United States, and the necessity of coining copper cents being so obvious, we doubt not but Congress will Immediately order a mint to be established. Should that take place, we humbly beg leave to represent that each of us have been educated and have followed the business of workers in mettles John Fitch as a gold and silver smith & Henry Voigt as a clock and watch maker; that their fortunes during the [Revolutionary] War were very similar than in easy circumstances in life they both engaged in the gunsmith business although unknown to each other and shared nearly similar the same fate being drove from their abodes by the enemy and almost everything destroyed by them and reduced by that means to penury which by industry since has been in a small degree repaired but by being over anxious to promote useful arts into the world they have now expended nearly four years of the prime of their days to bring one of the greatest improvements into common use vessels to be propelled by the force of steam which they are fully convinced will be of the first magnitude to the United States but they are not so sanguine as to expect immediate profits such as which they now need."

On January 5, 1791, they wrote a second letter to Washington. "These circumstances have emboldened your Petitioners to solicit your excellency's appointment of them as officers of the Mint which they hear is to be soon established in the United States; yet they would not rely on these circumstances so far as to solicit for an appointment in which they could not do justice to their country in the execution.

One of your Petitioners (John Fitch) is a gold-smith by trade and flatters himself that he could render essential service to his country as Assay Master & Superintendent of the workmen in the Mint. The other (Henry Voigt) is perfectly acquainted with the whole process of coining and all the machinery for the business, & can make the instruments himself; having worked in a mint in Germany in his younger years, in which he flatters himself, that he had introduced some valuable improvements."

The partnership of Fitch and Voigt soon foundered. The cause of the rift was Philadelphia landlady Mrs. Mary Krafft. Voigt, who was already married, impregnated Krafft. To save her reputation, or perhaps simply to receive free rent, Fitch married Krafft, who ended her relationship with Voigt, and Voigt in turn ended the partnership with Fitch.

This proved catastrophic for Fitch's steamboat business. It turned out that Voigt was the better inventor. Fitch once said of Voigt that "he is a man most ready of mechanical improvements of any on Earth." Voigt applied again at the U.S. Mint in 1792, shortly after its creation. He became the first Chief Coiner, and retained the position until his death in 1814.

Alexander Hamilton's Report to Congress

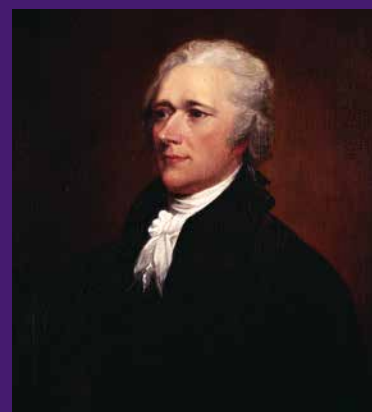
By Mark Borckardt

Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton was the first to hold that position from 1789 to 1795. Hamilton was born about 1755 at the British Leeward Islands, known today as St. Kitts and Nevis, and he died in New York on July 12, 1804. As a founding father of the United States, he served as a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation in 1788 and 1789. He was responsible for President Washington's economic policies including establishment of the Bank of North America and the First Bank of the United States. The Federalist Party was based on the views of Hamilton, and opposed the views of Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republican Party.

Congress requested that Alexander Hamilton undertake a study on the establishment of a United States Mint. In his detailed report, exceeding 15,000 words, that was submitted to Congress in January 1791, Hamilton studied a variety of related topics. He wrote: "A plan for an establishment of this nature involves a great variety of considerations, intricate, nice, and important." Those specific considerations included:

1. The nature of the money unit of the United States.
2. The proportion between gold and silver, i.e. the gold-to-silver ratio.
3. The proportion and composition of alloy in the gold and silver coins.
4. The handling of the expense of coinage.
5. The number, denominations, sizes, and devices of the coins.
6. The use of foreign coins in domestic commerce.

Hamilton formed his ideas from a variety of sources including European economists, individuals including Robert Morris and Thomas Jefferson, and past resolutions of the Continental Congress. Recommendations included a dollar coin equivalent to the Spanish milled dollar and fractional parts based on a decimal system rather than the Spanish system of one-eighth parts of the dollar. Although he favored a gold standard, he recommended a bimetallic system with a gold to silver ratio of 1 to 15. One ounce of gold had the same value as 15 ounces of silver.



Alexander Hamilton
portrait by John Trumbull.
New-York Historical Society
Collection

The Mint Act of 1792

By Mark Borckardt

Alexander Hamilton's report on the establishment of a Mint that he communicated to Congress in 1791 formed the basis for the Coinage Act of 1792 that Congress passed on April 2, leading to the creation of a United States Mint in Philadelphia, and ultimately to the 1792 pattern coinage, including the Judd-13 white metal quarter dollar pattern. This remains the most important Congressional Act in the history of the United States Mint. The act essentially outlined the entire operation of that government agency, specifying the location at the seat of government in Philadelphia, naming the officers, their duties and their salaries, identifying the denominations and values of coins, and regulating the design and specifications of those coins. The Mint Act of 1792 also specified that the money of account of the United States would be expressed in dollars and fractions thereof.

An Act Establishing a Mint, and Regulating the Coins of the United States

There were 20 sections of the Coinage Act of 1792, also known as the Mint Act of 1792.

Section 1 established the Mint in "the seat of government of the United States" that, at the time, was Philadelphia. Officers were designated as a Director, an Assayer, a Chief Coiner, an Engraver, and a Treasurer.

Section 2 permitted the Director to employ the necessary clerks, workmen, and servants. David Rittenhouse was soon chosen as the first Director.

Section 3 specified the specific duties of each officer that was named in section 1. The director was the manager of the business. The Assayer received and assayed all deposits of gold and silver. The Chief Coiner caused all of the deposits to be converted into coins. The Engraver prepared all necessary dies for coinage. The Treasurer received all coins from the Chief Coiner and kept the mint's accounts.

Sections 4 and 5 required each officer and clerk to take an oath of office, and each officer to provide a \$10,000 bond for their "faithful and diligent performance of duties."

Section 6 specified the annual salaries of officers and the wages of workmen. The Director earned \$2,000, the Assayer and Chief Coiner earned \$1,500 each, and the Engraver and Treasurer earned \$1,200 each. Salaries of clerks would not exceed \$500 per year, and workmen earner customary and reasonable wages.

Section 7 stipulated that all accounts were to be settled with the United States Treasury on a quarterly basis and that a yearly report of business would be provided to Congress.

Section 8 provided for the necessary buildings of the Mint.

Section 9, perhaps the most important section of this Act, specified the denominations, weights, and values of the various coins, the eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle, silver dollar,

half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, cent, and half cent. The weights, compositions, and alloy of each denomination were established.

Section 10 identified the designs and lettering for each gold, silver, and copper coin.

Section 11 established the silver-to-gold ratio at 15 to 1.

Section 12 set the standard fineness of gold coins at eleven parts of gold to one part of alloy, and that no more than half the alloy could be silver.

Section 13 established the standard fineness of silver coins and 89.243% silver with copper alloy.

Section 14 outlined the method of receiving deposits and delivering coins. Depositors would have to wait for an unspecified period of time to receive coinage free of expense, or they may pay a one-half percent fee for immediately delivery of coin.

Section 15 states that coins would be delivered to depositors in the order that deposits are made.

Section 16 makes the coinage of section 9 a lawful legal tender at the values stated, or at a proportional value if underweight.

Section 17 states that Mint officers would use their best endeavors to make certain cons comply with the standards of the Act.

Section 18 provided for annual assay procedures and the method of reserving coins for those procedures.

Section 19 outlined penalties for fraudulent debasing of the coins.

Section 20 established the dollar as the money of account for the United States.

Although the Mint Act was passed nearly 230 years ago, several of its sections are as relevant today as they were in the fledgling days of the first Philadelphia Mint.

David Rittenhouse and Associates

By Mark Borckardt



David Rittenhouse portrait by Charles Willson Peale. National Portrait Gallery.

Mint Director David Rittenhouse (1732-1796)

David Rittenhouse was the first Mint director, serving under President Washington from the date of his appointment, April 14, 1792, until his resignation in June 1795. Although he waited until July 9, to accept his appointment due to health concerns, he immediately began making provisions for the new agency.

Rittenhouse was born near Paper Mill Run in Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Williams) Rittenhouse. His father was a farmer of Germantown. He died in Philadelphia and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery. At a memorial eulogy on December 17, 1796, Dr. Benjamin Rush called Rittenhouse “one of the luminaries of the eighteenth century.”

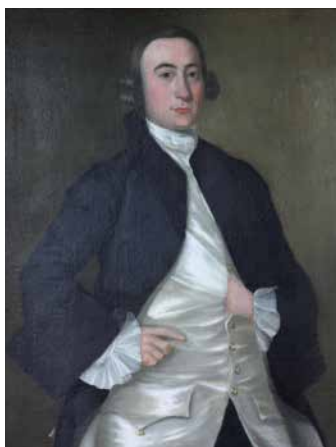
Largely self-taught, Rittenhouse mastered Newton’s *Principia* at an early age. His interests revolved around astronomy, mathematics, surveying, and instrument making. He made his first clock and other mechanical devices while still in his teens. His most famous device was his orrery, designed to show solar and lunar eclipses and other astronomical activity for a period of 5,000 years forward or backward. He made two of those devices, and today one is at Princeton, the other at the University of Pennsylvania.

During the Revolutionary War, Rittenhouse served on the Committee of Safety, where he put his scientific skills to use, supervising local cannon production, and suggesting improvements to rifles. As an 18th century scientist, he was considered second only to Benjamin Franklin. Rittenhouse also served as Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and he served the University of Pennsylvania as professor of astronomy, vice-provost, and a member of the board of trustees.

His astronomical and terrestrial observations aided his work as a surveyor, where he established boundaries for several Mid-Atlantic States. As an astronomer, he built an observatory on his father’s farm in Norriton, and maintained detailed records of his observations, leading to broad acclaim for his observance of the transit of Venus.

An active member of the American Philosophical Society after being elected to membership in 1768, he served the Society as curator, librarian, secretary, vice-president, and finally as president from 1791 to 1796.

The 1785 Philadelphia directory lists David Rittenhouse, Esq., State treasurer, at the corner of Arch and Seventh Streets. He appeared in the 1791 directory as David Rittenhouse, Esq., 245 Mulberry St. The 1793 directory identifies David Rittenhouse as director of the Mint, and as president of the Democratic Society.



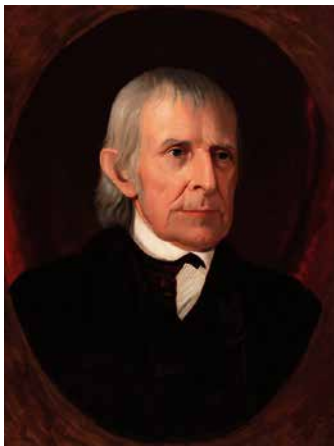
Tristram Dalton portrait. Picture credit JaymzBruggah via commons.wikimedia.org.

Mint Treasurer Tristram Dalton (1738-1817)

Dalton (AKA Tristram Dalton) was commissioned May 4, 1792. Stewart (p. 77) identified Dalton as the Mint Treasurer on October 31, 1792. Dalton was a senator from Massachusetts who was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, died in Boston, and was buried at Saint Paul’s Episcopal Churchyard in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Dalton attended Dummer academy in Byfield, and continued his education at Harvard, where he studied law and graduated in 1755. He was a leader of the Whigs of Essex County, while attending to his estate, called Spring Hill, and also engaged in business with his father-in-law, Robert Hooper. Dalton was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1782 to 1785, a member of the Continental Congress in 1783 and 1784, a member of the Massachusetts State Senate from 1785 to 1788, and a member of the United States Senate from 1789 to 1791. Eventual mismanagement by an agent reduced Dalton to poverty. He is interred at St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Chief Coiner Henry Voigt (1739-1814)

Voigt was commissioned January 29, 1793. His name appeared on the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll with an annual salary of \$1,500. Voigt was in charge of the coining department, including receipt of planchets, striking coins, storing and delivering the finished coins. His name is sometimes spelled Voight. However, the Voigt spelling appears to be correct, and is the spelling that appears on his Presidential commission as Chief Coiner of the Mint. Voigt was a clock and instrument maker from Germany who moved to Philadelphia in 1791 and resided at 149 North Second Street. He was married to Margaretta, and they had five children, Ann, Louisa, Mary, Thomas, and Henry, Jr. His residence address in many Philadelphia directories was always recorded as either 27 North Seventh, or 29 North Seventh, the same address as the Mint. Voigt died in 1814. He was hired as Acting Chief Coiner and Superintendent of the Mint on June 1, 1792, with his employment approved by President Washington on July 9, 1792. Voigt became the first employee of the Mint under Director Rittenhouse. It was felt that he would be a temporary employee of the Mint until a more suited candidate was located, but none ever was, and Voigt continued as Chief Coiner until his death on February 7, 1814. Voigt was a clockmaker by trade, and was selected as chief coiner for his mechanical knowledge. Henry Voigt was a clock and watchmaker in 1785, located on Second Street between Vine and Race Streets.



Adam Eckfeldt portrait from George Evans, *Illustrated History of the United States Mint*.

Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt (1769-1852)

Adam Eckfeldt was born on June 15, 1769 and died on February 6, 1852. He was paid on account on October 31, 1792 (Stewart, p. 77). Director David Rittenhouse paid Adam Eckfeldt \$194.85 for blacksmith work on December 14, 1792. The 1794 Philadelphia directory lists a Blacksmith, Adam Eckfeldt, who resided at 169 Sassafras. Eckfeldt's name appeared on the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll as a

die forger and turner at an annual salary of \$500. He was commissioned as the assistant coiner on January 1, 1796 with a salary of \$800, and he was commissioned as the Chief Coiner on February 15, 1814. He appeared in the Official Register of the United States as the Chief Coiner at an annual salary of \$1,500 in each bi-annual edition from 1817 through 1837. Many Philadelphia directories give his address as the West side of Juniper, one door South of Vine; that location is the Vine Street Expressway today. He retired in 1839, although was a frequent visitor after his retirement.

Clerks and Workmen

In addition to these and other Mint officers, clerks and workmen conducted the day-to-day operation of the coinage factory known as the Philadelphia Mint. We know the identity of many of those individuals, but in most cases, we know little about them.

Selected Sources

From 1793 through 1833, most Philadelphia Directories are available for free download on the internet at <<https://guides.temple.edu/c.php?g=525412&p=3591413>>. Earlier directories include 1785 and 1791. The series is nearly complete from 1793 through 1833, missing only 1812, 1815, 1826, 1827, and 1832.

Henry Voigt's Daily Ledger. Selected pages reproduced in Moulton, Karl, *Henry Voigt and others Involved with America's Early Coinage*, Sunnyvale, CA: Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation, 2007.

The "Mint Rules and Regulations" document of January 1, 1793 appears in Stewart, Frank H., *History of the First United States Mint, Its People and its Operations*, Philadelphia, the author, 1924, pp. 40-1.

The "Workmen who Commenced Work at the Shop" appears in Stewart, Frank H., *History of the First United States Mint, Its People and its Operations*, Philadelphia, the author, 1924, pp. 24-5.

Isaac Hough was the Director's clerk in the 1790s, at least from late 1792 until late 1795. He was paid on account on October 31, 1792, and his name appeared on the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll at an annual salary of \$500.

An individual named Isaac Hough was born at Buck County, Pennsylvania on September 15, 1759, and died in Philadelphia on March 17, 1801. That individual, whom I strongly believe is the same Mint clerk, was the son of Isaac and Edith Hough. He married Elizabeth Houghton in 1781 and they had a son and two daughters. He remarried Elizabeth Eberth in 1793, and they also had a son and two daughters. He resided at 171 North Second Street from 1794 to 1801.

His family was well connected in Pennsylvania. Isaac's father, also Isaac Hough, was a large landowner in Bucks County. Isaac's mother was Edith Hart, granddaughter of Silas Crispin, first cousin of William Penn. Isaac's uncle was Col. Joseph Hart, a member of the Bucks County Committee of Safety and a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

It seems likely that the Hough family was acquainted with David Rittenhouse, leading to Isaac's position as the Director's clerk.

Back, Frederick signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He was a pressman in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.00 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll, where his name appeared as Frederick Bauck. The 1794 Philadelphia directory records Frederick Back, a cordwainer who resided at 137 North Sixth Street. The 1800 Federal Census lists Frederick Back in Philadelphia's North Mulberry Ward. His household of nine members included one male under 10, one male 10 to 15, one male 16 to 25, one male 26 to 44, two females under 10, two females 26 to 44, and one female 45 or older. The name of Frederick Bauck appears in New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Vol. II - Extracts, Albany, NY: J.B. Lyon Co., 1904 (www.ancestry.com <<http://www.ancestry.com>>).

Bay, Jacob signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). An immigrant named Jacob Bay arrived in Philadelphia on December 1, 1771, aboard the Brig Betsey. There is reference to Jacob Bay of Germantown who made type for a printer, Christopher Sower, who "printed in German the first quarto Bible ever attempted in the United States." The following appears in *The Colonial Printer*: "In April 1772, Sower employed Jacob Bay, a newly arrived Swiss silk weaver, to assist Justus Fox in the work of casting type for the great Bible. After two years' service, Bay left Fox and set up for himself as a type founder nearby in Germantown. It is recorded by William McCulloch that hereupon Bay 'cast a number of fonts, cutting all the punches, and making all the apparatus pertaining thereto, himself, for Roman Bourgeois, Long Primer, etc.'" Some accounts suggest that Lancaster printer Francis Bailey purchased the type founding equipment of Jacob Bay in 1792. The following record about Jacob Bay appears in the Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, dated in Philadelphia, Friday, April 21, 1780: "His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President ... A deed was examined and signed by his Excellency the President, to Jacob Bay, of Germantown, Type founder, conveying a certain stone messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate in Germantown, aforesaid; fronting the South-westerly side of the main street, in the inhabited part of the said Germantown, containing in breadth on the said main street six perches two feet and a half, and at the back or South-West end thereof five perches and fourteen feet, and in length thirty three feet; bounded North-eastward by the said Main Street; South-Eastward by a cross street called Bowman's lane, leading towards Schuylkill Falls Ferry; South Westward with Jacob Hood's land; and North Westward with William Clampfer's land; containing one acre and thirty-eight perches; seized as the Estate late of Christopher Saur, forfeited to the use of the State, and sold agreeable to law, on the eighteenth day of September last, to the said Jacob Bay, for the sum of four thousand two hundred pounds, which sum he hath paid into the hands of Thomas Hale, late agent for confiscated Estates in the said county. Deed dated the twentieth day of September last." Jacob Bay appeared in several of Henry

Voigt's daily ledger entries from April 2 through August 17, 1793. Most entries have him cutting punches although he also did some coining. On June 5, 1793, Voigt recorded that Jacob was drunk and was to be fined. His usual pay was \$5 or \$6 every two weeks. On August 10, 1793 he was paid in full in the amount of \$1 and his name did not appear on any later ledger entries.

Bitting, John was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). The 1790 Federal Census lists John Bitting of Northern Liberties. His household included one male under 16, one male over 16, and three females. Records exist of a John Bitting who immigrated to Philadelphia in 1760.

Breining, George signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). The following account appears in the Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, dated in Philadelphia, May 14, 1790: "The Register and Comptroller General's report upon the following accounts, were read and approved ... Of George Breining, for making a sett of irons for branding casks containing pott and pearl ash, and for cutting the letters and figures thereon, amounting to two pounds five shillings and ten pence, for which sum an order was drawn upon the Treasurer." His name appeared as George Breining on the Mint Payroll for January 1800 as a smith. He may be the same person as George Boeming, listed above. "George Brining" was a blacksmith in the 1790 Census on the East side of Water Street.

Charter, John was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). John Charter of 7 Locksley's Alley appeared in MacPherson's 1785 Philadelphia directory.

Craft, Jacob was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). The 1800 Federal Census indicates that Jacob Craft of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia was married, that he and his wife were 45 or older, and that they had a son and a daughter, each between 10 and 15 years old. His name again appears in the 1810 and 1820 Federal Census records, but in no later reports, indicating his probable death between 1820 and 1830. A blacksmith named Jacob Craft was located at Callowhill between Third and Race Streets in 1785.

Dawson, Joseph was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). An individual named Joseph Dawson appeared in Pennsylvania tax records living in Philadelphia's North Ward in 1789.

Fantuoling, Michael was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Flude, Thomas commenced work in “the shop” (the coinage building) on September 27, 1792 at \$.75 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). He was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). An individual of this name immigrated to America from Leicestershire in 1767. Henry Voigt’s daily ledger shows that Flude performed a variety of jobs in the shop, including annealing, rolling, casting, cleaning, cutting, and coining copper. His weekly pay ranged from \$5.75 to \$7.42 in 1793.

Girard, Daniel (AKA Daniel Gerard) was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name appears in the 1788 Pennsylvania Early Census index (www.ancestry.com <<http://www.ancestry.com>>). He immigrated to Philadelphia circa 1787. He performed a variety of tasks in the shop, including annealing, boiling, cleaning, rolling casting, cutting, and coining copper. On July 24, he was coining half cents. His weekly pay ranged from \$3.60 to \$5.70.

Glouse, John Christian was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He is identified as a workman who began destruction of a vacant distillery on the Mint property on July 19, 1792. It is unknown if he continued with employment at the Mint.

Guyer, Earnest Frederick signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). However, an entry in Henry Voigt’s daily ledger shows that he began his Mint employment on August 13, 1793, suggesting a later date for the Mint Rules and Regulations document: “Guyer, In the Shop, Began ½ day at 100 cents per day.”

Healy, William was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a roller. He prepared planchet strip from metal ingots. Discharged 19 May 1797 and 30 Apr 1799. The name appears in the 1790 Census as a silver-plater and also in the 1794 Philadelphia directory as a silver-plater who resided at the corner of Sixth and Pine Streets. The name of William Healy appears in the 1820 Federal Census. Passenger and immigration lists show that a William Healy arrived in Pennsylvania in 1785. See, also, William Hayley, above.

Jones, David was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). The 1790 Federal Census lists 12 head of households named David Jones living in Pennsylvania, including one who lived in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia with his wife. The 1800 Census shows 15 people of that name, including three who lived in the Philadelphia area.

Keyser, John was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He was a pressman in the Chief Coiner’s department earning \$1.00 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a pressman. He is identified as a workman who began destruction of a vacant distillery on the Mint property on July 19, 1792 (Stewart, p. 23). The monthly payroll of January 1796 identified him as a pressman with a pay of \$20.83 for the month (Stewart, p. 99). He was discharged on May 1, 1797 and again on July 1, 1797 (Stewart, p. 100-101). There may have been two individuals of this name at the Mint. There were five individuals named John Keyser in the 1790 Census for Philadelphia County, including two that resided in the Northern Liberties and two in Germantown.

Klumbach, Everhart signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). Eberhart Klumbach was a melter at the Mint Furnace earning \$1.40 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a melter assistant.

Kugler, A. signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Lachaize, Peter signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). Peter LaChase was a melter at the Mint Furnace earning \$1.60 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. Peter LaChaise was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a melter who performed 19 days’ work. He was an assistant to Joseph Cloud in the latter part of 1796. “He was not a drinking man and was allowed one dollar a month in lieu of rum.”

Laum, J. Zelling signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Laurange, Lewis signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name appears in many entries in Henry Voigt’s daily ledger. He worked In the Shop. On May 28, 1793, he worked all night cutting and casting copper. On June 3, 1793, he was cutting copper. His weekly pay entries for May 25, June 15, June 29, and July 31 totaled \$4.98 per period, and \$5.46 on August 10.

Laurentia, Lewis commenced work in “the shop” (the coinage building) on October 5, 1792 at \$.82 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). The names of Lewis Laurange, Lewis Laurenger, and Lewis Laurentia are probably all for a single person.

Maul, John was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). On January 1, 1793, Maul tended the oxen and horses of the Mint's power plant (Stewart, p. 77). It is unknown if he continued with employment at the Mint.

Miers, Barney was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He was a Cleaner in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.00 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a cleaner. He was discharged on May 2, 1796.

Nessner, Joseph was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Ridabook, Philip was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). His name appears in the 1820 Federal Census for Philadelphia Middle Ward. The record indicates a birth prior to 1775. No other records are found.

Roberts, Abraham was paid on account on October 31, 1792 (Stewart, p. 77). An individual named Abraham Roberts resided in the Northern Liberties in 1790.

Schreiner, John (Jonathan) signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He earned \$6 per week in 1793. He was the Chief Pressman earning \$1.80 per day per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a pressman of gold coins. He signed the August 31, 1799 Bond of Indemnity to return to the Mint after the yellow fever season, "on the penalty of twenty pounds." His name appeared on the Mint Payroll for January 1800 as a foreman. He was a pressman in 1817 per the Official Register of the U.S. His annual salary was \$400. The only records for a John Schreiner are in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Similarly, the only records for John Schriner are in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Sinderline, Nicholas (AKA Nicholas Sinderling) was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He commenced work in "the shop" (the coinage building) on September 29, 1792 at \$.75 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). He earned \$6 per week in 1793, per Henry Voigt's daily ledger. He appeared as Nicholas Sinderling, an annealer in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.40 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as an annealer. N. Sinderling appeared on the Mint Payroll for January 1800 as an annealer. The name Nicholas Senterling appeared in the 1790 Census for the Northern Liberties.

Summers, Mathias was a workman who was part of the destruction of the Michael Shubert distillery beginning July 19, 1792, per Stewart (p. 23). He signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He worked as a laborer earning \$4.02 per week in 1793. The name appears in the 1790 Federal Census for Franklin, Pennsylvania. One World Tree records a Mathias Summers, born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, in 1735, died in Washington, Franklin, Pennsylvania, on May 21 1801. He was married about 1760 to Anna Maria.

Towns, Burt was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40).

Ward, John (Jonathan) commenced work at the "vise bench" on October 25, 1792, per Stewart (p. 25). He signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He earned \$6.38 to \$6.66 per week in 1793. He was a miller in the Chief Coiner's department earning \$1.20 daily per the October 10, 1795 Mint payroll. His name was on the monthly payroll for January 1796 as a miller. He was discharged on May 5, 1797. He prepared edges of planchets. The name of John Ward appears seven times in the 1790 Federal Census for Pennsylvania. One of those resided on Water Street, East Side, with five other household members. A John Ward immigrated to Philadelphia in 1772 and another in 1773.

Ward, William signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He appeared on pages of Henry Voigt's daily ledger from April 2 to May 3, 1793, but not afterward. His work was milling cents and half cents. A William Ward resided in the Walnut Ward of Philadelphia in 1800.

Warwick, Thomas commenced work in "the shop" (the coinage building) on September 24, 1792 at \$1.13 per day, per Stewart (p. 24). He signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He may have been a foreman, as his \$9 weekly pay in 1793 was about 50% higher than other employees. The 1810 Federal Census records a Thomas Warwick living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

York, John Guyer was a laborer who signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document about January 1, 1793 per Stewart (p. 40). He worked at coining on April 6, 1793.

Zolinger, Jonathan was a laborer who worked at the Mint in 1793, appearing in many entries in Henry Voigt's daily ledger. He earned \$4.02 to \$4.35 per week.

The Joseph Wright Story By Sarah Miller and Leonard Augsburger

Joseph Wright (1756-1793) was a prominent early American artist, who might well have been considered one of the most accomplished products of the American school had his life not been cut short by yellow fever. Wright was born on July 22, 1756 to Patience and Joseph Wright in Bordentown, NJ. The father was a successful cooper who maintained residences in both Bordentown and nearby Philadelphia, where he likely marketed his services to shipbuilders. He was an older man and passed away in 1769, leaving Patience with four children and another on the way.

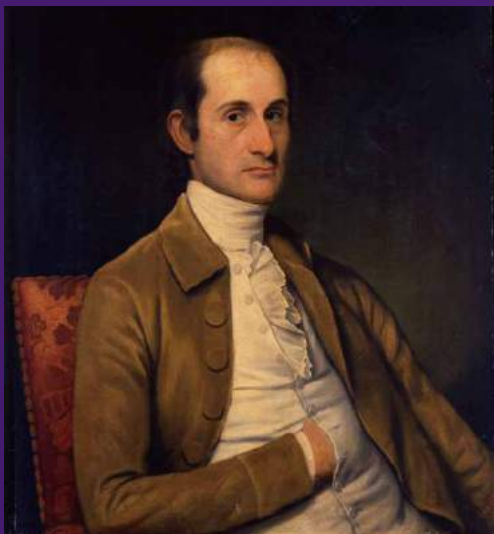
Joseph the son entered the Academy of Philadelphia in 1769 and was there at least into 1772. There is no evidence that he studied art there, but rather seems to have received a classical education with a heavy dose of Latin, the sort of schooling typical of well-to-do young men at the time. Meanwhile, his mother Patience was making a name for herself in New York as a wax modeler. Patience was a remarkable personage in her own right, of whom more must be said.

Born Patience Lovell in 1725, the engraver Joseph Wright's mother was raised as a Quaker and was taught from an early age that women should have rights and education equal to that of men. Her education exceeded that of many women of her time, and she was interested in the arts. Her hobby of molding and sculpting wax or putty figures proved to be a lifeline for the Wright family when Patience's husband died. She turned her hobby into an occupation to support her children and worked with her sister, Rachel, to open a waxwork in New York City. By charging admission to see the sisters' molded portraits in tinted wax, including life-sized figures and seemingly lifelike portraits, Patience Wright began a successful career. Her work was interrupted when many of her sculptures were ruined by fire in 1771, at which point Wright made the move to relocate to England, settling into the West End of London.

Exactly when Joseph joined his mother in London is unclear, but he was certainly there by 1775, just as the Revolutionary War broke out in the colonies. Ironically, England may have been the safest place for an American during the war, and during this period we see that the family was politically well-connected. No less than George III and Queen Charlotte sat for the artist Patience and had their likenesses rendered in wax. Patience maintained an active correspondence with Benjamin Franklin and appears frequently in the Franklin letters, well chronicled today at Founders Online. Joseph was accepted at the Royal Academy of the Arts, won a medal in 1778 for the best work among the students, and studied there through 1781.

A self-portrait, probably from this period, survives, in which Wright styles himself as a "Yankee Doodle," or the "American Satan," clearly a bit of satire aimed at the anti-American sentiment within English circles. In 1781, Patience determined to move to Paris, the exact reasons for which are unknown. The family's decided American loyalty may have played a part, as well as their close relationship with Franklin, who from 1779 - 1785 served as minister to France under the Continental Congress. In any case, Joseph Wright was by this time sufficiently advanced as an artist to secure a letter of recommendation from Benjamin West (1738-1820), the American historical painter. Joseph was in France only until 1782, but during this time produced a portrait of Franklin that proved popular, and Wright was able to sell multiple copies.

Wright returned to United States, where he would spend the remainder of his short life. Most of his surviving work dates to this period, and included portraits of important personages such as John Jay, who later became the governor of New York. The Jay family liked the work enough to offer a second commission, that of Jay's oldest son Peter. Wright's portrait of John Jay is held by the New-York Historical Society.



John Jay, by Joseph Wright (1786),
presented to the New-York Historical
Society by founder John Pintard in 1817.

Wright's early work during this period, however, focused on George and Martha Washington. An artist who was able to attract the "Father of His Country" for a portrait sitting created an instant reputation, a dynamic which the still young painter no doubt appreciated. Wright created multiple renderings of Washington beginning in 1783, and Martha as well, although this work unfortunately has been lost. Wright not only painted Washington, but created busts in plaster, clay, and wax. Several of the plasters, multiple versions residing at Mount Vernon, depict Washington adorned with a wreath, clearly an invocation of a classical theme which intends to lend historical weight to the personality. The Washington "Roman Head" cents of 1792, also featuring a decorated head of Washington, stand in opposition, interpreted by Walter Breen as satirical pieces that represented a "degenerate, effeminate Roman emperor." Regardless, images of the President-to-be made for good business, not only for the immediate income but for the longer term prospects.

Thomas Jefferson praised Wright's work, calling the Wright's work "a better likeness of the General [Washington] than [Charles Willson] Peale's." Higher accolades were hardly possible. Although Peale's Museum in Independence Hall was not yet open, he was the most well-known portraitist in Philadelphia, whose prolific painting production was exceeded only by his progeny, which numbered at least 18. From Washington, Wright went on to paint other important figures such as Alexander Hamilton, Robert Livingston, and George Clinton.

Wright's die-making career and later association with the U.S. Mint was to be short. A July 5, 1791 letter from Wright notes both the inexperience and hubris of the engraver. "I have begun to sink my die and find that I not only can do it but that I am one of the first in the world at that business." To be sure, Wright was almost certainly taught wax modelling by his mother and clearly had worked in sculptural relief with plaster and clay. Die steel was not the same medium as these soft materials, but Wright's reputation was sufficient to attract the commission for the Henry Lee Comitia Americana medal (MI-5).

Thomas Jefferson seems to have given the order for the Henry Lee Comitia dies to Joseph Wright, c. 1791, and the results were not the best. Even a casual observer could recognize that the efforts of the French artists on the earlier Comitia medals, Duviver's *Washington Before Boston*, for example, were clearly superior. The overall presentation was further degraded by dies that broke early during hardening,

so that almost all impressions reveal a prominent bisecting obverse die crack.

Regardless of the less than optimal result, Jefferson seems determined to have engaged Wright as the first engraver of the Mint, perhaps influenced by Wright's political connections. Although Wright never received an official appointment, Jefferson refers, in correspondence, to Wright in this capacity. Following Wright's death in 1793, Jefferson wrote to Washington "The death of Wright will require a new nomination of an engraver. If it be left to Mister Rittenhouse, I think he would prefer [Robert] Scot." While speculative, one wonders if Rittenhouse's choice from the beginning was not Robert Scot, and whether Jefferson might have overruled him on this point.

In any case, Robert Scot did go on to receive the first official appointment as Engraver, and it appears that Wright operated only on a contract basis with respect to the U.S. Mint, for the brief time that he was associated with the first coinage of the United States. Today he is remembered for the Judd-12 and Judd-13 so-called "Wright quarter" pattern dies, produced toward the end of his short life.

Yellow fever periodically attacked the American colonies and persists even today in Africa. The 1793 outbreak in Philadelphia was particularly devastating, claiming an astounding 9% of the population, about 5,000 deaths in a city of approximately 55,000 inhabitants. Those who could escaped to the countryside, including President Washington. Victims suffered horrific medical treatments including bloodletting and forced vomiting. Frank Stewart's *History of the First U.S. Mint* counts three Mint workers among the fatalities, and there may have been others. Bob Birch, an engraver definitively associated with the New Jersey cent coiner Albion Cox, who possibly engraved the Judd-3 to Judd-5 Birch cents, left no paper trail after 1793 and may have also fallen to yellow fever.

The yellow fever claimed not only Joseph Wright, but also his wife Sarah, who he married in 1789, leaving a son and two daughters. The daughters maintained a relationship with William Dunlap, whose *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States* (1834) represents the first significant attempt at a biography of the artist Joseph Wright. Wright's reputation as an early America painter endures, even if his attempts at engraving never reached the full measure of his artistic capability.

The United States 1792 Pattern Coinage By Leonard Augsburger and Mark Van Winkle

In early America, money was literally a foreign concept. Spanish silver dollars and British halfpence circulated along with locally produced issues, such as the 17th century Massachusetts silver coinage. By the time of the 1780s, state copper coinages, coins, and paper money represented a jumble of disparate issues, complicated by varying “monies of account” in each colony. Printers did a brisk business selling cambists that provided exchange rates, bringing the barest organization to a confused system of foreign and American monetary units. The constantly varying exchange rates helpfully, for the printers, quickly rendered their works obsolete, making new editions ever in demand. The Founding Fathers, in particular Thomas Jefferson, understood the new country would be well served by legislated standards. Jefferson foresaw standardized weights, measures, and money, although he was only successful in delivering the last.

The Constitution, ratified in 1789, set the groundwork for Jefferson’s vision. The federal government reserved the right to “coin money and regulate the value,” creating a single issuing entity, rather than relying on a hodgepodge of local and international coiners. But the young country had a long laundry list of legislative objectives for the first Congress (1789-1791), including the establishment of various government departments and the First Bank of the United States. Coinage was barely mentioned, until March 1791, when Congress accepted a resolution that “a Mint shall be established.” Congress realized there was still work to be done, and that resolving to establish the Mint was not the same as actually enacting detailed legislation.

The specific legislation of the Mint Act was thus worked out during the second Congress and signed by President Washington on April 2, 1792. An important aspect of the Mint Act was the decimalization of coinage, a considerable simplification from the British framework of farthings, pence, shillings, and pounds. Standard coinage weights and denominations now created a coherent scheme across the entire U.S. series. The Mint Act further legislated a trade equivalent between gold and silver, which, while not

specifically related to the 1792 pattern pieces, would have a profound impact on America’s coinage in the 19th century.

None of this was terribly controversial at the time, and Congress paid considerably more attention to the imagery to be used on the nation’s coins. All understood that coinage, an inherent act of sovereignty, carried symbolic importance, and that the mottos and symbols conveyed the ideals of the newly born republic. The most spirited debate surrounded the use of Washington’s portrait on the coins, with federalists (generally northerners) in favor, while states’ rights proponents (generally southerners) were opposed, and instead sought a personification of Liberty. The crucial vote fell 26-22 in favor of Liberty, and this decision held sway for a long time, until the Lincoln cent was introduced in 1909.

Following the Mint Act, Washington promptly engaged David Rittenhouse as Director of the Mint. The Mint was in turn placed under Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State, from 1790 to 1793. Rittenhouse was a natural choice, and perhaps the most renowned American scientist of the era, apart from Benjamin Franklin. Rittenhouse quickly went to work, securing a site for the Mint on Seventh Street in Philadelphia, then the nation’s capital. Workmen were engaged, buildings were modified, and coinage equipment was put into operation. At this point, the documentary trail grows colder, and the 1792 pattern coins must speak for themselves. Jefferson himself appears to have taken little interest in coinage design, and many years later wrote to the Mint Director Samuel Moore that his only recollection of the subject was the debate surrounding the use of Washington’s portrait on the coins.

The 1792 pattern coins, then, largely stand on their own. The customary questions of numismatics, specifically regarding the design process and the identity of the engravers, or the order of the various coinage emissions, have never been completely answered for these coins, leaving collectors and researchers to conjure various combinations of fact and speculation. The coins directly tell us a few things, but there is much that is unknown.

The 1792 Pattern Coinage Designs

The silver-center cent (J-1 and J-2), Birch cent (J-3 to J-6), half disme (J-7 and J-8), and disme (J-9 to J-11) share a number of similarities. All bear on the obverse the figure of Liberty, the date 1792, and a form of the motto LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY. The reverses host the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA along with the denomination of the coin. The denomination was strictly required only for copper coins, so the addition of the designations "DISME" and "HALF DISME" appear to represent a decision independently taken by the Mint.

The Eagle-on-Globe patterns (J-12 and J-13) stand stylistically apart from the other pieces. They bear the absolute minimum devices required by Section 10 of the 1792 Mint Act: a figure of Liberty, the date, and the word LIBERTY on the obverse, and on the reverse an eagle with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The lack of a denomination suggests something beside a cent was intended. The Judd reference lists this a quarter dollar, based on an account presented by the engraver Joseph Wright's (1756-1793) estate to the U.S. government, requesting compensation for "Two Essays of a Quarter Dollar, cut by direction of David Rittenhouse." While this confirms Wright performed *some* work for the Mint, it cannot be said with certainty this represented the dies used to strike the J-12 and J-13 coins.

In any case, the Wright "quarter" is easily the most artistically pleasing of the 1792 patterns, featuring a figure of Liberty with fine, delicate detail. The coin is stately and dignified, as opposed to the "hedgehog" design of the J-6 Birch cent. The reverse eagle is sweeping and majestic, and far more attractive to the eye than the scrawny bird, seemingly

struggling to stay aloft, that appears on the half disme.

While the J-12 and J-13 pieces belong in their own category from a design perspective, certain of the other 1792 patterns reveal various connections. The portrait of Liberty on the J-3 to J-5 Birch cents is highly similar to that of the half disme, if larger and with a reverse orientation. Researchers have attributed both to the same engraver, with Walter Breen offering this opinion in the March-April 1954 *Coin Collector's Journal*. The J-3 to J-5 Birch cents are signed BIRCH on the truncation of Liberty, an identity which puzzled numismatic observers for many years. Christopher McDowell, writing in the November 2016 *Colonial Newsletter*, presented good evidence that the engraver was Bob Birch, who is identified in contemporary litigation with Albion Cox, one of the coiners of New Jersey cents in the 1780s. Birch disappears from the scene after 1793, and McDowell speculates that, like Joseph Wright, he may have been a victim of yellow fever.

Mint records are largely silent on these matters, with few documents surviving from the formative year of 1792. Henry Voigt, the Chief Coiner (officially named as such in January 1793, but active at the Mint prior to this) maintained account books for 1792 that were extant as late as the 1860s. The author Frank H. Stewart, who came to own the first Mint property in Philadelphia, made a dedicated search for these records in the 1920s and was able to locate account books only beginning in October 1792. Today most of the Mint's old records have been moved to the National Archives, where researchers such as R. W. Julian and Roger Burdette, while making numerous other discoveries, have similarly not uncovered the earliest Mint records.

Emission Sequence of the 1792 Pattern Coinage

While Voigt's daily records for most of 1792 are missing, certain of the 1792 emissions can be dated with some certainty. The strongest evidence relates to the half dismes. The Mint Director Rittenhouse wrote to Washington on July 9, requesting permission to coin copper half cents, cents, silver half dismes, and dismes, "as small money is very wanted." Washington wrote to Rittenhouse the same day, granting approval to proceed. On July 11, Jefferson recorded in his account book that he delivered \$75 to the Mint (possibly in the form of Spanish dollars), and on July 13 indicated delivery of 1,500 half dismes. He then traveled to Monticello and recorded a good number of transactions denominated in half-dismes. "Servants," over the next few days, are tipped 15 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents, or 50 cents. Washington, in his fourth annual message to Congress, delivered November 6, noted "There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dismes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them." Today, a single half disme in copper is known, clearly a trial strike, while approximately 200 distinct examples of the silver half disme have been recorded in Pete Smith's exhaustive census of the issue.

The silver-center and Birch cents (J-1 and J-2, J-3 to J-5) also show up in the Founding Father's correspondence. Jefferson wrote to Washington on December 18. "Th. Jefferson has the honor to send the President 2 Cents made on Voigt's plan, by putting a silver plug worth $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent into a copper worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. Mr. Rittenhouse is about to make a few by mixing the same plug by fusion with the same quantity of copper. He will then make of copper alone of the same size, and lastly he will make the real cent, as ordered by Congress, four times as big. Specimens of several ways of making the

cent will be delivered to the Committee of Congress now having the subject before them." Voigt's account book for December 17 corroborates the letter, noting he "struck off a few pieces of copper coin." Word of the coining scheme reached the media and was reported in the *Baltimore Evening Post* on December 28.

The striking period for the dismes and the Eagle-on-Globe patterns is less clear. The disme seems to represent a design evolution beyond the half disme. The eagle is bolder, and flies west (America), with a nod toward the east (Europe). Liberty, too, appears more resolute than the matron of the half disme, evoking the design of the *Libertas Americana* medal with distinct strands of flowing hair. If in fact these were deliberate departures from the half disme design, these pieces would date between July 13 and December 1792.

As noted above, the Eagle-on-Globe patterns stand apart from the others, but likely fall after the half dismes in terms of chronology. The J-6 Birch cent is also an outlier. While the engraving is seemingly by the same hand as the J-3 to J-5 cents, the bust is not signed BIRCH. The addition of G★W. PT. (George Washington President) on the reverse suggests that the piece predates the Mint Act of April 2 and the vociferous debate surrounding the use of Washington's portrait on the coinage. If so, this coin may represent a speculative issue, hoping to win a coinage contract with the young nation. An opposing view is that the use of G★W. PT. still remained with the letter of the law - all of the required elements of the Mint Act are present on this coin, and there was no directive *prohibiting* the use of the president's initials. In this scenario, the coin remains a speculative issue, one that attempts to satisfy both sides.



1792 Half Disme, PCGS SP67, Judd-7, ex. Floyd Starr (Heritage Auctions, January 2013) lot 5570, realized \$1,410,000.



1792 Disme, Judd-10, PCGS SP55 CAC (Heritage Auctions, 1/2019) lot 4321, realized \$336,000.



Dating the Judd-12 and Judd-13 Eagle-on-Globe Patterns

While the half disme was clearly produced in the July, and certain of the cent patterns in December, the precise date of the Judd-12 and Judd-13 striking is less clear. Richard Doty maintains the Eagle-on-globe “quarters” were struck sometime during the September through December timeframe, while Andrew Pollock makes a convincing case that the pieces were made in late 1792, based on the motto. The original motto on 1792 patterns reads LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. While this motto appears on the earlier patterns of 1792, it was shortened to a more manageable LIBERTY on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns, thus strengthening the later production window as put forth by Doty.

What throws the specificity of Richard Doty’s and Andrew Pollock’s timeframe into doubt is the temperament of Wright himself. In short, he was lazy. In a letter from 1781, his mother asked an English friend “not to write to Joseph in such style as will encourage him to think she will make a fortune for him; for Joe is inclined enough already to be idle, and that he receives the money from the wax-work exhibition and spends it at pleasure.” When he repatriated to America shortly afterward, his reputation for idleness followed him. In 1783, Wright was working on a likeness of George Washington. Washington wrote to Robert Morris, asking him to tell Wright to hurry “as he is said to be a little lazy ... By promise it was to have been done in 5 or 6 weeks from the time I left Philadelphia, near four of which have expired.” That same day, Washington wrote to Wright, “ ... not to be deficient in point of execution.” Georgia Chamberlain relates a different side of Wright’s work ethic when she recounts a story about his artistic enthusiasm and energy. One day, “ ... he chanced to see a handsome elderly patriarch with flowing grey beard, seated at a window of his New York home. Wright knocked on the door, was admitted, “introduced himself to the family and begged the old gentleman (Mr. Simpson) to sit for his portrait, expressing his admiration of his picturesque appearance.” Wright’s friend and fellow painter, William Dunlap, concluded, “Wright could work with dispatch on an unofficial portrait of his own choosing.” If we factor in Joseph Wright’s temperament and work ethic, we are still left with an uncertain time frame when he produced the Eagle-on-globe quarter. Did he consider it an official duty (even though he was not a Mint employee)? Or was this a commission he chose to work on with expediency - one that might lead to a prestigious appointment as Engraver in the newly established Mint?

While we may lack documentary evidence when exactly Joseph Wright produced the Eagle-on-globe quarters, the evidence seems to be largely in favor of late 1792.

Collecting 1792 Pattern Coinage

Some sets are meant to never be completed, and the U.S. 1792 patterns appear to be such an example. A number of issues are unique, including the J-6 G★W. PT. Birch cent and the J-8 copper half disme, or unique in private hands, such as the Judd-12 Eagle-on-Globe pattern in copper. Donald Partrick, whose set was sold by Heritage Auctions in January 2015, came the closest, missing only the aforementioned J-6, and the J-3 plain edge Birch cent. The patience, fortuity, and ample checkbook required to complete the 1792 set have not yet aligned, although an ambitious collector might choose the current opportunity to embark on such a quest. The offering in this sale, a J-13 Eagle-on-Globe pattern in white metal, will be one of only two pieces outside institutional hands.

For most collectors, focus on the 1792 coinage falls on the silver half disme. These pieces are scarce but available, and regularly appear in the marketplace. The 1792 half disme represents the first coinage of the United States under the Constitution, and the visceral connection to Thomas Jefferson is strong - he personally deposited the silver in the Mint, received the coins two days later, and freely distributed them into commerce. While not inexpensive, an advanced collector can reasonably aspire to possess an example of Washington’s “small beginning” of the nation’s coinage.

After the half dismes, surviving 1792 pieces are few and far between, and appearances at auction are uncommon. The total population of 1792 coinage, apart from the half dismes, numbers about 60 pieces, and a typical year might bring two or three public offerings of examples. Each of these survivors stands on its own as a representation of the little-documented first year of the U.S. Mint. As a set they tell the story of various experiments with the Mint. A careful study reveals varying edge devices, die alignments, dentil treatments, planchet thicknesses, and even the bimetallic J-1 silver-center cent. David Rittenhouse was a careful scientist, and, even though the written record is thin, the coins themselves reveal deliberate decisions to work through any number of coining challenges.

The inaugural year of the U.S. Mint may have produced only a few written records, but the surviving coins serve as reminders of a fledgling attempt to assert America’s sovereignty through the medium of coinage, even if technically not at the standard of their European counterparts. Indeed, it would be another two generations before the nation’s internally produced money completely met the needs of American commerce. Still, the Mint had to start somewhere, and all of these pieces are physical representations of a young nation determined to assert its independence and place in the world.

The Monetary Denomination of the Judd-12 and Judd-13 Patterns

By Jacob Lipson

The nature of the Eagle-on-Globe pattern has been the subject of debate for two centuries. Unlike the cent, half dime, and dime patterns of 1792, no denomination is present on Judd-12 and Judd-13. Numismatists can only go by the design itself, the diameters and compositions of known examples, and bits and pieces of information passed down through the ages. The Eagle-on-Globe pattern has been alternately called a cent, quarter dollar, and half eagle. Its status as a cent dominated 19th and early-20th century discourse, perpetuated by such numismatic scholars as Sylvester Crosby and Edgar H. Adams, among others. However, these patterns have regularly been referred to as quarter dollars for the past 50 years.

The Wright-Wetherill Memorandum

The earliest written record that informs numismatic opinion of the Eagle-on-Globe pattern is a memorandum transcribed by Mordecai Wetherill on behalf of his neighbor, Joseph Wright, as the latter lay on his deathbed on September 11, 1793. The letter was published in Don Taxay's 1966 *U.S. Mint and Coinage*, as follows:

"Joseph Wright being very ill and not expecting to recover requested the subscriber to make a memorandum as follows: That the said Joseph Wright had presented an account against the United States for cutting a medal amount fifty Guineas. Two Essays of a Quarter Dollar, cut by direction of David Rittenhouse, Esqr. and presented to him (broke in hardening) value about 40 Guineas."

On its face, the Wright-Wetherill memorandum provides compelling evidence that Joseph Wright was involved in the production of two quarter dollar patterns. However, without any description of what those patterns looked like, it is impossible to say for certain whether or not the essays in question were of the Eagle-on-Globe design.

Additionally, while the memorandum mentions that the quarter dollar dies "broke in hardening," none of the known Eagle-on-Globe representatives in white metal or copper exhibit any evidence of die cracking. If the Wright quarter dollar patterns were genuinely struck from cracked dies, that would run counter the belief that the Eagle-on-Globe design was from Wright's hand, or at least that they were the subject of the memorandum. However, the more likely explanation is that the reference to cracked dies was simply made in error. It is entirely possible that the author confused the quarter dollar dies with Wright's dies for either a medal of Henry Lee or a medal of Washington that was apparently melted. In effect, the contemporary notation is the best source of information we have that the Eagle-on-Globe patterns were produced as quarter dollar essays, though it is far from conclusive.

William Dunlap on Joseph Wright's Cent

A second early record of a proposed coinage design by Joseph Wright was published by William Dunlap in his *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States* (1834), a compendium of biographical sketches of artists living and dead at the time of writing. Dunlap noted of Wright:

"He [Joseph Wright] was a modeler in clay and practiced dye-sinking, which last gained him the appointment, shortly before his death, of dye-sinker to the mint.*

"*I have before me a design for a cent, made by Mr. Wright, and dated 1792. It represents an eagle standing on the half of a globe, and holding in his beak a shield with the thirteen stripes. The reverse had been drawn on the same piece of paper, and afterwards cut out."

Dunlap had his finger on the pulse of the American art scene, such as it was, during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Indeed, for a time he resided next door to Wright on Queen Street in New York. His word is entirely credible, making the possible existence of a sketch by Joseph Wright for a cent pattern all the more tantalizing. Unfortunately, that piece of paper has not been traced.

Dunlap's note confirms that Joseph Wright did produce designs for a proposed coin that featured elements similar to those found on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns. However, Dunlap's description of the coin differs from the Judd-12 and Judd-13 in several important ways.

He suggests the date 1792 was located on the same side as the eagle, which he describes as the obverse. Judd-12 and Judd-13 feature the eagle on the undated reverse. Dunlap fails to mention an inscription of LIBERTY or a right-facing portrait, which may have been represented on the portion of the paper that had been cut out. The eagle in Dunlap's commentary holds a shield showing 13 stripes in its beak. No such motif is present on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns. Finally, Dunlap refers specifically to the design as a cent. Perhaps it was noted on the paper itself, or perhaps he was speculating. Dunlap does not specifically say that the denomination appeared on Wright's sketch, and his declaration directly contradicts the contemporaneous memorandum of Mordecai Wetherill.

Like the Wright-Wetherill document, William Dunlap provides both compelling and contradictory evidence regarding Joseph Wright's involvement in the production of an early United States pattern coin. Whether it was specifically intended as a cent or a quarter, whether it featured an eagle on a globe with or without a striped shield, and whether the Wright coins were struck from cracked dies remain to be seen. Besides the scant contemporary evidence, all we have to go by are the coins themselves.

Statutory Designs for the Cent and Quarter

We know that the Mint Act of April 2, 1792 stipulated which design elements were to appear on the fledgling country's coinage. Per Section 10:

"... upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA' and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the case may require."

The Mint Act is clear that copper coins were to express the denomination on the reverse, while gold and silver must exhibit an eagle with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, exactly as found on the Eagle-on-Globe patterns. That design feature alone strongly suggests, if it does not outright confirm, that Judd-12 and Judd-13 were struck as off-metal essays for an unspecified denomination in silver or gold. That likely rules out the possibility that they were intended as cents and makes the case that they were struck as quarter dollars all the more convincing. However, it is not definitive. Other possible conclusions may and have been drawn.

Other Possibilities

In his 1953 *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins*, Wayne Raymond suggested the Eagle-on-Globe patterns may have been intended as half eagles. As recently as February 2019, William Eckberg noted in "The Tragic Tale of Joseph Wright," published by *The Numismatist*, that the obverse and reverse designs may not have been intended for a single coin:

"Strangely, the diameter of the obverse die was 13 percent smaller than the reverse die. (By comparison, the diameter of early quarter dollars was about 15 percent small than the halves.) So, it is reasonable to think they were not supposed to be used together."

Pete Smith has suggested entirely different theory, which we related in our description of Don Partrick's Judd-12 representative offered as part of our January 2015 FUN Signature sale:

"Writing in *The Story of the Starred Reverse Cent* (1986), Smith makes two points. First, the diameter of the Wright piece (29mm) is larger than that adapted for the regular issue quarter coinage in 1796 (27.5mm). The Wright piece has a surface area 11% greater than the 1796 quarter and would have required a thinner planchet if used for production coinage. Second, the initial coinages of gold and silver in the regular Federal series did not indicate denomination (except on the edges of the half dollar and dollar). This is consistent with the Coinage Act of April 2, 1792, which specified the inclusion of the denomination on the reverse of the copper coins. The Act made no mention of the denomination on silver and gold coinage, neither requiring nor prohibiting it. The Wright piece bears no inscription indicating its denomination. Smith suggests the Wright piece was commissioned with no specific denomination in mind, perhaps as a test of die production or the engraver's skill."

As we round the corner into the third decade of the 21st century, the Eagle-on-Globe patterns remain shrouded in mystery. Their intended denomination is the subject of continued speculation. We do know, however, these ultra-rarities represent important patterns proposed during the nascent stages of coinage creation in this country. For nearly 230 years, collectors and scholars have held them in the highest regard among the most treasured of American numismatic artifacts.

Historical Aspects of the Eagle-on-Globe Motif By John Sculley

A 1776 decision by the Continental Congress to appoint a committee that would design an official seal for the new nation resulted in many designs featuring an eagle as the main design element. It was the ancient symbol of Jupiter, king of the gods, as well as a symbol of authority, strength, and majesty - one that was recognized as such by the general populace since Roman times. The Bald Eagle was native to America, and it was soon the bird of choice, despite Ben Franklin's preference for a turkey as the national icon.

Upon signing the 1783 Treaty of Paris, emblems of eagles proliferated throughout American society. Nowhere was it more important than on America's post-colonial coinage. In March 1778 New York formally adopted an Eagle-on-Globe design as a primary symbol for its arms of state and on the state flag. It was written, "on a wreath azure and or, an American eagle proper rising to the dexter from a two-thirds of globe terrestrial, showing the north Atlantic Ocean with outlines of its shores."

The Eagle-on-Globe motif soon appeared on several petitions for New York coinage - most notably on the 1787 Excelsior coppers and George Clinton issues, which were likely struck by the collaborative New York mint of John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher.

The elegant rendition of the Eagle-on-Globe patterns, attributed to Joseph Wright, asserts the independence of the United States, here depicted as an eagle, rising above the rest of the world. Although Joseph Wright was primarily known as a portrait painter, he received training in mold making and sculpture from his mother, Patience Wright, who is recognized as one of America's first sculptors. She had a wax modeling studio in New York and later in London. Joseph Wright was one of just two artists known to make plaster molds of George Washington. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin respected his varied artistic skills.

Tragically, Joseph Wright and his wife, Sarah, died in 1793 from Yellow Fever. Most of Wright's drawings and experimentations showing alternate versions of the Eagle-on-Globe motif are lost to time.

Today, the best-known adaptation of the Eagle-on-Globe emblem is that of the United States Marine Corps, which adopted the basic design in 1868 and has "modernized" it many times in the intervening years.



Excelsior Reverse.
Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.



Eagle-on-Globe Reverse.
Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.



United States Marine Corp logo.

Numismatic Discovery and History of the Eagle-on-Globe Patterns

By David Stone

Despite the elusive nature of the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe pattern, numismatic scholars have been aware of the issue since the earliest days of the hobby. We discuss the history of the different versions below.

The Judd-12 in Copper

Adam Eckfeldt acquired an example of the copper version, Judd-12, and placed it in the Mint Cabinet at an early date, so it was available for study by the dedicated group of pioneer collectors in the Philadelphia area. By 1859, Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson had described the coin in his encyclopedic *American Numismatist's Manual*, and published a drawing of it as figure 13, on plate 13 of that work.

Unfortunately, Dickeson was uncertain about the denomination of the piece, which is not specified anywhere on the coin, noting:

"We have denominated this as a pattern-piece for a cent, in the absence of positive information in relation to the purpose for which it was gotten up. It may have been designed for some other denomination, however, as the eagle never appeared upon the authorized cent of the Federal government, till it made its appearance in nickel."

This confusion about the denomination followed the Eagle-on-Globe patterns throughout the 19th century. Sylvester Sage Crosby referred to the issue as the "eagle pattern cent" in his classic colonial reference and Robert Coulton Davis grouped it with the pattern cents of 1792 in his seminal work on patterns. Auction catalogers of this period uniformly followed suit. It was only in the mid-20th century that numismatists, like Don Taxay, began to classify the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe as a pattern for quarter dollars.

The copper Judd-12 and white metal Judd-13 versions made their auction debuts only months apart in 1863. Judd-12 appeared first, in lot 1074 of Edward Cogan's auction of April 8, 1863:

"1792 Pattern Cent, Head, Liberty 1792, rev. Eagle with expanded wings, resting on half of Globe, United States of America, perfectly uncirculated condition, equal in rarity to the pattern cent preceding."

The lot realized \$110, an extremely strong price for the time, to a collector named Williams. As the only available specimen of Judd-12 (the other known example is in the National Numismatic Collection), this coin has realized spectacular prices on the few occasions when it has been publicly offered, down to the present day. It has been a highlight of the collections of numismatic giants like Charles Ira Bushnell, Lorin G. Parmelee, and Virgil Brand. In its most recent offering, as lot 5511 of the Donald Groves Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), it realized a staggering \$2,232,500.

The Judd-13 in White Metal

The white metal Judd-13 first appeared at auction in lot 837 of the George F. Seavey Collection (William Strobridge, 9/1863):

"1792 Pattern for a coin; obv. Head of liberty, 'liberty, 1792;' rev. eagle standing on a section of the globe, 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,' white metal, very fine and rare. [One in Cogan's last sale in copper sold for \$110.]"

The lot sold for a respectable \$22.50, to Massachusetts coin dealer W. Elliot Woodward. Noted pattern researcher Saul Teichman believes this coin was not part of Seavey's collection, but was placed in the sale by Strobridge from another source. Woodward apparently held the coin for a few years, before offering it in lot 882 of his April 1867 sale:

"Head of Liberty, 1792 beneath; rev. eagle standing on a portion of the globe, 'United States of America;' white metal very rare; bought in Seavey's Sale, Sept. 23, 1863, \$22.50."

The lot was sold to a mysterious collector called "French", which we believe may have been an alias for William J. Jenks. We know of no other 19th century appearances of this example. It only reappears many years later in the famous pattern collection of Major Lenox Lohr. It eventually found a home in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, forever out of reach of eager collectors.

A second Judd-13 white metal pattern was discovered in the 19th century and first appeared in the Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873). Although Strobridge intended to offer the collection publicly, Lorin G. Parmelee purchased the entire collection in a private transaction before the sale took place (Parmelee had a history of purchasing entire collection in order to acquire specific coins he wanted). Researchers have lost track of this specimen after Parmelee's blockbuster purchase. He must have sold it privately, as it does not appear in the 1890 catalog of his collection. It resurfaced many years later, and has been a highlight of the celebrated Norweb and Partrick collections in recent times.

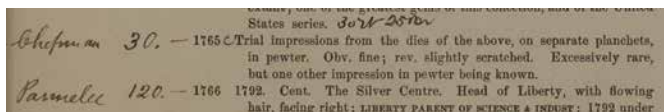
No information regarding the 19th century whereabouts of the two Judd-13's that later surfaced in the New-York Historical Society has ever come to light.

The Uniface Die Trials

The two uniface die trials, Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2, first appeared in the collection of pioneer collector Charles Ira Bushnell. After his death, Bushnell's estate sold his entire collection to millionaire collector Lorin G. Parmelee, who selected a number of coins he wanted to keep and offered the rest of the collection through the young Philadelphia dealers, S.H. and H. Chapman. The Chapman brothers issued a large format, plated catalog of the Bushnell Collection that became the talk of the numismatic community in June 1882. The uniface die trials were offered together in lot 1765 of the sale, directly following Bushnell's specimen of the copper Judd-12:

"Trial impression from the dies of the above, on separate planchets, in pewter. Obv. Fine; rev. slightly scratched. Excessively rare, but one other impression in pewter being known."

Extract of the Bushnell (1882) sale catalog,



describing the Judd-13 uniface die trials.

The Chapmans either knew of another pair of die trials in pewter that is unknown to present day collectors, or they mistakenly believed the two white metal Judd-13 examples that had appeared in previous auction sales were also uniface die trials. The earlier sales had taken place before the Chapmans entered the coin business, so some confusion would be understandable.

The Chapmans purchased the uniface die trials for stock and offered them again in lot 437 of their sale of the A. Galpin Collection in May 1883. A named catalog of that sale indicates famous collector John Story Jenks was the buyer. We believe Jenks retained the die trials for the rest of the 19th century and probably parted with them in a private transaction, circa 1921, when he sold the rest of his collection through Henry Chapman. The die trials were later included in the magnificent Garrett Collection and the superb collection of Bob R. Simpson, among others. They have always sold as a pair in all their various appearances.

Provenance of the 1792 Wright Quarter Dollar Patterns By David Stone

This roster was expanded from work done by Len Augsburger in the catalog of the Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015).

Eagle-on-Globe Quarter Dollar, Copper (Judd-12)



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

1. MS63 Brown NGC. 178.9 grains. American Silver & Copper Coins & Medals (Edward Cogan, 4/1863), lot 1074, realized \$110, to "Williams"; Charles Ira Bushnell; Bushnell Estate; private sale to Lorin G. Parmelee in 1882, along with the rest of the collection; Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1764, bought back by Parmelee at \$300; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 9, realized \$210; H.P. Smith; DeWitt Smith; Virgil M. Brand (journal #46508); Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; *Illustrated History of United States Coins* (Abe Kosoff, 1962), lot 15; Donald Groves Partrick; Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5511, realized \$2,232,500; Kevin Lipton. Vertical reeded edge. NGC composition analysis is 99% copper.

2. AU50. 175.5 grains. Adam Eckfeldt; Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution 1991.0357.0121, previously enumerated in T. L. Comparette's inventory of the Mint Cabinet (1914), #1561. "Cleaned in acid" per the Bushnell (1882) catalog. Large pit in obverse left field. Numerous spots, especially on the reverse.

Eagle-on-Globe Quarter Dollar, White Metal (Judd-13)

The numismatic community was astonished when two previously unknown 1792 Eagle-on-Globe patterns in white metal (Judd-13) surfaced in the holdings of the New-York Historical Society. The coins had been in the collection for decades, according to Vice President and Museum Director Margaret K. Hofer, who described the spectacular discovery at the American Numismatic Society's Coinage of the Americas Conference on May 17, 2003. It was publicized in a front-page article in *Coin World* on June 9, 2003. Hofer noted: "We were unaware of their significance until we had them on display with other Colonial coinage." Heritage Auctions is privileged to present one of these historic numismatic treasures in this important offering.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

1. AU58 NGC. Unknown donor, possibly early 19th Century; New-York Historical Society, INV.13862b, observed by Henry Bergos circa 2001 and authenticated by Anthony Terranova and Michael Hodder, published in *Coin World*, June 9, 2003 edition; **the present coin.** Plain edge, 14 grams (216.0 grains). Die alignment 160 degrees. Previously displayed in the New-York Historical Society's Henry Luce III Center for the Study of American Culture from 2000 to 2011, and in New-York Historical's orientation exhibition, *New York Rising*, from 2011 to 2018.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

2. AU58 NGC. Unknown donor, possibly early 19th Century; New-York Historical Society, INV.13862a, observed by Henry Bergos circa 2001 and authenticated by Anthony Terranova and Michael Hodder, published in *Coin World*, June 9, 2003 edition. Regular planchet. Plain edge, 16 grams (246.9 grains). Die alignment 180 degrees. Previously displayed in the New-York Historical Society's Henry Luce III Center for the Study of American Culture from 2000 to 2011, and in New-York Historical's orientation exhibition, *New York Rising*, from 2011 to 2018.

3. AU50. George F. Seavey Collection (William Strobridge, 9/1863), lot 837, described as very fine, which corresponds to AU or better today, this coin probably did not belong to Seavey, but was placed in the sale by Strobridge from another source, per Saul Teichman, the lot realized \$22.50 to W. Elliot Woodward; Catalogue of American Coins, Medals & Etc. (W. Elliot Woodward, 4/1867), lot 882, purchased by "French" (possibly an alias for William Jenks); unknown intermediaries; Lenox Lohr (Empire Coin Company FPL, 1961); Hazen B. Hinman; Century Sale (Paramount, 4/1965), lot 53; Lester Merkin; Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, inventory number 01401; American Numismatic Society, accession number 1980.66.2. Don Taxay, writing in the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* (January, 1966) notes "...recently I had the privilege of acquiring it for the collection of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum." While the bulk of the Chase Bank collection ultimately went to the Smithsonian, the American Numismatic Society notably procured a class III 1804 dollar, this piece, and other material. Vertical gouges in neck and bust. Thick planchet, 345.0 grains, broadstruck (struck without a collar).



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

4. XF45 NGC. George F. Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873), Lot 844, described as fine; Lorin G. Parmelee; unknown intermediaries; Property of a Philadelphia Collector (Henry Chapman, 3/1930), lot 44, realized \$135, to Chapman; Richard De Silva Santos Collection (Morgenthau, 10/1935), lot 295; New Netherlands private treaty (6/17/1955); Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3396, realized \$28,600; Donald Groves Partrick; Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5512, realized \$376,000. Plain edge. 242.3 grains, broadstruck. Die alignment 180 degrees. NGC composition analysis is 50% lead, 48% tin.

Uniface Die Trials, Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

1. AU53 PCGS. CAC. Judd-A1792-1. Uniface obverse die trial, 480.8 grains.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

2. XF45 NGC. Judd-A1792-2. Uniface reverse die trial, 432.9 grains.

These two uniface die trials have traded as a single pair since 1882:

Charles Ira Bushnell; Bushnell Estate; private sale to Lorin G. Parmelee in 1882, along with the rest of the collection; Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1765, realized \$30 to Chapman; A. Galpin Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 5/1883), lot 437; John Story Jenks; John Work Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 3/1981), lot 2354; Rare Coin Review #39 (Bowers and Merena, 7/1981); The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1999), lot 1011, realized \$24,150; southern collection; Bob R. Simpson.

NOTE: These two uniface die trials will be offered at the 2021 ANA Convention in Heritage Auctions' catalog of Important Selections From the Bob R. Simpson Collection.

Notable Owners of 1792 Eagle-on-Globe Patterns By David Stone

Excluding institutions, like the American Numismatic Society, the Smithsonian, and the New-York Historical Society (which is covered in its own section in this catalog), and coin dealers who purchased the coins for professional purposes, we have positively identified 13 notable collectors who have owned one, or more, examples of the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe pattern. The following list also excludes owners known only by their aliases used in auction catalogs (i.e., "French") and collectors whose names appear on the cover of an auction catalog, but who probably did not own the Eagle-on-Globe patterns that appeared in these sales (i.e., Richard De Silva Santos). Much of the following is based on Pete Smith's *American Numismatic Biographies*.

George F. Seavey owned example #4 of the white metal Judd-13 in our roster. He was a resident of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts and he formed a remarkable collection of colonial, U.S. federal, and pattern coins in the early days of the hobby. In an era in which branch mint issues were not widely collected, Seavey's U.S. federal collection was considered complete when he exhibited it at the Boston Numismatic Society on February 4, 1869. Seavey continued to add complete copper, silver, and gold proof sets to his collection every year until 1873, when he sold his numismatic holdings through dealer William Strobridge. Strobridge intended to offer the collection at auction, and prepared a remarkable plated catalog for the sale, but Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee stepped in and purchased the entire collection before the date of the sale. Strobridge published a limited edition of the catalog as a reference.



Charles Ira Bushnell portrait from the 1882 S.H. & H. Chapman catalog of that collection.

Charles Ira Bushnell owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 and both uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster. Bushnell was born in New York City on 7/28/1826 and died there on 9/17/1880. He compiled a remarkable collection of U.S. coins that was particularly strong in colonial issues. An early numismatic scholar and author, he published articles in the *New York Sunday Dispatch* and authored works on tradesmen's cards, political tokens,

and election medals in 1858. He retained his collection, which included a 1787 Brasher doubloon and a 1792 Birch cent, in addition to his Eagle-on-Globe patterns, until his death in 1880. The collection was subsequently purchased intact by Lorin G. Parmelee in a private transaction. Pete Smith reports Bushnell was related to the young Philadelphia coin dealers, Samuel Hudson and Henry Chapman. Parmelee

1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter

selected coins he wanted from the Bushnell holdings and consigned the remainder of the collection to the Chapman brothers in 1882. The Bushnell sale (6/1882) was a landmark in the history of U.S. coin auctions, with a large format catalog (100 examples with plates) that set a new standard for the industry. Parmelee ended up buying back a number of coins in the auction that he decided were too important to let go. The sale realized a staggering \$13,900.47.



Lorin G. Parmelee portrait published in the New York Coin & Stamp Co. catalog of that collection.

Lorin G. Parmelee owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12, example #4 of the white metal Judd-13, and both examples of the uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster at various times, thanks to his *en bloc* purchases of the Bushnell and Seavey collections. He retained his Judd-12 example until he sold his entire collection through New York Coin & Stamp in 1890. He sold the white metal Judd-13 privately at some point and both of the uniface die trials were sold in the Chapman's Bushnell sale in 1882. Lorin G. Parmelee was born near Wilmington, Vermont

on 5/7/1827 and died in Danvers, Massachusetts in 1905. He made a fortune selling baked beans to Boston area restaurants, starting around 1850. Collector friends asked him to keep an eye out for rare large cents that came in over the counter at his business and he soon developed an interest in collecting himself. He participated enthusiastically in numismatic auctions of that era, traded with other numismatists, and purchased the entire collections of Charles Bushnell, George Seavey, and Carson Brevoort to acquire desired specimens. By the time he sold his collection, it was hailed as the most complete collection of U.S. coins formed in the 19th century.

John Story Jenks owned the two uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster after he purchased them at the Chapman brothers' sale of the A. Galpin Collection in 1883. He sold them privately at some point, possibly to John Work Garrett around 1921. John Story Jenks was born in Baltimore on an uncertain date between 1829 and 1839, and died in Philadelphia on 4/7/1923. He began his long collecting career in the 1850s and was an especially good customer of the Chapman brothers. He sold his mammoth collection of U.S., world, and ancient coins through Henry Chapman in December 1921. The sale brought a record price of \$61,379.46.

DeWitt Sheldon Smith owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 in our roster in the 1890s and retained it until his death. His estate sold his entire collection to super collector Virgil Brand in 1908 for \$62,619.38. DeWitt Smith was born in Sandsfield, Massachusetts on 4/4/1840 and died in Lee, Massachusetts on 6/25/1908. He was a Mason and President of the Smith Paper Company. His collection was especially rich in colonial issues and private gold.



Virgil M. Brand

Virgil Brand owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 in our roster after he purchased DeWitt Smith's collection in 1908 until his death in 1926. Virgil Brand was born in Blue Island, Illinois on 1/16/1862 and died in Chicago on 6/20/1926. He established the extremely successful Brand Brewing Company in Chicago in 1899. He began collecting coins around 1889, or perhaps a little earlier, and was president of the Chicago Numismatic Society from 1908 to 1909. Buying extensively, both privately and at auction, from foreign and domestic sources, Brand compiled one of the largest privately owned coin collections of all time, including more than 350,000 items. After his death, the collection was split between his brothers, Horace and Armin. It required decades to completely disperse the collection, with Brand coins appearing at auction as late as 1985.

Dr. John Hewitt Judd owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 in the 1950s and sold it privately through Abe Kosoff, circa 1962. John Hewitt Judd was born in Dawson, Nebraska on 5/12/1899 and died in Omaha on 12/23/1986. He was a life member of the American Numismatic Association and served as President of the ANA from 1953 through 1955. He specialized in patterns and authored the standard reference for the series, *United States Patterns, Experimental and Trial Pieces*, in 1959. He sold the pattern portion of his collection to Abe Kosoff in the early 1960s.



Jon Hanson and Donald G. Partrick.

Donald Groves Partrick owned example #1 of the copper Judd-12 and example #4 of the white metal Judd-13 in our roster. Partrick acquired his finest-known Judd-12 from Abe Kosoff privately in the 1960s and retained it until he sold a portion of his collection through Heritage in 2015. Described in lot 5511 of the Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), the Judd-12 brought a tremendous price of \$2,232,500. Partrick's Judd-13 sold in lot 5512 of the same sale for \$376,000. Partrick was born on 1/4/1926 and died in 2020. He was a successful real estate developer in New York and served as President (1999-2007) and Chairman (2007-2008) of the American Numismatic Society. The remainder of his collection is currently being sold in an ongoing series of auctions through Heritage.

Lenox Riley Lohr owned example #3 of the white metal Judd-13. He served with distinction in World War I and later became President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Lohr compiled a remarkable collection of about 1,500 patterns that he sold through the Empire Coin Company (Q. David Bowers and James Ruddy) in 1961.

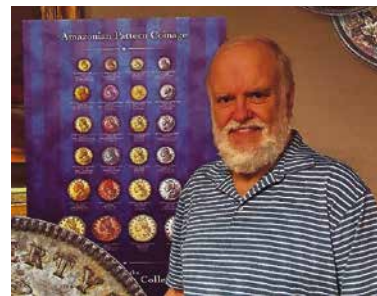
Hazen B. Hinman owned example #3 of the white metal Judd-13, after he purchased it from the Empire Coin Company in 1961. He sold his collection through Paramount in their catalog of the Century Sale in April 1965. The coin, in lot 53, was described as a half eagle pattern and attributed to Jean Pierre Droz. Shortly afterward, this piece was acquired by the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, and later by the ANS.

The Norwebs owned example #4 of the white metal Judd-13, after purchasing it from New Netherlands in a private transaction on 6/17/1955. Emery May Holden Norweb was born in Salt Lake City, Utah on 11/30/1896 and died on 3/27/1984 in Cleveland, Ohio. Her family had lucrative mining interests in the western United States and owned the Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper. She began collecting coins as a young girl, helping her father, Albert Fairchild Holden, keep track of his advanced collection and acquire new specimens from prominent dealers of that era. She served as a nurse in World War I and married the Honorable Raymond Henry Norweb in Paris in 1917. R. Henry Norweb was born in Nottingham, England on 5/31/1894 and died in Cleveland, Ohio on 10/1/1983. Norweb was a member of the U.S. diplomatic service and served in many foreign posts throughout his career. The Norwebs built one of the finest collections of U.S. and colonial coins of all time and served in high offices at the ANA and ANS.



John Work Garrett.
Photo credit: Bain
Collection, Library of
Congress.

John Work Garrett owned the two uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster, after obtaining them privately, probably from John Story Jenks, circa 1921. Garrett was born in Baltimore on 5/19/1872 and died there on 6/26/1942. The Garretts had financial interests in shipping and were the principal stock holders in the B & O Railroad, of Monopoly boardgame fame. Garrett, and his brother Robert, inherited the family coin collection, which had been started by their father, T. Harrison Garrett, in the 1860s. John Work Garrett acquired full interest in the collection from his brother around 1919. Garrett served in the diplomatic service, like R. Henry Norweb, and was Ambassador to Rome before resigning in 1933. He continued to expand his remarkable collection until his death in 1942. The collection was posthumously donated to Johns Hopkins University. It was finally dispersed in a series of auctions by Stack's and Bowers and Ruddy, from 1976 through 1981.



Bob R. Simpson

Bob R. Simpson owns the two uniface die trials (Judd-A1792-1 and Judd-A1792-2) in our roster. He grew up on a ranch in Cisco, Texas and graduated from Baylor University, with a BBA degree in Accounting. He is part owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team, a generous philanthropist, and has had a long and successful career as an energy executive. A legendary numismatist, Simpson is currently offering selections from his magnificent collection in a series of auctions through Heritage. The two uniface die trials are scheduled to appear in Heritage Auctions' August 2021 ANA Signature Auction.

About the New-York Historical Society By Sarah Miller

Founded in 1804, the New-York Historical Society bears the distinction of being the first New York City museum. It was founded by 11 of the City's most prominent citizens of the time, including Mayor DeWitt Clinton and merchant John Pintard.

From the time of its founding, New-York Historical has supported scholarship, education, and the study of American history. While these goals have remained constant, the museum's collections have grown and expanded significantly over time. A catalogue printed in 1813 reveals that the Society at that time held 4,265 books, 234 volumes of United States documents, 119 almanacs, 130 newspapers, 134 maps, several oil portraits, and 38 engraved portraits. Today, New-York Historical's collections include more than 14 million works of art, artifacts, documents, and ephemera relating to the founding of our country and the history of New York and its people. These collections span four centuries and reflect the history, diversity, and continuing evolution of New York City, New York State, and the nation-all in support of the Historical Society's mission to foster examination and debate of issues surrounding the making and meaning of history. Collection highlights include renowned Hudson River School landscapes, one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of Tiffany lamps, and all 435 of John James Audubon's unique preparatory watercolors for *The Birds of America*.

New-York Historical has occupied several locations over its more than two centuries of activity. After several moves in its early years, its first dedicated building opened in 1857 at Second Avenue and 11th Street, providing a home for the next 50 years. As New York City itself expanded northward, an ambitious plan was set into motion to create a new building uptown that was large enough to accommodate

the needs of the growing institution. New-York Historical's present home at Central Park West and 77th Street on New York City's Upper West Side was designed by architects York and Sawyer and completed in 1908. The landmark building has undergone updates and expansion but remains true to its original Beaux-Arts design.

New-York Historical collected numismatic items from its inception. Records indicate that by 1817, prominent New Yorkers including Dr. David Hosack, Cadwallader Colden, and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris had donated coins. By 1829, the coin and medal cabinet numbered 1,254 objects and has since grown to encompass more than 3,000 items. Numismatic highlights include the original gold Comitia Americana medal awarded to General Horatio Gates by Congress for his military exploits at Saratoga in 1777; a gold strike of the 1826 Erie Canal medal presented by the City of New York to Major General Andrew Jackson; and a gold strike of Augustus Saint Gaudens' 1889 Washington Centennial Medal owned by Hamilton Fish. Coins and medals feature in New-York Historical's exhibitions and publications and are available for scholarly research. One of the two virtually identical Judd-13 patterns will be retained in the collection for exhibition and study.

The New-York Historical Society has issued its own medals, including a centennial piece by Victor D. Brenner in 1904 and a 150th anniversary medal by Ralph Menconi in 1954. Brenner, the New York engraver, is best known for the Lincoln cent, the most reproduced numismatic item of all time. Brenner's 1904 New-York Historical Society centennial piece features three-quarter views of founder John Pintard and first president Egbert Benson, along with a view of the Society building on Central Park West.



New-York Historical Society Centennial Medal, 1904, by Victor D. Brenner. Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com.

Now, a new generation of collectors has the uncommon opportunity to be the custodian of this true rarity and piece of Colonial history. Preserved with great care by the New-York Historical Society, the 1792 Judd-13 White Metal Quarter Pattern is uniquely available after having been in institutional hands for much of the time since its creation.

John Ward Dunsmore Sketches at the New-York Historical Society

Included in New-York Historical's collection is an important cache of works of John Ward Dunsmore (1856-1945), known in numismatic circles for his painting *Washington Inspection the First Money Coined by the United States* (1915). The work was commissioned by Frank H. Stewart, who purchased the first Mint property in Philadelphia and chronicled its story in *History of the First United States Mint* (1924). Stewart created a number of lithographic reproductions of Dunsmore's work, which occasionally appear in the marketplace and are highly prized. The original painting, property of Independence National Historical Park, is today on loan to the United States Mint, where it may be viewed in the exhibit area.

Dunsmore presents an apocryphal scene, in which Martha Washington, dressed in full regalia, inspects a 1792 half disme, the work of the assistant coiner Adam Eckfeldt. Pictured from left to right are Alexander and Elizabeth Hamilton, Tobias Lear, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Martha Washington, David Rittenhouse, Adam Eckfeldt, and Henry Voigt.

While the finished painting hangs in Philadelphia, New-York Historical holds preliminary pencil sketches, in addition to an earlier oil-on-linen concept. In this version, George and Martha Washington are welcomed to the Mint by Director David Rittenhouse, while the remainder of the party descends from the coach. Although we can only speculate as to the artist's intention, it is notable that he depicted neither coins nor coining equipment. While the sign indicates "United States Mint," there is little here to connect the viewer with the nation's coinage, apart from the bowing figure of the Mint Director David Rittenhouse.



Sketch for a Visit to the Mint by Pres. Washington & Party in 1792.
New-York Historical Society collection. Photo credit: New-York Historical Society, accession no. X.704b.

Dunsmore thus prepared a pencil sketch of the final version, which captures the most important elements of the finished work - the party of Founding Fathers, the coin press, and the coin itself. The completed painting added ancillary equipment and workmen, with the visual focus remaining on the personalities, who, by their presence, honored the workers and products of the first U.S. Mint in 1792.
NGC ID# 294M, PCGS# 11036



Washington Inspecting the First Money Coined by the United States (John Ward Dunsmore, 1915).
Photo credit: Jeremy Katz.



Sketch for Mint Picture (John Ward Dunsmore, 1914).
New-York Historical Society collection. Photo credit: New-York Historical Society, accession no. INV.14700.



Lot 5158



COLONIALS



**(1616) Sommer Islands Sixpence, VF20
Small Portholes, W-11440**

4961 (1616) Sixpence, Small Portholes, W-11440, British Monetary Authority Type II, High R.6, VF20 NGC. The Sommer Island coinage was the first money coined specifically for use in the New World. The coins were struck in England circa 1616, for use in the Bermuda colony and consisted of four denominations, the twopence (II), threepence (III), sixpence (VI), and shilling (XII). All the coins were struck on brass planchets, with a light silver wash. A similar design was used for all denominations, with a hog dominating the obverse and a sailing ship portrayed on the reverse. The coins were all found in soil and most show extensive corrosion. Thanks to modern metal detector finds at places like Bermuda's Castle Island, there are approximately 40 sixpence known to collectors today, divided between the Large and Small Portholes varieties. The Large Portholes coins are seen more often.

The present coin retains traces of silvering in selected areas. The surfaces are moderately granular and display glimpses of ocean-blue and rose-red patina. The SOMMER ISLANDS legend on the obverse is largely illegible, but the hog is easily recognizable and the denomination is bold. The reverse is rotated and struck off center to the left, but still shows much interior detail in the ship. This lot represents an important opportunity for the colonial collector. Listed on page 38 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# AUBE, PCGS# 4



**(1616) Sommer Islands Shilling, VF20
Small Sails, W-11460**

4962 (1616) Sommer Islands Shilling, Small Sails VF20 NGC. Breen-2, W-11460, R.5. The Sommer Islands coinage was struck on brass planchets and lightly silvered. Four denominations are known, twopence, threepence, sixpence, and shillings. There are rumors of a fourpence "groat" and a one penny denomination, but no examples of those denominations have ever been confirmed. All the denominations feature a similar design, featuring a hog on the obverse and a sailing ship on the reverse. Hogs are not native to Bermuda, but had been left on the island from a prior settlement, and provided food for English emigrants. There are two varieties of the shilling, one with Small Sails on the ship and the other with Large Sails. The Small Sails variety is seen most often, but all Sommer Islands coinage is rare in the absolute sense.

The reverse has a die orientation of about 60 degrees clockwise from the obverse. The outline of the hog is visible and the XII denomination is legible, if weak, but only the letters OMM R IL ND in the SOMMER ISLANDS legend remain discernible. On the other hand, much interior detail remains intact on the ship. The overall presentation is most attractive for this rare colonial issue. Listed on page 38 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# AUBG, PCGS# 6



**1694 Carolina Elephant Token, VF20
PROPRIETORS Reverse, W-12120**

4963 1694 Carolina Elephant Token, PROPRIETORS, VF20 PCGS. CAC. Hodder 2-F, W-12120, R.6. Ex: Steinberg. A single obverse, unlettered with a simple yet striking depiction of an elephant, gives this class of tokens its name. Only one variety, associated with a London shield reverse, is common, while all reverses linked to American colonies are rare. This Carolina token was struck from a corrected reverse that changed the misspelling PROPRIETERS to PROPRIETORS with an "O" stamped over the erroneous "E." This VF20 piece has the broad details of the elephant remaining, though parts of the ear are weak. Medium-brown surfaces are slightly porous but minimally marked with a hint of violet overtone. Listed on page 49 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6202.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 2ATW, PCGS# 73



**1724 Hibernia Halfpenny
MS66 Red and Brown
Single Finest at PCGS, Martin 4.73-L.2**

4964 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. M. 4.73-L.2, W-13730, R.5. PCGS has certified only a single 1724 Hibernia halfpenny as MS66 or finer, and that coin is the present lot. At NGC, the highest numerically graded is also MS66 Red and Brown (3/21). This magnificent Premium Gem approaches full Red status, held back by a hint of tan toning on the king's cheek and the reverse margin at 10 o'clock. The orange-red color is remarkable given the halfpenny was struck nearly 300 years ago. The only imperfections are a few pinpoint flecks on the upper right obverse field. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2ATH, PCGS# 191



**1776 Continental Dollar, AU50
Pewter, CURRENCY, Newman 1-C**

4965 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter, AU50 PCGS. Newman 1-C, W-8445, R.3. Newman 1-C is one of the three relatively available Continental dollar varieties, along with CURRENCY varieties with (N. 3-D) and without (N. 2-C) EG FECIT. Four other Newman varieties are formidable rarities, as is any variety struck in silver or brass. The present piece is ideal for the early American type collector, since there are no dark oxidation spots, often seen on pewter Continental dollars. The design shows moderate wear, but the lavender-gray surfaces are much less abraded than is typical for circulated examples. Listed on page 87 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 2AYN, PCGS# 791



**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU58+
Very Scarce Maris 21-P
Narrow Shield, Curved Plow Beam**

4966 1786 New Jersey Copper, Narrow Shield, Curved Plow Beam, M. 21-P, W-4920, R.5, AU58+ PCGS. We have auctioned seven different examples of Maris 21-P this millennium, and only one coin, graded MS63 Brown by NGC, was certified finer. Ford owned a Gem, and the Spence example is graded MS64 Brown PCGS. The present coin could well be fourth best known for this very scarce variety. An AU55 NGC example sold for \$16,800 in our recent March 2021 Signature. This is a well-defined and minimally marked representative with chocolate-brown fields and steel-gray high points. The reverse has a magenta freckle on the reverse at 7:30. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Baltimore Sale (*Stack's Bowers*, 11/2019), lot 6055.
PCGS# 767882 Base PCGS# 45424



1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15 Maris 24-Q, One of Five Known Ex: Maris, Garrett, Picker

4967 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam, M. 24-Q, W-4970, High R.7, Fine 15 PCGS. 149.3 grains. Dr. Edward Maris, in his 1881 reference *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, described his Maris 24-Q variety as "exceedingly rare. I have seen but two." Maris plated his own specimen, the coin in the present lot. It appeared as lot 398 in H.P. Smith's June 1886 auction of the Maris Collection, where it was described as "choice of the only two known."

The present Maris coin reappeared at auction in Stack's October 1984 Richard Picker Collection sale. The variety was cataloged as "two known." Picker, who passed in 1983, had privately acquired the coin from Johns Hopkins University prior to the Bowers and Ruddy auctions of the Garrett family collection. According to Q. David Bowers in *The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection*, "On June 21, 1886, the Maris Collection crossed the auction block in Philadelphia at Stan V. Henkels & Co. The prized collection of New Jersey cents, many specimens from which had been used to illustrate the Maris reference book on the subject, was acquired en bloc by T. Harrison Garrett."

Today, five examples of Maris 24-Q are confirmed. One appeared graded Fine as lot 786 in Stack's March 1984 auction of the Harold Shaw Bareford Collection. Another was cherrypicked by Mike Ringo at the 1987 ANA convention, and was cataloged as Very Good as lot 1362 in Stack's May 1989 auction of the John M. Foreman, Sr. Collection. The fourth example, grading VF-, is pedigreed to the William Anton Collection and has never appeared at auction. A fifth piece, possibly the finest known, appeared as lot 5398 in the November 2016 Stack's Bowers auction, where it was graded PCGS VF20.

The present lot, the Maris example, has chocolate-brown surfaces with moderate reverse flan striations. The 17 in the date is faint; the 86 is clear, and the remaining legends are bold. A trio of small ticks on the obverse field are of little import.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris Collection; H.P. Smith, 6/1886, lot 398; T. Harrison Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University; Richard Picker Collection (Stack's, 10/1984), lot 203; William Anton Collection; E Pluribus Unum Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2019), lot 6066.
PCGS# 756008 Base PCGS# 45424

HALF CENT



**1793 C-2 Half Cent, XF40
Single Year, First Year Type Coin**

4968 1793 C-2, B-2, R.3, XF40 PCGS. CAC. The Liberty Cap, Bust Left type was limited to 1793, the first year of coinage at the U.S. Mint. The present XF example is much nicer than the typical survivor. Dr. Manley writes that C-2 is "usually available only in low grades." Cohen-2 was the second half cent variety. It shares an obverse die with Cohen-1, and a reverse die with Cohen-3. The golden-brown and gunmetal-gray surfaces show only light, even wear. Marks are trivial save for a slight reverse rim knock at 1:30 and a brief diagonal line between the LI in LIBERTY. The obverse exhibits tiny scattered depressions. The overall quality is exceptional. Our EAC grade VF25.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35006 Base PCGS# 1000

LARGE CENTS



**1793 Chain AMERI. Cent, Fine 15
S-1, B-1**

4969 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4, Fine 15 PCGS. Easily distinguished by the lack of periods and the wide date on the obverse and the AMERI. reverse. This is a sharply defined Choice Fine example, including the obverse design elements that are nearly always weak. Even the date digits are strong, as are all of the reverse features. Medium brown patination covers both sides, which are devoid of significant contact marks. Uniformly distributed microporosity, a usual characteristic of early large cents, shows only under a loupe and is completely undisturbing. This moderately circulated, problem-free piece is an excellent choice for a midgrade large cent or type collection. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

Ex: Fort Worth ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 95.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 223G, PCGS# 35432 Base PCGS# 1340



1793 Chain Cent, Choice VF AMERICA, S-3, Key Early Type Coin

4970 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-3, B-4, Low R.3, VF35 PCGS. Breen Die State I without clash marks. The Chain cent was the first type of any denomination struck at the Philadelphia Mint. It was struck for only a few months before it was replaced by the Wreath cent. Chain cents with bold legends and problem-free surfaces are always in demand. This Choice VF example retains considerable hair detail. Liberty's eye and profile are sharp. The mahogany-brown, sea-green, pumpkin-gold, and lavender-gray surfaces are refreshingly unblemished. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35438 Base PCGS# 1341

1793 S-6 Wreath Cent, XF40 Vine and Bars Edge, Green Label Holder

4971 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-6, B-7, R.3, XF40 PCGS. The Wreath cent was only struck during 1793, the first year of operations at the Philadelphia Mint. Survivors are better described as scarce than rare, but a majority are in Fine or lower grades. The present example has sharp legends and shows pleasing hair detail. The obverse is primarily peach-gold, while the reverse is mostly gunmetal-gray. Laminations (as made) are noted near the bust tip and the 7 in the date. The obverse border displays a flan flaw (as coined) near 4 o'clock. Post-strike abrasions are essentially absent. Certified in a green label holder. Our EAC grade VF20.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 223H, PCGS# 35450 Base PCGS# 1347



1793 Liberty Cap Cent, VF30 S-13, B-20 Variety

4972 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, VF30 PCGS. Joseph Wright was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, in July 1756. He settled in London in 1772, returning to the United States in 1782, after making a name for himself as a portraitist. In 1783 he painted a portrait of George and Martha Washington, considered to be his most famous work. Wright also produced dies for the Major Henry Lee medal. In 1793 Mint Director David Rittenhouse appointed Wright to be acting engraver. Wright began working at the Mint in August 1793, but he was only employed for a few short weeks, succumbing in September to the vicious yellow fever epidemic that would go on to claim at least 5,000 lives. However, those short weeks were sufficient for Wright to create a lasting legacy in the minds of coin collectors. After the disastrous introduction of the Flowing Hair, Chain large cents and the marginally improved Wreath cents, Wright designed a device punch for the so-called Liberty Cap cents that is among the most loved and admired in U.S. coinage. He based the design on the Libertas Americana medal of French medalist Augustin Dupré, commemorating the American victories at Saratoga and Yorktown. Wright chose to have the head of Liberty face to the right, but as on the medal she sports the ancient *pileus* or Liberty cap, a symbol of freedom.

There are six varieties of the 1793 Liberty Cap cents (S-12 through S-16 and NC-6), divided into the Single Leaf and Triple Leaf reverses. On this S-13 Triple Leaf variety, the L in LIBERTY nearly grazes the border beads, and two beads are centered over the I. This piece is on a smooth, glossy, and well-centered planchet that shows the border beads intact on both sides. The piece is largely distraction-free, save for a couple of hairline scrapes on Liberty's hair and a nick on the neck, but overall it is a nice and quite attractive example of the issue. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 771; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5117.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35489 Base PCGS# 1359



1794 S-33 Cent, VF Details The Famous Wheelspoke Cent Tied for Seventh Finest

4973 1794 Head of 1794, S-33, B-19, High R.5 — Corrosion — NGC Details. VF. When Superior offered the Robert E. Matthews Collection in 1989, this piece was called the seventh finest known and the variety was rated High R.6. Both statements were accurate in 1989. Today, the variety has dropped to the High R.5 rating due to new discoveries over the last dozen years. However, those new discoveries are all low grade examples, and the present piece occupies the same Condition Census ranking that it did three decades ago. Although the obverse is rough and the reverse is lightly burnished, the rich chocolate-brown color is pleasing to the eye. Our EAC grade VG7.

Ex: French's (privately, 10/1961); John A. Schreuder (4/1970); Del Bland; Dr. Edward R. "Ned" Bush (12/1977); Denis W. Loring (11/1982); Jackson C. Storm (8/1/1984); Robert E. Matthews (Superior, 5/1989), lot 164; Joel W. Spingarn; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.



1794 S-37 Large Cent, AG3 The Rarest 1794 Sheldon Number

4974 1794 Head of 1794, S-37, B-24, R.6, AG3 NGC. With a current roster of 19 examples that are enumerated at 1794LargeCents.com, the S-37 is the rarest Sheldon number in the 1794 series. This variety was discovered in 1900, and four more were identified before 1920. The late Tom Morley attributed the 13th example in the 1980s, bringing the rarity rating down to R.6. Today, that rating is holding strong with less than 20 examples known. With many more than 20 active 1794 large cent collectors, the S-37 always enjoys great demand in any grade. Somewhat glossy chocolate and olive-brown, this acceptable example is attractive despite trivial planchet voids on Liberty's head and insignificant rim bruises at the left obverse. There are many who would assign a higher grade than we have assigned here. Our EAC grade AG3.

Ex: Gary M. Ruttenberg (1/28/1990); John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001) lot 233; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35576 Base PCGS# 901374



1794 S-48, B-38 Cent, VG8 The Hines-Downing Starred Reverse

4975 1794 Starred Reverse, S-48, B-38, High R.4, VG8 PCGS. The 1794 Starred Reverse is one of the best known and most collectible of all large cent varieties, and certainly one of the easiest to identify for the non-specialist, with its 94 tiny stars punched mostly between and sometimes on top of the reverse denticles. There are several theories that have been put forth to explain the 94 stars. Breen opined it may have been an anti-counterfeiting device, while Sheldon thought it could have just been the result of an idle hour at the mint. It is probably merely a coincidence that the number of stars, 94, corresponds with the last two digits in the year 1794. The present piece has clear legends aside from ONE CENT and AMERICA, and the portrait is bold for the grade. More than half of the stars are evident on the reverse. The dark brown surfaces are moderately porous. A rare opportunity to acquire this famous early variety. Certified in a green label holder with the edge masked. Our EAC grade Good 4.

Ex: Henry C. Hines; Homer K. Downing (1952 ANA, New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 1644; Dr. Charles L. Ruby (Superior, 2/1975), lot 45; Heritage (12/2005), lot 40; Poulos Family Collection; Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3665.

NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35705 Base PCGS# 1374



1794 S-48 Large Cent, VF Details The Famous Starred Reverse

4976 1794 Starred Reverse, S-48, B-38, High R.4 — Burnished — NGC Details. VF. The 1794 Starred Reverse large cent is perhaps the best-known, most famous variety among specialists and non-specialists alike. More has been written about the Starred Reverse than perhaps any other large cent of similar rarity. That rarity has been lowered substantially due to sharp-eyed collectors seeking important varieties. Most of the new discoveries are at or near the low end of the roster at 1794LargeCents.com that now includes 76 coins, just enough to lower the rarity rating from R.5 to High R.4. This rich walnut-brown cent has the sharpness of at least VF20 with the grade reduced to VG10 for its burnished surfaces. It is tied for 12th best per our EAC grade, or 15th per Al Boka's Condition Census.

The late C. Douglas Smith, one of the most delightful gentlemen to ever collect an early cent, famously said that one cannot truly appreciate a coin until the third time owning it. We see in the Condition Census that Denis W. Loring has owned this coin twice. Perhaps he is ready to appreciate it now. Our EAC grade VG10.

Ex: Bowers and Ruddy (privately, 6/1972); Dr. Dane B. Nielsen (3/1979); Denis W. Loring (4/1979); Dr. George Ewing, Jr. (8/1979); Denis W. Loring (8/1979); Manchester Coin Gallery; Robert Russano; Harmer, Rooke Numismatists, Ltd. (10/1985), lot 32; Joel W. Spingarn; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.



**1794 Large Cent, AU53
Rare Head of 1794 Variety
The Finest Known S-52 Cent**

4977 1794 Head of 1794, S-52, B-44, High R.5, AU53 NGC. An early die state before the obverse die cracked, this beautiful and important cent is listed first in Al Boka's provenance record at 1794LargeCents.com where 37 individual examples are itemized. Not only is this example the finest known S-52 cent, but it is so by a large margin. The next best example grades just Fine 15. Listed today as High R.5, this variety was rated R.6 as recently as 10 years ago. Emerald green patina from old corrosion is noted at the central reverse with minor rim nicks and a trivial scratch from Liberty's nose to the dentils at 2 o'clock. With just 10 examples that grade better than VG, this is an extremely important opportunity that should not be missed. Our EAC grade VF35.

Purchased unattributed from a Philadelphia Collection in May 1961 by Orlando J. Pernarelli (6/1961); Dorothy I. Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Tom Morley (Superior, 1/1994), lot 784; Butler M. "Bim" Gander.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.
PCGS# 35618 Base PCGS# 901374



**1794 S-53 Large Cent, VF Details
A Condition Census Example
Excellent Provenance**

4978 1794 Head of 1794, S-53, B-45, R.6 — **Environmental Damage** — NGC Details. VF. This outstanding example that is tied for the fourth or fifth finest known depending on its grade, has a nearly century-old provenance dating back to the days of Waldo Newcomer and B. Max Mehl. The sharpness is close to VF30 and the grade is reduced slightly due to microscopic roughness on each side. A small rim mark over the Y of LIBERTY is noted in the 1994 Superior catalog as a quick identifier, although it is now partially obscured by the NGC holder. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl (privately); Carl Wurtzbach; Barney Bluestone (2/1948), lot 443; Judge Thomas L. Gaskill; New Netherlands Coin Co (privately, 11/1956); Dorothy I. Paschal; Robert J. Kissner (Stack's, 6/1975), lot 251; William R.T. Smith (12/1976); Denis W. Loring (12/1977); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 71; Roger S. Cohen, Jr. (Superior, 2/1992), lot 710; Dr. Allen Bennett (4/4/1992); Eric Streiner; Tom Morley (Superior, 1/1994), lot 785; Thomas D. Reynolds and Chris Victor-McCawley (1994); Butler M. "Bim" Gander.

From The Steelhead Falls Collection.

PROOF LARGE CENT



1838 Cent, PR64 Brown Rare Proof-Only N-11

4979 1838 PR64 Brown PCGS. N-11, Low R.6. A splendid near-Gem of an early and rare proof-only variety. The glossy chocolate-brown surfaces are void of contact. The obverse displays occasional hints of lilac toning. A tiny tan freckle east of the T in CENT provides an identifier. The early die state with bold dentils. Intricately struck at the centers, though the upper hairbun and several stars are incomplete. PCGS estimates only 12 1838 proof cents are known, though based on auction records, we believe there are about two dozen survivors. Our EAC grade PR63.

Ex: Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 9/2008), lot 67; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2009), lot 714.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 272M, PCGS# 1811

FLYING EAGLE CENT



1858/7 Snow-1 Cent, Near-Gem Key Guide Book Variety

4980 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 NGC. High Leaves Reverse, Closed E in ONE. The diagonal line northeast of the second 8 in the date is a remnant corner of an underdigit 7. Not all examples of the coveted Guide Book variety show this line, which faded from the obverse die as production continued. The secondary pick-up point is also present, a die lump above the first 8 in the date. This is a high-grade representative that displays vibrant luster and uniform mahogany-brown color. Contact is limited to a few ticks between the EN in CENT. The strike shows blending near 3 o'clock on the reverse, and mint-made strike throughs are noted near the O in ONE and the NI in UNITED.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022

INDIAN CENTS



1859 Indian Cent, MS66+ One-Year Laurel Wreath Type Tied for Finest at PCGS and CAC

4981 1859 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. The 1859 Laurel Wreath Indian cent is a one-year type coin in the series. It is essential for date and type collections, and the demand for high-grade examples is significant. The finest pieces certified at PCGS are Premium Gems, particularly the eight coins that PCGS has Plus graded (MS66+). The Dayton Collection example is among the best of these, being also CAC endorsed. Tan-gold luster is satiny and devoid of noteworthy abrasions. The central portrait and wreath are sharp, while some minor die erosion in the margins is visible. We last handled an MS66+ PCGS CAC example of this issue in our December 2019 Dallas Signature, where the coin realized \$19,200. Population: 46 in 66 (8 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 15 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227E, PCGS# 2052



1861 Indian Cent, MS67 One of Three CAC Coins This Fine A Registry-Grade Condition Rarity

4982 1861 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. The finest 1861 Indian cents at PCGS are 17 coins in MS67 and one in MS68. NGC lists just five pieces in MS67 as well as one in MS68. The pieces rarely appear at auction. Of particularly rarity are those with CAC endorsement. The Dayton coin offered here is one of just three MS67s with CAC approval, and none are finer. Luster is warm and satiny, displaying golden-tan color and virtually perfect preservation. Slight strike softness on the uppermost headdress feathers is the only discernible weakness. This is easily among the finest 1861 Indian cents we have seen in recent memory. We last handled the one finer PCGS coin more than a decade ago. Population: 17 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061



**1862 Indian Cent, MS67+
Condition Census CAC Coin
Ideal Type Coin and Registry Candidate**

4983 1862 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Perfection 1-Dayton. The 1862 is one of the most plentiful copper-nickel issues in the Indian cent series, widely sought-after in high grade for type purposes. This piece would fill such a need beautifully. However, the 1862 is also an essential date to have in high grade for Registry Sets. Here again, the Dayton coin is ideal. This piece is within the Condition Census of certified 1862 cents, being one of just four Plus-graded MS67 coins at PCGS with one finer; no NGC pieces in this grade are Plus designated (3/21). This piece is also tied for the finest endorsed by CAC. Sharp devices complement the virtually flawless tan-gold luster, which rolls across each side in a vibrant cartwheel effect. Eye appeal is stunning. Population: 15 in 67 (4 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227H, PCGS# 2064

**1863 Indian Cent, MS67
Reflective Fields, Condition Census
Sole Finest With CAC Endorsement**

4984 1863 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. In the absolute sense, the 1863 is the most plentiful copper-nickel Indian cent in the series, but the Mint State population is heavily concentrated in the MS63 and MS64 grades. In MS67, the 1863 is one of the rarest copper-nickel Indian cents. PCGS and NGC each list only two coins so fine, with none in higher grades (3/21). We have previously handled two of these coins, one in 2010 (NGC certified) and the other more recently in our 2021 FUN Signature (PCGS certified). The recent PCGS coin realized \$20,400, but it was not endorsed by CAC. The Dayton coin offered here is CAC'd, and is the only MS67 example of this date so distinguished. The strike is bold throughout, and the preservation is as near to flawless as the 1863 comes. But the hallmark of this coin is the eye appeal generated by semiprooflike fields and rich golden color. Arguably the single finest 1863 Indian cent certified. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227J, PCGS# 2067



1864 L On Ribbon Cent, MS66 Red CAC Approved, Condition Census

4985 1864 L On Ribbon MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. The combined PCGS and NGC certified population of 1864 L On Ribbon Indian cents consists of just 14 coins in MS66 or MS66+ Red, with none finer. Of these only two are CAC endorsed (3/21). We have previously handled only four different pieces in this grade, the last of which to appear in our auctions was an NGC piece in the June 2011 Long Beach Signature. The only PCGS coin we have handled was the Dr. Alan Epstein Collection coin in our 2003 FUN Signature, nearly two decades ago. That piece realized \$29,900.

The Dayton Collection PCGS coin offered here, CAC endorsed, represents a the finest quality obtainable for the Registry collector and possibly a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to bid on such a piece at auction. The coin is sharp and satiny, yielding golden-orange luster and beautiful preservation. A few microscopic pepper specks attest to the originality of the surfaces. Eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2081

1865 Plain 5 Cent, MS66+ Red CAC Endorsed, Scarce Date Type Tied for Finest Known

4986 1865 Plain 5 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. The Plain 5 variety of the 1865 Indian cent is significantly scarcer than its Fancy 5 counterpart. Only 38 pieces are classified Red at PCGS. Of these, the finest are five MS66 pieces, two of which are Plus graded. The Dayton specimen is thus tied with one other at the top of the PCGS-certified Condition Census. NGC has inconsistently attributed Plain 5 versus Fancy 5 coins, and so the NGC *Census* numbers are unreliable for the two varieties. It is noted, however, that NGC has seen only six MS66 Red and MS66+ Red pieces across both date types (3/21).

This coin displays sharp central detail with slight softness on the upper portion of the reverse shield at 12 o'clock. Original copper-orange and amber-red hues adorn each side, and there are no bothersome abrasions. CAC endorsed with beautiful aesthetics for the issue. Population: 5 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227N, PCGS# 92084 Base PCGS# 2084



**1866 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Pieces Certified**

4987 1866 MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Only about 9.5% of the Mint State 1866 Indian cents certified at PCGS are in the Red color category. Most of these reside in the MS64 and MS65 numeric grades. Just nine coins warrant MS66 Red classification, and none are finer by any margin. NGC has seen only one coin in MS66 Red, also with none finer (3/21). The Dayton Collection coin is sharp and satiny with subtle reflectivity in the fields. Original copper-orange color in the centers trends toward deeper shadings in the margins. A few microscopic pepper specks on the reverse are hardly discernible. This piece is clearly among the finest known, an essential acquisition for advanced Registry collectors. Population: 9 in 66 Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227P, PCGS# 2087



**1867 Cent, MS66 Red
Tied for Finest Certified**

4988 1867 MS66 Red PCGS. Snow-5. Ex: Dayton. The 1 in the date is repunched on this variety. Although similar to Snow-4 in appearance, the die crack along the bottom of the date aids in the attribution. Overall, this coin is tied for the finest 1867 Indian cent in the Red color category, a status it shares with only three other MS66 Red pieces at PCGS (3/21). Copper-gold luster deepens to a modest pumpkin-orange hue in the margins, complementing the satiny fields and sharp devices. The obverse is clashed, and die lapping appears within the recesses of Liberty's portrait. A few microscopic pepper specks do not detract. Population: 4 in 66 Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 2090





1867/67 Cent, MS64+ Red Snow-1a, Bold Repunched Date

4989 1867/67 Snow-1a, FS-301, MS64+ Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Rick Snow writes, "This is one of the top repunched dates in the Indian cent series. In addition to being a bold 'naked eye' variety, it is scarce within this semi-key date year." PCGS has certified only six Red examples of Snow-1, all in MS64, two of which are Plus designated. Thus, this piece is the finest possible condition for PCGS Major Varieties Registry Set collectors. Satiny copper-gold luster adorns minimally marked surfaces, complementing a sharp strike that services all design elements except the reverse shield, which is weak at the top. The obverse die is worn with metal flow in the fields. Nonetheless, eye appeal is outstanding for this variety. Population: 5 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 37461 Base PCGS# 92090

1868 Indian Cent, MS66 Red Top-Grade CAC Rarity A Registry Set Essential

4990 1868 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. Sharp devices and satiny luster complement original copper-red and amber-orange color on this Premium Gem example. This is one of just three pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement. It is free of carbon spotting and displays exceptionally clean surfaces. PCGS and NGC combined list only 10 1868 Indian cents in MS66 and MS66+ Red, with none finer (3/21). The Walsh Collection coin, graded MS66+ Red PCGS CAC, realized \$72,000 when it appeared in our August 2019 ANA Signature. No top-grade Red example of the date has traded at auction since at any firm. The Dayton coin is only the third MS66 Red piece to appear in our auctions within the last decade. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227S, PCGS# 2093



**1869/69 Cent, MS66 Red
Snow-3e, Repunched Date
Die Flaw in Reverse Shield**

4991 1869/69 Snow-3e, FS-301, MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Numerous reverses are known paired to this repunched date obverse, which shows repunching north of the 69. This reverse F in the Snow reference, showing a prominent, heavy die line through the upper portion of the shield. Snow writes, "This is a very large and obvious die flaw. It seems to be very scarce as well. It is unusual in that the heavy die line does not follow into the field between the O and the shield."

This piece is finer than the six Red coins that PCGS has attributed as Snow-3. It is also among just a half dozen 1869 cents this fine overall at PCGS, with one graded higher (3/21). The strike is sharp, and the frosty copper-orange surfaces are devoid of bothersome spotting or abrasions. Luminous satin luster stretches across each side. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 37476 Base PCGS# 2096



**1871 Cent, MS66+ Red
Sole Finest Certified, CAC Approved**

4992 1871 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Walsh-Dayton. Bold N in ONE. Beginning in 1857, the government started to redeem half cents and large cents and melt them for recoinage into Indian cents. According to Rick Snow (2006):

"The Mint Act of March 3, 1871, provided much-needed authorization for the Mint to redeem the nickel and bronze coinage that was clogging up commercial channels. Because these coins didn't have a bullion value close to their face value, and because their legal-tender status was limited, banks had had nowhere to go to turn in excess coinage. Now the Mint was given the legal authorization to do what it had been doing for the past few years anyway."

By 1871, the supply of such redeemed coins had dwindled so low that the Philadelphia Mint could produce only 3.9 million new cents. Most of these coins were placed directly into circulation, where they remained until well worn or lost. As a result, the 1871 is one of the premier condition rarities in the Indian cent series. It is little wonder that the present coin was a centerpiece of the celebrated Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection.

This attractive and important Premium Gem is alive with vibrant, untarned red-orange and copper-golden luster. Both sides are also devoid of distracting handling marks, and the razor-sharp strike should not be overlooked. A more attractive example of this conditionally rare issue is difficult to imagine. NGC has graded no MS66 Red or better pieces, while PCGS has certified just two examples as MS66 Red and this lone MS66+ Red coin finer (3/21).

Ex: *The Joseph C. Thomas Collection (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2073; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5136.*

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227V, PCGS# 2102





1872 Cent, MS66 Red Tied for Finest Certified Major Condition Census Rarity

4993 1872 MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Q. David Bowers' *Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents* has some cogent observations concerning the 1872 issue: "These cents were struck in quantities similar to the 1871. Aside from the 1877, this is the toughest date to find today. The planchets made from the recoinage melt were not of a consistent quality. Bold N in ONE. Most coins of this date are streaky due to uneven alloy mixes. Many examples were poorly struck or are found with missing detail due to some liquid, such as machine oil, getting on the planchets or dies. ... It is very difficult to find attractive, problem-free examples. Most are poorly struck, or are struck through machine oil. Any attractive problem-free example should be considered for your collection. One Detroit collector, Carl Herkowitz, spent 25 years buying problem-free examples of this date. Even so, he had a difficult time finding more than 200 pieces."

The present business strike 1872 has the Bold N reverse, as used on the 1877 proof coins. It is simply a phenomenal example of this date, despite Bowers' description of a "typical" coin above. Both sides show coruscating luster radiating from surfaces that are light tan-orange, with glints of greenish-yellow. The strike is virtually complete, despite a die that shows some hints of fatigue. This piece is tied with one other MS66 Red example as the finest of the date at PCGS (3/21). By way of comparison, there are eight 1877 cents in MS66 Red, again with none finer.

Ex: *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1565; *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3676.

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227W, PCGS# 2105



1873 Closed 3 Cent, MS66 Red Condition Census, CAC Endorsed

4994 1873 Closed 3 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. The 1873 Closed 3 cent is more than twice as scarce as its Open 3 counterpart in Red condition at PCGS. A total of 48 Red Mint State coins have been certified at that service, the finest of which is a lone MS67 Red coin. The Dayton specimen is among just eight pieces to achieve the MS66 Red numeric level, and it is one of the finest Red examples of this issue overall with CAC endorsement. Those distinctions mark the Dayton coin as a prime Registry Set pick. Sharp devices complement satiny copper-orange and golden-red coloration on each side, with no carbon spotting or bothersome abrasions evident. Eye appeal is stunning. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 227X, PCGS# 2111

1873 Open 3 Cent, MS66+ Red Ex: Walsh, Sole Finest Certified

4995 1873 Open 3 MS66+ Red PCGS. Ex: Walsh-Dayton. The relatively low mintage for the 1873 issue is mainly divided into Closed 3, Open 3, and Doubled LIBERTY varieties. While the Open 3 is not rare in lower grades, only a tiny fraction of the survivors can match the original copper-gold color of this beautifully preserved Premium Gem. The delightfully lustrous surfaces also offer subtle rose accents. Well struck with all four diamonds visible and immense visual appeal. For pedigree purposes, an opaque toning spot is seen within the O of ONE. With the Plus designation, this is the sole finest 1873 Open 3 cent certified, a must-have item for the Registry collector. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2426.

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 272X, PCGS# 2108



1873 Closed 3 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown Snow-1b, Doubled LIBERTY

4996 1873 Doubled LIBERTY, Snow-1b, FS-101, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Dayton. Rick Snow calls this the top doubled die variety in the Indian cent series. The doubling is mostly evident on Liberty's portrait, on the mouth and nose, eye, headdress feathers, and, of course, the word LIBERTY. This variety is easily distinguished with the naked eye, perhaps adding to its appeal among collectors. Most known examples are circulated. In Mint State, any attractive piece will bring a strong premium. PCGS lists a single coin in the Red category, graded MS64. Rick Snow also states, "Only one example is known with full red color."

The Dayton Collection coin is a Gem Red and Brown piece, one of just two so graded at PCGS with none numerically finer. The strike is sharp, and each side displays mottled burgundy toning over copper-red mint luster. There are no distracting abrasions or spots. Population: 2 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
PCGS# 37505 Base PCGS# 2116

1883 Cent, MS67+ Red Tied With One Other for Finest Known

4997 1883 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. The 1883 is a rarity in MS67 Red. PCGS has certified only six pieces this fine, two of which are Plus graded. NGC lists three pieces in MS67 Red with none Plus-graded. Thus, the Dayton coin is tied with one other PCGS piece as the finest 1883 Indian cent certified, a distinction that makes it essential for advanced Registry Sets. Sharp detail characterizes the devices, and the surfaces yield rich satin luster with deep copper-red and orange-gold color. No carbon spots interrupt the eye appeal.

We last handled an MS67 Red example of this date in our August 2019 ANA Signature, where it realized \$26,400. We have not previously seen a Plus-graded piece. The opportunity for advanced Registry collectors is unparalleled. Population: 6 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228A, PCGS# 2147



1886 Type Two Cent, MS66 Red Among the Finest Certified

4998 1886 Type Two MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. The Type Two hub shows the lowest headdress feather pointing between the CA in AMERICA. The Type Two 1886 cent is slightly scarcer in Red Mint State than its Type One counterpart. PCGS has seen only 52 Red submissions of the issue, the finest of which are seven MS66 pieces (one of which is Plus graded). The Dayton Collection coin represents only the sixth time we have handled a top-grade piece, regardless of grading service. Some die erosion is evident in the margins, but the central devices are yet well defined. Satiny copper-orange luster shows no distracting abrasions, and there are no bothersome carbon spots. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228E, PCGS# 92156

1903 Indian Cent, MS67+ Red Tied Atop the Condition Census

4999 1903 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dayton. This is a Condition Census example of the 1903 Indian cent, a rarity within an issue that is otherwise considered common. PCGS lists just 16 Superb Gem Red submissions of the 1903 cent, including just three pieces with a Plus designation. NGC, similarly, lists eight MS67 Red coins, one of which is Star-designated for eye appeal. These are the finest 1903 cents certified. The MS67+ Red Dayton coin, then, is tied atop the Condition Census. It is also one of just a half dozen Superb Gem Red pieces overall with CAC endorsement, supporting its status at the top of the census. The coin is frosty and beautifully lustrous with copper-orange and red surfaces. Essentially carbon-free, it displays eye appeal that is unsurpassed by any other 1903 cent. Population: 16 in 67 (3 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.
NGC ID# 228Y, PCGS# 2216

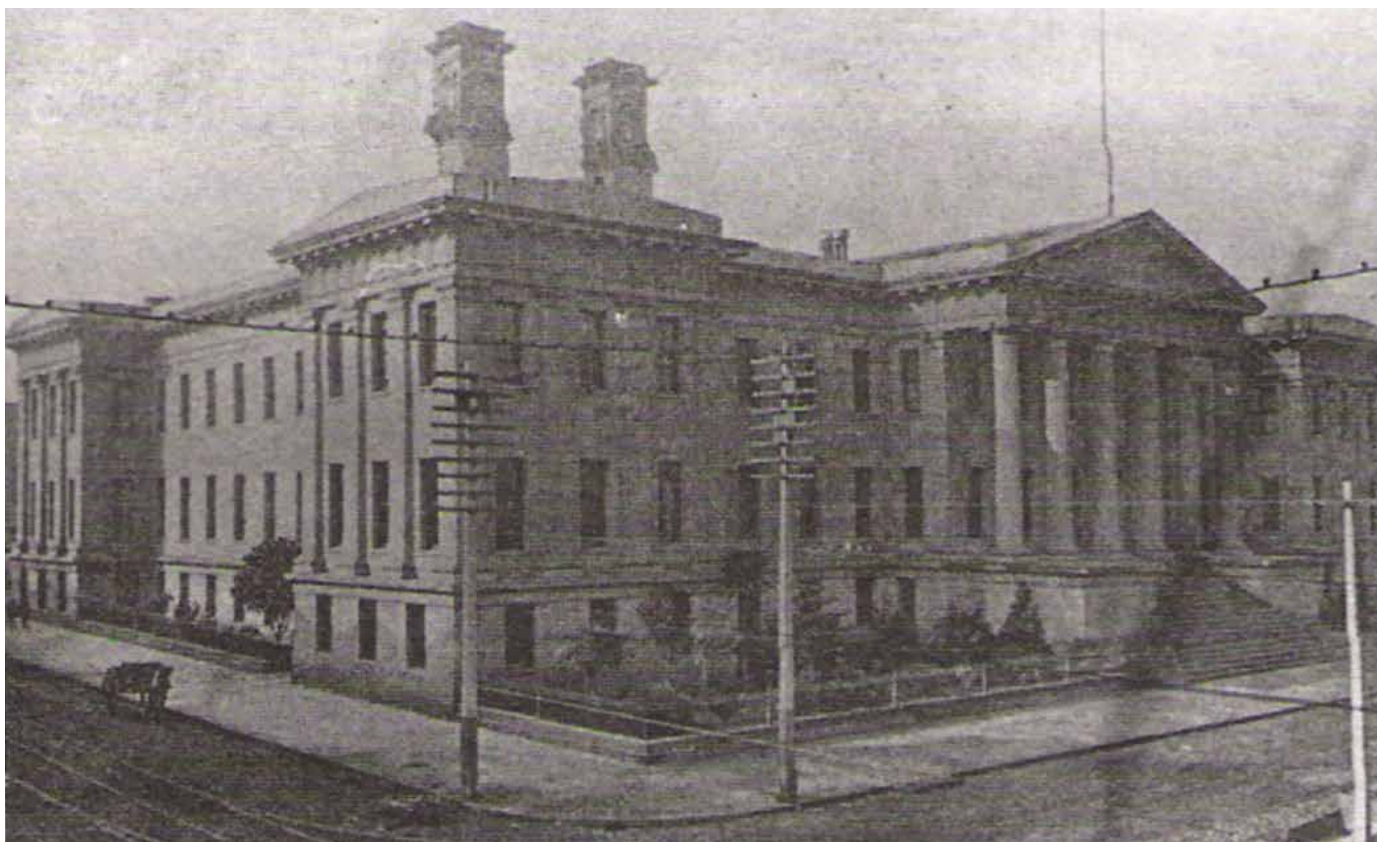


1908-S Indian Cent, MS67 Red First San Francisco Minor Coinage

5000 1908-S MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Dayton. PCGS and NGC combined list only 10 1908-S Indian cents in MS67 Red and none finer. Moreover, no Brown or Red and Brown pieces are known in this numeric grade. The Dayton Collection coin displays smooth, luminous copper-gold mint luster and is devoid of carbon spotting. The headdress feather tips show strike weakness as usual for this issue, but details are otherwise well brought up. This is only the second MS67 Red 1908-S Indian cent that we have seen. The other piece appeared in our recent 2021 FUN Signature sale, where it realized \$21,600. Population: 6 in 67 Red, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Dayton Collection of Indian Head Cents.

NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234



San Francisco Mint, circa 1890



LINCOLN CENTS



1943 Bronze Lincoln Cent, MS62 Brown Famous Wrong Planchet Error 10-15 Specimens Known

5001 1943 Struck on a Bronze Planchet MS62 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Albert Michael Platt. 3.07g. The 1943 bronze Lincoln cent is one of the most famous and sought-after error coins of all time. The rare Mint errors became legendary when nationwide rumors surfaced in the late 1940s that Henry Ford would give a new car to anyone who could find him a 1943 “copper” cent. The rumors were false, but they made the 1943 bronze cent an overnight sensation. When a few bronze cents actually turned up in circulation in 1947, they inspired numerous ads and stories in magazines and comic books throughout the 1950s and ‘60s. The publicity engendered by these coins captured the imagination of the general public to a high degree. Although the issue was controversial, the coins brought high prices whenever offered and the public’s fascination with these pieces has never diminished. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer a Condition Census example of this fabulous rarity in its second auction appearance.

Even non-numismatists are familiar with the 1943-dated zinc-coated steel cents that were produced to conserve copper for the war effort in that critical year. The “steelies” have always been extremely popular with Lincoln cent collectors, and the great majority of those coins were culled from circulation by 1960. Apparently, a small number of cents were erroneously struck on bronze planchets left over from 1942 and slipped into circulation undetected by the Mint’s quality control measures. This occurred when some bronze planchets from the previous year became lodged in the trap door of the tote bin used to feed planchets into the delivery system of the coin presses. When the tote bin was refilled with steel cent planchets the following year, the bronze blanks were dislodged and fed into the coin press along with the new steel planchets, creating the fabulous Mint errors. This phenomenon occurred at all three active U.S. Mints in 1943, and examples of 1943 branch mint bronze cents have survived, as well as the Philadelphia issues. A single 1943-D bronze cent is known, and five or six 1943-S specimens have surfaced over the years. The Philadelphia Mint coins are more numerous, and we have compiled a roster of survivors below, based on population data from the leading grading services. It is likely that some duplication is included in these grading events, due to resubmissions and crossovers. PCGS CoinFacts estimates only 10-15 examples of the 1943 Philadelphia bronze cent are extant.

The present coin is tied with one other specimen at PCGS for second-place in the Condition Census. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a trace of the always-seen softness on Lincoln’s beard. The glossy walnut-brown surfaces show a few hints of olive and only minor signs of contact are evident. One tick above the 4 in the date acts as a possible pedigree marker. We expect intense competition from series specialists and error collectors when this lot is called.

1943 Philadelphia Bronze Cents Certified Populations

This is a listing of the certified grading events at PCGS and NGC. Duplications and crossovers are likely; some genuine examples may be omitted.

PCGS-Certified Coins

1. MS62 Brown. Found in circulation by Marvin Beyer, Jr., age 14, around 1957; ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 1958), where the coin was withdrawn by Marvin Beyer Sr. before the sale; reportedly sold to the Greer Company of Los Angeles for \$40,000 in 1959; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4146, as MS61 ANACS, \$60,375; Benson Collection, Part II (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2003), lot 148 as MS61 Brown PCGS, \$97,750 (certification #50035361); subsequently graded MS62 Brown PCGS Secure; Bob Simpson

(9/2012); Important Selections From the Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 2/2021), lot 3008, realized \$372,000. Beautiful blue-brown surfaces with generous luster, softly struck on Lincoln’s beard and coat. Certification #40273606. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

2. MS62 Brown. Albert Michael Pratt; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3899. Formerly in an NGC holder, certification #2067200-002. An attractive walnut-brown specimen with a tick over the 4 in the date. **The present coin.**

3. MS61 Red and Brown. “James Schirrippa,” per PCGS CoinFacts. Sharply struck with deep orange and purple-blue patina and some brownish toning on the lower reverse, hints of green in the obverse field. Carbon spot at L (IBERTY). V-shaped mark right of C (ENT). In the Staten Island Collection Lincoln Cents, Off-Metal Strikes Registry Set (#2 behind the Simpson Collection). Certification #50040291.

4, 5. MS61 Brown. Two submissions; one is certification #19228068, last seen in the High Desert Collection. Lovely orange-gold and light-blue surfaces on both sides. PCGS still shows two in this grade, although as mentioned, one with certification #50035361 was later upgraded to the #1 Beyer-Simpson coin above. It is unclear if there are still two other PCGS coins in the MS61 Brown grade.

6. AU58. According to a photo (page 322, #8) in the 1996 Wexler-Flynn Lincoln cent Authoritative Reference, this coin was earlier certified by ANAAB with certificate #FD0251. Bob Simpson; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5266, realized \$305,500. PCGS certification #25510132.

7. AU55. Americana Sale (Stack’s Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13257, brought \$317,250; Regency Auction (Legend-Morphy, 5/2014), lot 12, realized \$329,000. Currently in the Numism1 Set Registry inventory at PCGS and contained in the Hoerner 100 Greatest U.S. Coins Registry Set. Well-struck overall with medium milk-chocolate surfaces, small flecks at bottom of coat (below 1) and front of Lincoln’s head above the eyebrow. Weakness shows on O (NE) and AM (ERICA). Certification #26441689. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

8. XF45. Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2019), lot 3012. Sandy-tan example with a few scattered marks. Softly struck on 43 in the date. Photo on PCGS CoinFacts. Certification #37650115.

9. XF45 PQ. CAC. Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2017), lot 756. Not identified by certification number.

10. Genuine PCGS (VF Details). A “teenaged newspaperboy”; bought at a Dearborn, Michigan, coin show around 1987; Goldberg Auctions (9/2007), lot 2462, brought \$60,375. PCGS #21445581, no longer listed. Some unfortunate test cuts are made in the surfaces. Photographed as #4 in the Wexler-Flynn reference.

NGC Certifications

These grading events will undoubtedly duplicate some coins listed above.

11. MS63 Brown.

12. MS61 Red and Brown.

13. MS61 Brown. Albert Michael Pratt; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4763. Certification #2067200-001. Reddish-brown and steel patina, with a large obverse die break on the rim at 6 o’clock.

14, 15, 16. AU58; three grading events. One coin is depicted on NGC Coin Explorer, unidentified as to grade or certification number — but it is the present Simpson coin, now in a PCGS holder.

17. AU55. Donald G. Patrick. Certification #5746962-013. **Note:** This coin is being offered in the Patrick Platinum! section of this auction.

18. AU55. Another AU55 submission.

19. AU53. Discovered in a school cafeteria in 1947 by Don Lutes, Jr.; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4362, realized \$204,000. Certification #4629671-001. Pictured on NGC Coin Explorer. Lightly worn olive-brown example with a short horizontal gouge below the 3 in the date.

20, 21. AU50; two submissions. NGC ID# 22E5, PCGS# 82709



1969-S Doubled Die Obverse Cent, AU58 Popular Lincoln Memorial Variety

5002 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU58 PCGS. With the sole exception of the S mintmark, all of the obverse lettering is sharply doubled on this popular variety. That combination is important to distinguish between the true doubled die varieties and others that have machine doubling. If all of the lettering is doubled including the mintmark, then it is not a true doubled die. The reason is that the mintmark was punched into the die after all other steps were completed, including the die sinking that resulted in the die doubling. Although wear touches the highest points of the design, this piece retains luster with light to medium brown surfaces and splashes of chocolate patina on the obverse. Hints of lavender appear on the reverse. Population: 13 in 58, 9 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 37994 Base PCGS# 2921

PROOF LINCOLN CENT



1909 VDB Cent, PR66 Red and Brown Matte Proof Lincoln Key

5003 1909 VDB PR66 Red and Brown NGC. The 1909 VDB is by far the rarest proof issue in the Lincoln cent series, comprising less than 20% of the matte proof 1909 Lincolns certified at PCGS. The reported mintage is 1,194 pieces, although the small survivorship suggests that a significant amount of these never made it into collectors' hands. NGC lists only 55 submissions of this issue in all grades. The present PR66 coin is one of just four Red and Brown coins so fine at that service, with two pieces finer in the same color category (3/21). The strike is razor-sharp, complementing the broad rims and matte luster. Olive-green, copper-orange and golden hues adorn the unmarked, attractive surfaces.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 22KR, PCGS# 3301

BUFFALO NICKELS



1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel, AU58
Guide Book Overdate
Advanced Die State

5004 1918/7-D FS-101 AU58 PCGS. One of the major *Guide Book* varieties in the Buffalo nickel series and a key issue for collectors. The 8/7 overdate is a prominent feature on this variety, similar to 1918/7-S Standing Liberty quarter, which was produced under the same circumstances. At some point in the production of 1918 working dies in the engraving department at Philadelphia, this obverse Buffalo nickel die was hubbed using both the 1917 and 1918 dates. The error was either unnoticed or allowed to pass due to the need for branch mint working dies. The engraving department sent this obverse to Denver, where it was extensively used. The die erosion in the fields of this piece suggests that tens of thousands of coins were produced with this die pair. The die wear is so extensive that the design sharpness is weakened, resulting in the false appearance of wear. In reality, only slight friction is evident on the devices. Pastel gold, lilac, and powder-blue hues adorn each side. NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939



1926-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64
Fantastic Preservation and Eye Appeal

5005 1926-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. This is a notoriously challenging Buffalo nickel issue from the San Francisco Mint. Most examples are well-worn, and high-grade survivors are often notably strike deficient. This gorgeous near-Gem is typically defined in the usual areas, but it is remarkably well-preserved and attractive for a 1926-S. Softly frosted mint luster shimmers over surfaces showing delicate shades of powder-blue, peach-orange, and lavender-rose patina. Clean for the grade with one mentionable tick on the bison's shoulder. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS reports 18 numerically finer submissions. CAC: 26 in 64, 5 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959



1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo Nickel Delicately Toned MS66 Among the Finest at PCGS

5006 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS66 PCGS. The famous Three-Legged 1937-D Buffalo nickel, the product of an over-polished and worn die, is a perennial favorite among collectors of the series. Mint State pieces are usually available in grades through MS64, but the eye appeal of such coins tends to be lacking due to the delicate luster of this issue that is so easily dulled by surface contact. Gems are scarce, and this Premium Gem example is among the finest certified at PCGS. Luster is luminous and satiny, yielding warm champagne toning that cedes to iridescent hues around the borders. The bison's shoulder is slightly soft, but the peripheral design elements exhibit above-average definition. Die erosion throughout the recesses is diagnostic of the issue. Population: 16 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982



EARLY HALF DIMES



1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, Fine 15 First Federal Coinage Issue Adams-Woodin Plate Coin

5007 1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, Pollock-7, R.4, Fine 15 PCGS. 21.1 grains, die alignment 360 degrees, obliquely reeded edge. The 1792 half dimes were the first coins struck under the authority of the Mint Act of April 2, 1792. Just over three months after the passage of the Mint Act, Thomas Jefferson deposited \$75 in silver to begin the first official U.S. federal coinage. The coins were struck in Philadelphia saw-maker John Harper's basement, where the U.S. Mint's machinery was stored at the time, since the Mint building was not yet ready for coinage operations. Two days later, on July 13, 1792, Jefferson received 1,500 examples of the new coinage. Jefferson spent the new half dimes freely on a trip to Monticello shortly afterward, clearly establishing the coins as circulating issues, rather than patterns.

President George Washington called attention to the new coinage in his address to Congress on November 6, 1792:

"In execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our Mint. Others have been employed at home. Provisions have been made for the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into proper condition for the purposes of the establishment. There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them."

When the authors of *1792: Birth of America's Coinage* studied the die states of surviving examples, they determined the coins were struck in three different striking periods, with the second striking taking place in October 1792 and the third sometime after that. The later strikings were probably accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint, rather than Harper's sawmill. The total mintage is estimated at 1,500-2,000 examples and the surviving population numbers about 250 examples in all grades.

The present coin is an attractive Fine 15 example, with deep lavender-gray toning and highlights of golden-brown. Old scratches are evident on both sides and there is a planchet void between the eagle's head and F in OF on the reverse. Moderate wear shows on the design elements, but all lettering and the date remain legible and much interior detail remains intact. The 1792 half dime has traditionally been collected with the pattern series and this example was the plate coin in *United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces* by Edgar Adams and William Woodin.

Ex: Martin Kortjohn, exhibited 11/28/1944 at the Bronx Coin Club; Kortjohn Collection (Stack's, 10/1979), lot 1190; Pullen & Hanks (1982), lot 1; Auction '84 (Stack's, 7/1984), lot 1037; Gore/Long Collections (Bowers and Merena, 1/1990), lot 99; Auction '90 (Stack's, 8/1990), lot 80; Dennis Mendelson Collection (Superior, 2/1991), lot 1203; offered on eBay (7/26/2007); the present consignor. NGC ID# 22ZS, PCGS# 11020

1792 Half Disme, Choice XF Judd-7, First U.S. Coinage Issue

5008 1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, Pollock-7, R.4, XF45 PCGS.

There is no question that the half dismes of 1792 are some of the most storied, iconic, and important coins in all of U.S. numismatics. Traditionally, they have been classified as patterns, but the research of Pete Smith, Joel Orosz, and Len Augsburger strongly suggests that 1792 half dismes were actually made and distributed for use in the channels of commerce, handed out by none other than Thomas Jefferson.

The long-standing argument for the half dismes being pattern coins rested on a few key points. At the time they were struck, the Mint building had not yet been completed (the half dismes were struck in the basement of Philadelphia saw maker John Harper), and Mint officials had not yet posted their legally mandated bonds. However, the authors of *1792: Birth of a Nation's Coinage* (2015) argue that the Mint is not a building, it is an institution, and that Chief Coiner Henry Voigt and other workmen were engaged in coinage operations as of July 9, 1792. They write:

“The records are clear that Thomas Jefferson delivered \$75 at the mint to be coined on July 11, 1792. Then on Friday, July 13, he picked up 1500 half dismes that had been coined. According to the Act of April 2, 1792, this was coinage and it was legal tender.”

Smith, Orosz, and Augsburger have confirmed two striking periods (July and October). The contexts for each production period may differ, so it is possible those struck in October were produced for presentation, while those minted earlier were produced for circulation. They conclude:

“Perhaps [1792 half dismes] should be designated as something else. These were prototypes of American coinage, intended to demonstrate the ability to produce circulating coinage but in quantities insufficient to have an impact on commerce.”

An estimated 250 1792 half dismes have appeared in the marketplace. This Choice XF representative, produced during the first striking period based on the lack of cracks or other die defects, is in the upper tier of confirmed circulated survivors. There are only a couple of obverse planchet flakes (as struck), which are often seen. That side is deeply toned in blue-gray patina, while the reverse features even apricot-tan color. Generally well struck with just a bit of softness noted on the design high points, including the reverse lettering. Adjustment marks occur across the central reverse and the lower-left reverse rim.

Ex: Karl Scheible Collection / Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 5615.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 22ZS, PCGS# 11020



EARLY DIMES



1797 16 Stars JR-1 Dime, AU50
Few Marks, Ample Luster

5009 1797 16 Stars, JR-1, R.4, AU50 PCGS. Light gunmetal-gray toning adorns the smooth and briefly circulated surfaces of this early dime. The eagle's breast displays minor wear, though luster is prominent throughout the wings and curls. As is customary for JR-1, a retained horizontal die break affects the lower obverse above the date. Several stars are clearly repunched. A curly lintmark (as made) east of the date provides an identifier. Just two die marriages bear 1797 dates, the 16 Stars JR-1 and the 13 Stars JR-2. Both are elusive, and harder to locate than a first-year 1796 dime.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 236C, PCGS# 38748 Base PCGS# 4462



1797 13 Stars Dime, AU53
JR-2, Rare Second-Year Variety

5010 1797 13 Stars, JR-2, R.4, AU53 PCGS. The second and final Small Eagle date has a reported mintage of 25,261 pieces. Two die varieties are known, the 16 Stars JR-1 and the 13 Stars JR-2. Both are listed as Rarity-4, but the 13 Stars variety is clearly rarer, especially in higher grades. The present example is stone-gray save for occasional small tan-brown freckles. Luster fills the eagle's wings and outlines the letters and wreath. The eagle's breast is smooth, but other design details are bold. Close inspection shows only a few wispy obverse marks. Population: 1 in 53, 7 finer (2/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 236D, PCGS# 38749 Base PCGS# 4463

PROOF BUST DIME



1828 Small Date Dime, PR65 Ex: Starr, One of Five Proofs Known

5011 1828 Small Date PR65 NGC. JR-1, High R.7 as proof. Ex: Starr. Square Base 2. The proof Small Date 1828 dime is a great rarity, with only five confirmed examples. The other pieces are respectively pedigreed to Stack's 60th Anniversary Sale (October 1995), the Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, May 1996), the Lovejoy Collection (Stack's, October 1990), and our February 2016 Long Beach Signature. This powder-blue Gem has a good strike, but retains a few parallel roller marks (as made) near Liberty's ear. A trace of struck-in grease (as coined) is over the first 8 in the date. Devoid of any detectable post-strike imperfections.

Ex: *Splendid Group of United States Silver Coins* (J.C. Morgenthau, 1/1943), lot 422; *Floyd T. Starr Collection* (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 355; *Turtle Rock Collection* (Superior, 2/2008), lot 492.
NGC ID# 237M, PCGS# 4547



PROOF SEATED DIME



1841 Seated Liberty Dime
PR63 Cameo
With Drapery, Unique as a Proof
Ex: Richmond-Kaufman

5012 1841 With Drapery PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-110, R.8. This impressive Select specimen exhibits crisp definition on the mildly frosted design elements, enhancing the desirable cameo contrast with the deeply reflective fields. The bright surfaces display a warm champagne-gold cast, accented with speckles of soft sky-blue and beige patina. Were it not for a few inoffensive hairlines in the obverse fields and a couple of faint contact marks, this delightful piece would grade even higher.

An unknown but undoubtedly minuscule number of proof dimes were struck in 1841. Today they are known from perhaps only this single example of the With Drapery and two specimens of the No Drapery variants. PCGS and NGC have graded three examples: The present With Drapery coin, formerly in the Richmond and Phil Kaufman collections, is certified PR63 Cameo at PCGS — a coin we have handled twice previously. PCGS has also seen a single No Drapery 1841 in PR50 (formerly NGC PR53), ex: F.C.C. Boyd, and another in PR67+ from the Eric P. Newman Collection. The present With Drapery proof is a piece that is likely unique — not a phrase we are fond of using, but one that best describes this piece, as it is possible, but highly unlikely, that another unrecorded proof may exist. The early proof specialist should bid accordingly.

1841 Proof Dime Roster

—With Drapery Proof Dime

1. PR63 Cameo NGC. ANA Sale (Heritage, 7/1994), lot 6454, \$38,500; Halpern and Warner collections (Bowers and Merena, 3/1997), lot 2215, \$14,300; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1236, \$46,000; Phil Kaufman Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3019; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 3940; Eugene Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98286. **The present coin.**

—No Drapery Proof Dime

1. PR67+ NGC. Lyman Low Auction (11/1906), lot 117 (part of a silver 1841 proof set), Virgil Brand (journal # 35899); Armin Brand; consigned to B.G. Johnson in 1935 at \$75; “Col.” Green, B.G. Johnson / Eric Newman (offered in various invoices 1941 to 1947); Eric P. Newman, Part II (Heritage 11/2013), lot 33322; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage 5/2015), lot 98262.

2. PR50 PCGS (formerly PR53 NGC). F.C.C. Boyd; World’s Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 5/1945), lot 519, realized \$75; 57th Sale (New Netherlands, 12/1963), lot 466; Sale of the Seventies (Kagin, 11/1973), lot 1107; ANA Sale (Heritage, 7/1993), lot 5212, realized \$46,750; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 6029, realized \$47,500.

NGC ID# 23BU, PCGS# 84728

BARBER DIME



1897 Dime, Border-Toned MS68 Sole Finest of the Date at PCGS Condition Census for All PCGS Barber Dimes

5013 1897 MS68 PCGS. A simply incredible Barber dime, easily as captivating visually as it is impressive technically. Not only is this the sole finest 1897 dime at PCGS, it is one of just 10 Barber dimes at that service across the entire series in MS68, with none numerically finer (3/21). That distinction vaults it to something akin to Barber dime royalty for the Registry collector and type specialist. The centers are brilliant, while the margins display vivid amber, violet, and blue border toning. Satiny luster complements the sharp motifs, and both sides are entirely devoid of abrasions. A memorable Barber dime if there ever was one.

NGC ID# 23E3, PCGS# 4812

MERCURY DIMES



1921-D Dime, MS66 Full Bands High-End Denver Semikey

5014 1921-D MS66 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Uncirculated 1921-D Mercury dimes are not rare in the absolute sense, but they are starkly scarcer than most other issues in the series, owing to its low mintage of barely more than 1 million coins. This issue is also well-made — a majority of the certified Mint State population qualifies for the Full Bands designation. That said, collectors seeking a Premium Gem Full Bands example will encounter a challenge, and fewer than a dozen pieces in this grade are CAC endorsed. The present coin is frosty and brilliant. Slight peripheral strike softness occurs on STATES, but the centers are better defined. The excellent preservation gives this piece its eye appeal. Population: 31 in 66 (6 in 66+) Full Bands, 2 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 1 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 23HF, PCGS# 4937



1942/1-D Dime, MS66 Full Bands Brilliant Registry-Grade Example Prominent *Guide Book* Variety

5015 1942/1-D FS-101 MS66 Full Bands PCGS. The prominent overdate feature of FS-101 earns this variety placement in the *Guide Book*, making it an essential acquisition for series completists. The 1942/1-D Mercury dime is a well-made issue; most Uncirculated examples certified qualify for Full Bands by PCGS' standards, although the inherent scarcity of the variety itself makes these coins challenging to acquire. Any coin in Mint State is decidedly scarce, and the present Premium Gem Full Bands example is rare. Only one coin is numerically finer at PCGS. Luster is brilliant and frosty, showing exceptional preservation. The horizontal fasces bands are sufficiently defined for the FB designation, and that sharpness expands to the borders, where the legends are sharp. The eye appeal of this coin is simply outstanding. Population: 17 in 66 (4 in 66+) Full Bands, 1 finer (3/21).

PCGS# 145476 Base PCGS# 5041

EARLY QUARTERS



1796 Quarter Dollar, Attractive AU55 Scarce B-1 Die Pair, 'Low 6' in Date

5016 1796 B-1, R.4, AU55 NGC. Tompkins Die State 3/2. While there was great need for a quarter dollar in commerce, that need was largely supplied by Spanish American two reales pieces, which circulated far and wide throughout the states. The Mint proceeded cautiously in designing and striking the twenty five cent denomination. A limited 1796 mintage was the result. The fact that only 6,146 first-year quarters were struck went largely unnoticed at the time, and few people cared that no more quarters were struck until 1804. By then, the coins employed the Large Eagle reverse design, making 1796 Small Eagle quarters especially popular with today's collectors. The 1796 issue is a "must have" for date set collectors as the only 1700s-dated quarter struck, as well as the first year of issue. Collectors of *Guide Book* varieties need one, and myriad type set specialists cannot ignore its status as a one-year-only type coin by virtue of the Small Eagle reverse.

Two varieties exist, which only adds to the demand. The B-1 variant — with a Low 6 in the date — is considerably rarer than its B-2 High 6 counterpart. B-2 coins outnumber the B-1 variety by a factor of more than 2 to 1. Interestingly, the Browning-1 die marriage was preceded by Browning-2 based on the reverse die wear observations, since both varieties share the same reverse die. A light die crack forms above S OF to confirm that B-1 was the second variety struck, although the present coin displays an intermediate die stage before formation of the die crack.

Small Eagle quarters are often weakly struck at the eagle's beak, which is true on this Choice About Uncirculated example. Likewise, some of Liberty's hair strands lack definition at the top of Liberty's head and below the ear — a result of weak strike rather than wear. A number of vertically oriented reverse adjustment marks exist on this example, which further confirms the weak central strike. In 1796, such Mint-made production defects were commonplace, the result of overweight planchets being filed down by hand to standard weight before mintage.

Here, the peripheral strike is much sharper than the central impression. All but a few stars are fully formed, and the reverse legend is bold within a full complement of dentils. Eye appeal is exceptional thanks to a rich overlay of amber-gold, lilac-gray, and tangerine-orange toning that envelops both sides. Glints of mint luster remain beneath the attractive patina. One can hardly hope to find a more pleasing B-1 example for the assigned grade.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38919 Base PCGS# 5310



1796 B-2 Quarter, VG10
Nicely Toned and Strong for the Grade
Famous and In-Demand First-Year Issue

5017 1796 B-2, R.3, VG10 PCGS. Tompkins Die state 1/1. The 1796 quarter is arguably the single most desirable issue for the denomination across all series. Its appeal is undeniable. The year 1796 was the first for which quarters were struck in this country, and the Draped Bust, Small Eagle design by Robert Scot was only used once. Quarters were not struck again until 1804, by which point the design had changed to a Heraldic Eagle reverse. The 1796 claims a small mintage of 6,146 coins, and two die varieties are known. B-2 is marginally more collectible than B-1. It is identified by the placement of star 15 away from Liberty's bust. Iridescent accents complement the gunmetal-blue and antique-gray surfaces of this well-circulated but strong-for-the-grade VG10 representative. The coin is nicely centered with bold legends and partial detail on the curls and feathers. Small marks are effectively concealed by the rich patina. NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310



1804 B-1 Quarter, Choice XF
Heraldic Eagle Key Date

5018 1804 B-1, R.3, XF45 NGC. Tompkins Die State 2/3. Early silver depositors to the Mint preferred the half dollar and dollar denominations to the quarter, due to the convenience of counting fewer coins. Though dollars were struck each year between 1794 and 1803, quarters were struck only in 1796 during that span, and then only with a low mintage. The Mint ceased silver dollar production in 1804, and quarter coinage belatedly resumed. But the 1804 remains the key date of the Heraldic Eagle quarter type. Just 6,738 pieces were struck. The present well-defined example displays attractive peripheral golden-brown and cobalt-blue toning. The centers are close to brilliant. The reverse exhibits moderate parallel adjustment marks, but post-strike abrasions are trivial, and the eye appeal is significant. Encapsulated in a prior generation holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 23RB, PCGS# 38921 Base PCGS# 5312



1806 Quarter Dollar, MS65 Late Reverse Die State Top of the Browning-2 Census

5019 1806 B-2, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/5. The C in 25 C and the second A in AMERICA touch, the only 1806 reverse to do so — the easiest way to identify the Browning-2 die pair. This coin represents the latest reverse die state, with multiple die cracks and die clashing and deterioration of the rim above TED STATES OF AM. A remarkably sharp strike persists despite the advanced reverse die state. The obverse die retains most of its dentils above Star 7 and LIBERTY, and shows die clashing above 18 in the date to suggest a middle die stage. Liberty's upper curls are needle-sharp, as are all other elements except the right-hand stars, which are rounded to varying extents. The 1806 quarter mintage exceeded 206,000 pieces from 10 die marriages. Steve Tompkins suggests that Delivery Warrant #428 (80,300 coins) dated January 24, 1807 may have included part or all of 1806-dated coins. It is unlikely the official 1807 mintage of 220,643 pieces could have been achieved by just the two die pairs known for 1807.

Quarters and half dollars were the only silver coins struck at the Mint in 1806. The quarter mintage was a record for the Draped Bust design until the reported mintage for the 1807 issue, but as mentioned earlier, some of those coins were likely dated 1806. All 1806 quarters have a Pointed 6. In comparison, 1806 half dollars were struck from both round top and pointed 6 varieties. The half dollar mintage was roughly four times the mintage of quarters as reported by the Mint.

This coin is likely the finest B-2 example that exists, or possibly it is tied with one other example for the finest known of its variety. In addition to its technically sharp strike and well-defined devices, the surfaces are exceptionally free of marks or even the slightest abrasions. There are no adjustment marks to distract the eye. An area of weakness within the field stars above the eagle's head is seen on virtually all B-2 coins. Field star 1 is sharply recut. Numerous pinpoint lumps on both sides suggest the coin was struck from lightly rusted dies. Beautifully original soft-gray toning overlays peach-gold hues, softly lustrous and elegantly supportive of the crisply struck motifs. CAC endorsement confirms the high quality. We have never before handled a fully Gem Uncirculated B-2 example according to our archives.

NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38928 Base PCGS# 5314

BUST QUARTER



**1831 B-2 Quarter Dollar, MS67+
Early Quarter Dollars
and Browning Plate Coin
Finest Graded for the Variety and Year**

5020 1831 Small Letters, B-2, R.2, MS67+ NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This coin should set a record price for an 1831 B-2, and most likely for any 1831 quarter. The obverse die from 1831 B-2 was also used for B-3. The left edge of Liberty's curl is over the right foot of the second 1 in the date. Star 7 points between two curls. The two inside points of star 13 appear to be equally distant from the curl opposite. Stars 8, 11, and 12 show slight recutting, and star 13 is relatively distant from the curl. The reverse has a square base 2 in 25C. The 25 is low. The eagle has a thin tongue, and the arrowhead feathers are thick and point between the 2 and 5. The olive stem ends just past the right of the C. This is the only use of this reverse die.

The present Newman Collection example was struck from *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint* Die State P. The reverse is cracked from the top of UNITED STATES into the field between the S and O in STATES OF. Another crack runs across the top of RICA through the arrowheads, 25C, and into the field left of the denomination.

This coin, graded MS67+ is the finest certified for the die marriage, the sole finest quarter, and the plate coin in *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint*. This is also the Browning plate coin and from the Browning Collection. This coin has it all: finest certified for both the die marriage and date, and the plate coin in two key references. Bidders should act accordingly.

This Superb Gem displays deep blue and gray toning that lightens as it moves toward Liberty in the center. The reverse is mostly an even silver-gray, with a light area of blue toning at the rim and dentils.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33349. NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 38981 Base PCGS# 5348

PROOF BUST QUARTERS



1828 B-4 Quarter, PR61 Very Rare as a Proof

5021 1828 PR61 NGC. B-4, R.7 as a proof. Proof 1828 quarters are very rare. PCGS estimates "6 to 8 known." Tompkins (2008) lists auction appearances of seven B-4 examples, in PR64 through PR66 grades. Regarding B-1, Tompkins states "at least one proof and several proof-like examples [are] known for this die marriage." The present specimen is intricately struck, consistent with its proof status. Light butter-gold toning visits protected regions. The slightly luminous surfaces are smooth for the PR61 grade, save for delicate field marks near Liberty's profile.

Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 5931; Denver ANA (Bowers & Merena, 8/2006), lot 3064.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 27HC, PCGS# 5375



1834 Bust Quarter, PR64 Same Die Pair as the King of Siam Set

5022 1834 PR64 NGC. B-2, R.7 as a proof. We believe that no more than 10-15 examples of the 1834 Capped Bust quarter exist in proof format, probably closer to the lower number. The B-2 die pairing is the same as the example in the King of Siam proof set. Steve M. Tompkins offers interesting comments in *Early United States Quarters 1796-1838* concerning the reverse die:

"This reverse may have been produced especially for use with the above mentioned presentation sets. The central eagle master hub is distinctly different than all others in the small diameter series. The right wing is much taller and all of the eagle's feathers are in different positions. The lines and stripes are engraved at a slight angle as compared to all the other reverses as well. There is a possibility that this reverse may have been engraved by Christian Gobrecht and not William Kneass. Mint documentation for this has not been found, but due to the different style of engraving it is apparent that Kneass was not the engraver."

This near-Gem proof example is fully struck, with light pinkish-gold and blue patina overall. There are no impairments or distractions worthy of mention. An important prize for early quarter specialists. Census: 4 in 64, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5331; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3576.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 27HD, PCGS# 5382

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS



1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter, PR63 Historic One Year Type Coin

5023 1853 Arrows and Rays PR63 PCGS. The specialist will recognize the importance of this piece as an extremely rare pre-1858 proof coin and as a one-year type coin with Arrows at the date and Rays on the reverse. PCGS estimates only seven to eight survivors. This Select proof has a sharp strike and displays attractive dappled powder-blue, rose-red, and peach-gold patina. A thin horizontal line below the date will aid in tracking the provenance. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 1 in 63, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: Auction '80 (Stack's, 8/1980), lot 1184; Auction '90 (Stack's, 8/1990), lot 143; Stack's (5/1992), lot 2659; Superior (6/1999), lot 2099; Superior (10/2000), lot 4360; Goldberg Coins (5/2001), lot 561; Superior (1/2004), lot 2354; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 3183.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23WU, PCGS# 5548



1854 Arrows Quarter, PR65 Very Elusive Type as a Proof

5024 1854 Arrows PR65 NGC. Accounts of the precise rarity of the 1854 Arrows quarter proof issue vary to a certain extent, but all agree that it is very rare at a minimum, with no more than 12 to 15 known (according to David Akers, writing for the Pittman catalog in 1998) or around 10 known (according to Walter Breen). PCGS CoinFacts estimates 10 to 15 pieces known. This is a desirable Gem specimen of its immensely challenging date. Light champagne toning graces beautifully mirrored fields and fully struck devices alike. The reverse, which displays a degree of contrast, also shows a tiny contact mark between the M of AMERICA and the eagle's wing. Census: 2 in 65, 2 finer (2/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 591.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 23WV, PCGS# 5550



1890 Quarter, PR68 Deep Cameo Outstanding Contrast, Total Brilliance

5025 1890 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-C. This Superb Gem Deep Cameo quarter is one of the finest examples certified at either of the leading grading services and derives from a small mintage of 590 proofs. Utterly brilliant surfaces showcase thick layers of mint frost over the devices, producing the exceptional contrast that PCGS has recognized. The only mark against it is the somewhat incomplete detail on the stars, and Liberty's head a foot. A serious collector putting together a high-grade set of Seated Liberty proof quarters would be hard pressed to do better than this black-and-white PR68 Deep Cameo. Population: 3 in 68 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 23XN, PCGS# 95591

BARBER QUARTERS



1896-O Barber Quarter, MS67 Tied for Finest Certified

5026 1896-O MS67 PCGS. While most collectors, novice and advanced, recognize the 1896-S as an important rarity in the Barber quarter series, its New Orleans Mint cousin is every bit as elusive in top condition, especially with a sharp strike. In fact, David Lawrence, in *The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*, second edition, gives the date an R.6 rarity rating in Mint State. This Superb Gem is a memorable coin that is tied with one other piece (also a PCGS coin) for the finest certified of the issue (3/21).

Nearly every design feature is boldly rendered, including the star radials, Liberty's hair strands, and the eagle's feathers; only the arrow fletchings near the eagle's claw show slight weakness. The central regions display creamy luster, complementing peripheral hues of gold, magenta, and electric-blue around the obverse and a narrower ring of the same color palette on the reverse. An impressively preserved example.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1658; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3781; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 11/2009), lot 743; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98412; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 3883; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 4637; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3948. NGC ID# 23Y8, PCGS# 5614

PROOF BARBER QUARTER



1901-S Quarter, AU55
Key Date in a Seldom Seen Grade

5027 1901-S AU55 PCGS. Just a touch of rub is present on the high points of this quarter, and each side retains considerable luster. Red and violet peripheral shadings visit the obverse, while the center of that side and the reverse remain pale silver-gray. Though it has only the second-lowest mintage among Barber quarters (the 1913-S is the lowest), the 1901-S circulated far more heavily than its later counterpart, and both Mint State and high-end circulated pieces such as this Choice AU coin are condition rarities. PCGS has certified 34 finer representatives (3/21).

Ex: Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2366.

NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630



1911 Quarter, PR69 Cameo
Tied for Highest Graded

5028 1911 PR69 Cameo NGC. The proof 1911 Barber quarter is scarce in any Superb Gem grade, and it is a rarity in PR68. No PR69 coins, Cameo or otherwise, are listed at PCGS. NGC lists three PR69 coins, all Cameos — these are the highest-graded proof 1911 quarters known. To our knowledge, the present coin is the only piece in this grade to have appeared at auction. It displays incredible sharpness and depth of mirroring, with stark contrast between the devices and fields. The hallmark of the coin is, of course, its preservation, which is as close to flawless as a proof Barber quarter can get. The eye appeal is stunning, and the opportunity that this coin presents for the Registry collector is unsurpassed. Census: 3 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: Regency Auction 28 (Legend, 9/2018), lot 460; Regency Auction 40 (Legend, 8/2020), lot 112.

NGC ID# 242T, PCGS# 85697

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS



1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS64+ Brilliant Full Head Example

5029 1916 MS64+ Full Head PCGS. An attractive 1916 representative is one of the highlights of well-assembled collection of Standing Liberty quarters. Numismatic culture places significant emphasis on Full Head detail in this series due to the design's tendency to be weak on that feature of Liberty, and this is especially important for the 1916 issue, which shows little head detail to begin with. The present Full Head example is well-struck for the issue, and its satiny luster is brilliant and devoid of bothersome abrasions. Were it not for a few faint slide marks on the high points of Liberty's leg a Gem designation might have been achieved. This piece is quite pleasing in all respects.

NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5705



1927-S Quarter Dollar, Toned MS67 Among the Finest Pieces Certified

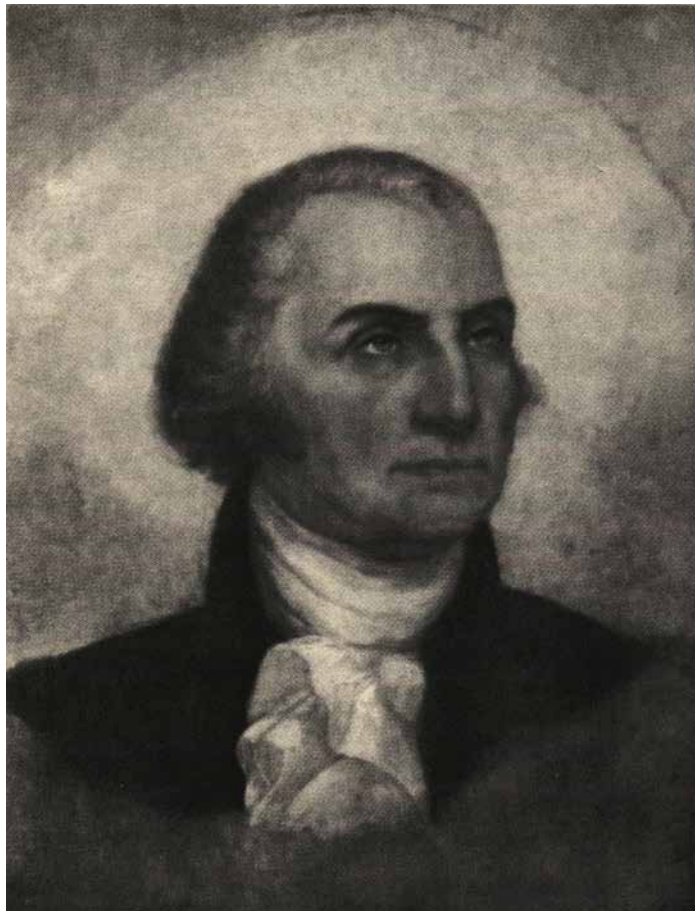
5030 1927-S MS67 NGC. The 1927-S is a classic key date in the Standing Liberty quarter series, coming from a mintage of only 396,000 pieces. The vast majority of survivors are in low circulated grades. In fact, the 1927-S is among the most difficult issues in the series to acquire in attractive XF or AU condition. Mint State pieces are occasionally seen, but most lack eye appeal, and most are also moderately abraded or cleaned, and therefore unable to achieve high grades. This Superb Gem example is among the finest pieces certified. NGC and PCGS combined list only 13 submissions in MS67 and MS67+ overall, with none finer. All of these coins are non-Full Head representatives (3/21). This piece displays luminous satin luster beneath original olive-gold, russet, amber, and lilac toning. The strike is sharp on Liberty's toes, although typically soft on her head and the shield rivets. We last handled a 1927-S in this grade in 2017. Census: 6 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 243W, PCGS# 5764

WASHINGTON QUARTER

**1932-D Washington Quarter, MS65+
Only One Coin Certified Finer**

5031 1932-D MS65+ PCGS. Over the course of a couple of decades there have been two or three 1932-D Washington quarters that have been certified in MS66, but currently only such coin is listed on the population charts, suggesting at least one coin was downgraded through an attempted upgrade scheme. That leaves the only realistic option for Registry collectors as the few MS65+ coins that exist, such as the present. This piece displays smoke-gray and silvery surfaces with russet flecks. The strike is sharp, and only a few trivial contact marks are seen. Population: 94 in 65 (7 in 65+), 1 finer (1/21). NGC ID# 2448, PCGS# 5791



EARLY HALF DOLLARS



1794 O-105 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, AU58+ The Former Cardinal Collection Specimen Finest Known for the Variety

5032 1796 15 Stars, O-101, T-1, Amato 141/145, R.5, VF35 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/2. The Mint Act of April 2, 1792 provided for gold, silver, and copper denominations to serve as the foundation of U.S. coinage. Gold denominations were the eagle, half eagle, and quarter eagle, while designated silver denominations included the dollar, half dollar, quarter, dimes, and half dimes. Cents and half cents were the approved copper coins. A trial mintage of 1792 half dimes in 1792 paved the way for more federal coinage.

Among the silver denominations, 1794 dollars were clearly intended to be showpieces of the new nation. In comparison, all other silver denominations were of secondary importance — a situation that quickly changed when the Mint's coining press proved insufficient to strike the silver dollar format. Late in 1794, the need to coin silver deposits could not wait six months while a new press was installed, clearing the way for a small mintage of 1794 half dollars in December of that year.

Likewise, half dimes dated 1794 were struck, but they were not minted until February 1795. No quarters or dimes were struck in either 1794 or 1795.

The half dollar proved to be an acceptable alternative to silver dollars. Researchers have differing opinions about exactly how many 1794 half dollars were struck, but the prevailing consensus (based on Mint delivery warrants) suggests 5,300 1794 half dollars were delivered in December 1794 and 18,464 half dollars dated 1794 were delivered on February 4, 1795 for a total of 23,464 pieces struck. A survival rate between 3% and 4% — typical for early Mint issues — further supports the estimated mintage. Approximately 800 1794 half dollars are thought to survive, including all grades and varieties.

Flowing Hair half dollars circulated extensively. They were a “blue collar” coin — less spectacular than the silver dollars, but often the preferred denomination in commerce. For today's collectors, 1794 half dollars offer a relatively affordable alternative to the rare and expensive 1794 dollars, although no one would turn down an opportunity to have both. In relation to their mintage, 1794 half dollars are far rarer in high grades than their dollar counterparts, and they are equally rare in terms of the sheer number of high-grade

survivors (AU and finer). Uncirculated 1794 half dollars are great rarities, with just 9 Mint State pieces reported by PCGS and NGC combined.

The present example is the very definition of a borderline Uncirculated coin, and as the scarce O-105 variety it is doubly rare. This exact coin was at one time certified MS62 NGC, having most recently appeared in its MS62 holder as part of the well-known Cardinal Collection (Bowers & Merena, 8/2010), lot 1004. At some point it was subsequently certified by PCGS as AU58+. It remains the finest of its O-105, T-3 die marriage by virtue of the important PCGS Plus designation. All other Mint State 1794 halves are the more available O-101 or O-101a die marriage (not that any 1794 half dollar is common).

This coin displays an intermediate die state between O-105 and O-105a., with a diagnostic die crack that runs from the left rim through the first T in STATES, but it does not extend through the leaves below. In a later die state, the same crack spans the reverse and emerges from the eagle's right (facing) wing tip to the opposite rim.

An overweight planchet prompted the Mint to adjust the flan. Some short, faint adjustment marks run diagonally downward from above AM in AMERICA, meeting wispy remnants of additional adjustment marks that exist above the eagle's head and below the wing. Still, the strike is sharp on both sides given the rudimentary equipment and fragile dies employed by the early Mint. A few of the right-hand stars are not quite full, although the eagle's breast is well-feathered. Liberty's flowing hair strands are boldly defined.

There are no untoward abrasions or marks to distract the eye from attractive, reddish-gold translucence complemented by lavender, blue, and olive-gray accents. Mint luster shines through the magnificent original patina, framed by bold rims and full dentils. Overton specialists and early type collectors alike are sure to compete for the honor of having this exceptional 1794 half dollar grace their collection.

NGC ID# 24E6, PCGS# 39206 Base PCGS# 6051



1796 15 Stars Half Dollar O-101, Original VF35 One of Seven Confirmed Early Die State Examples

5033 1796 15 Stars, O-101, T-1, R.5, VF35 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Any auction appearance of a 1796 or 1797 half dollar stirs up considerable interest. An advanced type collection of U.S. coins cannot be considered complete without this two-year design type. However, its minuscule mintage of 3,918 pieces, relatively low survival rate, and high value in all levels of preservation places it beyond the reach of most collectors.

Additionally, about 30% of surviving examples reveal impairments such as plugs, reengraved design elements, graffiti, harsh cleaning, long or deep scratches, environmental damage, or other problems. Even many of these command five-figure prices in today's market. It is refreshing, therefore, when an original, problem-free example crosses the auction block.

Such is the case with the present Choice Very Fine offering. Its light grayish-silver surfaces with occasional whispers of electric-blue at the margins retain a fair amount of luster in the recessed areas. The design elements are sharply defined for the designated grade, including Liberty's hair strands, facial features, and most of the drapery. The eagle's wing and tail feathers, its claws and adjacent clouds also display good detail, as do the olive and palm wreathes. The dentilation is sharp on both sides and the devices are nicely centered on the planchet. Importantly, the adjustment marks often seen on early silver coins are absent.

The foregoing attributes add up to exceptional eye appeal for a coin having seen light to moderate circulation. Another feature contributing to this appeal is the originality of its surfaces. This piece has not been "played with" or doctored. Moreover, it is devoid of significant contact, unusual for a relatively large coin that has seen circulation. We mention two vertical, shallow, unobtrusive scrapes to the upper right of the U in UNITED solely for identification purposes.

One more point that may be of interest to variety collectors is that this specimen was likely among the first 1796 15 Stars half dollars to be struck. We make this assertion because it lacks the heavy die crack from the rim at 5 o'clock to Liberty's bust and then through the last four stars. We are aware of only seven such pieces out of a total of 74 1796 15 Stars examples that we have documented.

Ex: Lester Bernstein Collection (Stack's, 4-5/1986), lot 836; Frontenac Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/1991), lot 3016; Donald E. Bently Collection/FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5242; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4850.

NGC ID# 24E9, PCGS# 39261 Base PCGS# 6057



1796 15 Stars Half Dollar
O-101, XF45
In Demand by Type, Date,
and Variety Collectors
Rare in All Grades, Seldom Seen Finer

5034 1796 15 Stars, O-101, T-1, R.5, XF45 NGC. Tompkins Die State 5/2. The Small Eagle Draped Bust type has challenged early half dollar specialists for generations. Low mintages and high demand from type collectors puts pressure on all 1796 and 1797 half dollars, since the design is necessary for completing a type set of United States coinage. Research into the Small Eagle type by Steve Tompkins appears in his 2015 book, *Early United States Half Dollars Volume 1 1794-1807*, which reveals several interesting theories about 1796 half dollars and their mintage.

There are two distinct varieties of the 1796-dated issue. One variety has 15 obverse stars (Overton 101, T-1), while the other displays 16 obverse stars (Overton 102, T-2). As with other denominations, this suggests the 15-star obverse die was prepared before Tennessee's admission to the Union as the 16th state on June 1, 1796. According to Mint delivery warrants, no half dollars at all were struck in 1796, which means that the entire mintage of 1796 and 1797 half dollars was struck in 1797. Based on survivorship, Tompkins estimates the total number of 1796 coins struck was 1,934 pieces, and the number of 1797 pieces is estimated at 1,984 coins for a total of 3,918 Small Eagle halves minted for both dates combined.

It is thought that only about 25% of that total mintage survives today in all grades, about equally divided between 1796-dated coins and those with the 1797 date. Curiously, all 1796 and 1797 coins have the anomalous fractional denomination (1/2) on the reverse. Logically, the odd-looking denomination was added to avoid confusion with 1796 quarters, which were struck in April 1796, and which had no stated denomination.

The present 1796 15-Star specimen is attractively toned with light gray patina that displays undertones of rose and violet, with rich aqua-green accents at the margins. Liberty's lower hair curls are well defined, as are the interior feathers on the eagle's wings. Most of the hair near Liberty's forehead and temple, and the eagle's breast, neck, legs, and wing margins are slightly weak (a combination of wear and strike). The design elements are nicely centered on the planchet, and the dentilation is strong on both sides, except for a zone of slight obverse weakness at 11 o'clock. Scattered small abrasions are seen, but there are no distracting marks on either side, and the coin is free of Mint-made adjustment marks.

This Choice XF example will be an excellent fit for inclusion into a high-grade type set, and as such it is certainly worth a high bid. Census: 2 in 45, 6 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24E9, PCGS# 39261 Base PCGS# 6057



1797 Small Eagle Half Dollar, VF20 Sharp Late Die State Example, O-101a

5035 1797 O-101a, T-1, High R.4, VF20 NGC. Amato-427. Tompkins Die State 4/4. An interesting network of bold die cracks courses through the upper-left reverse quadrant, suggesting imminent demise of that die. The obverse fares better in some regards, with a bold die crack through star 2 that features a small triangular cud in the dentils. Still later, a die crack develops connecting the innermost points of stars 4 to 6 and into the adjacent field above the ribbon ends to define the late obverse die state, but that crack is not fully formed on this coin.

The Draped Bust, Small Eagle type is a famous rarity not only within the half dollar series, but in all of U.S. type. Only the 1796 and 1797 dates were struck, with all of those minted in 1797. No half dollars were delivered from the Mint in 1796. A total of 3,918 coins combines the 1796-dated and 1797 production. Recent research by Steve Tompkins suggests that the small mintage was about evenly divided between the two dates. Two die pairs were required for the few 1797 coins struck, each divided into early and late die states. This is the O-101a (T-1) variety. It is known as the Stetson University specimen based on its May 1993 appearance in a Bowers and Merena auction. In September 1998 we sold this very coin, where it was described as having a fingerprint-like obverse toning pattern and a light scratch from the inner point of star 11 to Liberty's mouth as the primary identifiers. The coin is sharply defined for the VF20 grade, with dentils fully visible around each side and the majority of the eagle's wing feathers well-defined. The hair strands lack detail only at the uppermost reaches of Liberty's head and temple.

A never-ending debate about the the designer and engraver of the Small Eagle type persists. The *Guide Book* suggests the designer is Gilbert Stuart and that the dies were made by Robert Scot. Other researchers believe Robert Scot deserves credit for the Draped Bust design and master dies, while John Smith Gardner helped cut the working dies. While no definitive answer can be given here, the controversy continues to add an aura of mystery to this enigmatic-yet-rare type that is so important to collectors. We expect strong competition for this problem-free, well-pedigreed late die state 1797 example, which to our knowledge has not traded hands in a great many years.

Ex: Stetson University Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1993), lot 279; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/1998), lot 6746.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39265 Base PCGS# 6060



1806 O-124 Half Dollar, XF40
Rare E Over A in STATES
Challenging *Guide Book* Variety

5036 1806 E Over A in STATES, O-124, T-22, R.6, XF40 PCGS. The E in STATES is cut over an A, a demonstration of the difficulties involved in punching mirror image legends into working dies. O-124 is the sole E Over A marriage, and is second-rarest among the eight *Guide Book* varieties, trailing only the extremely rare Knob 6, No Stem variety (O-108). Stephen J. Herrman's Autumn 2020 Condition Census is topped by an Uncertified AU50 with "many tiny pits" and a different XF40 PCGS example, followed by four XF Details pieces. Thus, the present coin would be tied with one other as the finest certified piece to appear at auction in recent decades. The moderately circulated and unblemished surfaces are toned powder-blue and cream-gray. The strike shows blending near the eagle's head. Population: 2 in 40, 0 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39330 Base PCGS# 6071



BUST HALF DOLLARS

1808 Half Dollar, MS66+ By Far the Finest O-108a The Incomparable Green/ Newman Coin

5037 1808 O-108a, R.3, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Green/Newman.

In many respects, John Reich's capped head concept of Liberty is a highlight of the long and varied Bust half series. In its various adaptations, the design persevered for the next 30 years. Reich himself only lasted for 10+ years as an engraver at the Mint, from 1807 to 1817. His original (or "first" style) of the Capped Bust motif initiated several challenges that affected die life and caused other production problems, yet it is perhaps his most aesthetically pleasing rendition of Liberty. Less matronly than later variations of his design, it is a favorite of Bust half specialists because it spawned a number of spectacular varieties, including several legendary die breaks and head-scratching diesinking gaffes. Most Bust half nuts would not have it any other way. Reich experimented with Large Stars, Small Stars, blundered the denomination (after he was the first Mint engraver to consistently include the denomination on all his coins), overdated one of his dies, created a sensation with his "Bearded Lady" die break, and snuck in his "signature" star point that haunted the Mint for years.

This amazing 1808 example is a fitting tribute to Reich's work. It is the O-108a die marriage — a breathtaking, high-end Premium Gem — that is either three or four points superior to any other of its variety. Likewise, the coin's provenance is impeccable. This is the former "Colonel" E.H.R. Green/Eric P. Newman example, which we initially sold as MS66+ NGC with CAC, now in a PCGS holder with the same grade (also CAC). Both services recognize the high-end Premium Gem technical qualities and sharply detailed design elements, most unusual on an 1808 half dollar, which typically comes softly struck. Vibrant mint luster shines through attractive shades of silver-gray, lavender, and champagne-gold toning. The obverse shows some dramatic clash marks around the date and into the right field. A lengthy die crack around the top of the reverse legend confirms the late die state. Those who collect only the finest Bust halves will appreciate this coin's balance and superb eye appeal. Advanced type collectors will gravitate toward the coin as perhaps the finest representative of its two-year type, struck before Liberty was remodeled and the eagle nitpicked. We expect a record price for this truly memorable Capped Bust half, which helped transition the denomination into one of the enduring and most-popular series among all U.S. coinage.

NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 39373 Base PCGS# 6090





1818 O-112 Half, Richly Toned MS66 Tied for Finest of the Variety

5038 1818 O-112, R.1, MS66 PCGS. The Condition Census for Overton-112 tops out at MS66 according to both Stephen Herrman's current listing and the Parsley reference. Rich, original patina displays cobalt-blue, reddish-gold, and pearlescent silver hues that blanket both sides, with the lighter shades framed by deep, peripheral colors. Mint luster illuminates the complex hues. A sharp strike exists throughout, witnessed by the sharp stars and crisp folds on Liberty's drapery and cap. Liberty's curls are likewise well-defined. O-112 is an interesting variety, with a cockeyed A in STATES connected to the base of the first T by a die line as if being pulled back in line with the other letters. A bold die crack curves along the lower-left reverse quadrant from beneath the denomination.

NGC ID# 24F9, PCGS# 39529 Base PCGS# 6113



1833 Half Dollar, O-101, MS67 Only One Finer of the Date at NGC

5039 1833 O-101, R.1, MS67 NGC. A misplaced shield line extends from the top of the extreme left crossbars, down and along the inside of the left edge of the shield, to the bottom of the primary first vertical line. The 8 in the date is higher than the adjacent 3. The strike is bold throughout, and the nearly pristine surfaces radiate vibrant mint bloom. Vivid ocean-blue and violet peripheral hues surround rich orange-gold in the margins, while the central regions exhibit warm champagne patina. As a date, this issue is among the more available in the series, largely due to a substantial mintage in excess of 5.2 million pieces, but the surviving population drops off dramatically past the MS65 grade level, with Superb Gems being extremely rare. This piece is virtually the ultimate representative in both terms of technical quality and aesthetic appeal. Census: 1 in 67, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 3165.

NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39887 Base PCGS# 6163

PROOF BUST HALF DOLLAR



1836 Lettered Edge Half Dollar O-101, PR63

Ex: Eliasberg, R.7 as a Proof

5040 1836 Lettered Edge PR63 NGC. O-101, R.1, likely Low R.7 as a proof. Ex: Eliasberg. This is an early die state of the O-101 die pairing, showing a small tine of metal on the right loop of the 6 in the date, sharp recutting on stars 6, 7, and 11, and two small die lines protruding from the end of Liberty's nose. On the reverse the segments are separated above the last S in STATES, but recutting shows on the left stand of the N.

This is a common variety as a business strike, but extremely rare as a proof. PCGS has certified 12 coins (less duplicates) of the 1836 Lettered Edge, including five in PR63. At NGC there are nine examples certified, including one other PR63 and seven pieces are finer (2/21). Of course, all those figures are subject to a critical eye due to crossovers and resubmissions. The Eliasberg catalogers described the coin:

"Rarity-7 or 8 as a Proof striking. Proof-63. A pleasing specimen with full mirror fields, delicately toned, giving way to splashes of electric blue [at] the borders. Brilliant with delicate toning. A splendid coin and in Proof finish, a notable rarity."

That description still holds true today, attesting to the coin's unfoiled-with originality. In particular, the fully mirrored fields provide immediate confirmation of this piece's proof status, at least as that term can be applied to pre-1850s coinage. A memorable example from a classic era of U.S. numismatics, and pedigreed to a classic collection of U.S. coins.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 4/1997), lot 1901; LaBelle Collection (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 7/2005), lot 1162; Long Beach Signature (*Heritage*, 6/2011), lot 3643.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24GG, PCGS# 6221



PROOF REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR

**1836 Reeded Edge Half, PR63
Famous Issue, Rare in Proof Format**

5041 1836 Reeded Edge PR63 NGC. GR-1, Low R.7 as a proof. The 1836 Reeded Edge half dollar is a celebrated introductory low mintage issue. Business strikes are more available than the traditional mintage suggests, but proofs are rare. PCGS estimates only 10 to 15 pieces exist, a number comparable with the 10 estimated survivors for the 1838-O branch mint proof. This ice-blue and plum-red specimen exhibits the intricate impression expected of a proof. The luminous fields show only trivial detractors, such as a few field specks (of struck-in grease) west of the eagle's beak. An excellent value relative to business examples of similar quality.

Ex: Greenhill Collection (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 9/2006), lot 2577.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 27SM, PCGS# 6223



SEATED HALF DOLLARS



1839 No Drapery Seated Half, MS63 Die Pair 1, Briefly Coined Subtype

5042 1839 No Drapery, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.3, MS63 NGC. 1839 was a transitional year for the half dollar denomination. The Capped Bust design was out, and the Seated Liberty design was in. The first Seated halves lacked drapery below Liberty's raised elbow. When drapery was added later in the year, the No Drapery halves became a scarce single-year subtype. Select Mint State examples are rare. This coruscating silver-gray example displays the lengthy reverse cracks that identify it as the first die pair in Bill Bugert's Philadelphia Mint reference. The strike is sharp, and although the fields exhibit infrequent incidental contact, the quality and eye appeal are undeniable. Census: 6 in 63, 9 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 572000 Base PCGS# 6230



1839 Seated Half, MS63 No Drapery, Attractively Toned

5043 1839 No Drapery, WB-101, Die Pair 2, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Vibrant ocean-blue, ruby-red, and chestnut-brown toning encompasses this unmarked and satiny first-year Select Seated half dollar. The strike is crisp except on the eagle's left (facing) leg. Die Pair 2 is distinguished by a slight rotation counter-clockwise from coin turn. A delicate diagonal die line within the lower reverse shield provides another identifier. The No Drapery variety is a popular single-year subtype. The classic 1993 Wiley-Bugert reference lists the No Drapery variety as Low R.6 in Mint State. Population: 11 in 63 (1 in 63+), 18 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 801665 Base PCGS# 6230

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



1919-D Half Dollar, MS65 Condition Census Rarity The Series Key in High Grade

5044 1919-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1919-D is the preeminent condition key in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. It boasts the lowest certified Gem population at just 15 pieces between PCGS and NGC combined with one MS66 coin finer, and even that small top-grade survivorship is believed to include duplications. Only a handful of different Gem specimens have appeared at auction within the last two decades, and just two Gem examples have appeared at auction within the last 14 years. Before this coin, the most recent of these was the Duckor PCGS CAC coin that appeared in our 2018 FUN Signature where it realized a staggering \$240,000, nearing the auction record for this issue set at our November 2004 Palm Beach Signature where we sold the lone MS66 coin for just over \$270,000. It is clear that collectors — and especially Registry Set builders — understand the incredible rarity of this issue in Gem or better condition. The appearance of a Gem at auction is a headline event for any sale.

Mint luster glistens like frost beneath a delicate veil of champagne-lavender toning, while the original surfaces yield exceptional preservation, especially in the fields where light abrasions are often seen. The typically poorly struck areas of Liberty's branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg show minor softness, but Liberty's head is well defined. The eye appeal of this piece is simply outstanding.

A Gem 1919-D Walker is an essential item for a top-ranked Registry Set. The current highest-rated PCGS Registry Set houses the lone MS66 example of this issue, while the #2 and #3 sets showcase attractive Gem specimens. Every lower-ranked set in the PCGS Registry falls at least two grade points short of the Gem level with their 1919-D coins. The Simpson piece offers advanced collectors an incredibly important opportunity to help build their collection into one of the finest Walking Liberty half dollar sets ever assembled. Population: 11 in 65, 1 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 24PZ, PCGS# 6578



1921-D Half Dollar, MS64+ Rare CAC-Approved Example

5045 1921-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1921-D is the lowest-mintage date in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. In high grade it is the second scarcest date overall, the scarcest being the 1921-S. The Denver issue is occasionally available in MS64 for a price, but finer pieces are borderline rare, and when they do appear at auction they tend to experience vigorous bidding and quickly climb out of reach for most collectors. This Plus-graded near-Gem balances quality with accessibility. Light golden toning graces each side, complementing satiny mint luster. Only a few light abrasions are visible. Liberty's branch hand exhibits sharp definition, and the eagle's trailing leg is only slight weak. One of just two dozen pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement. Population: 13 in 64+, 41 finer. CAC: 24 in 64, 15 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

1921-D Half Dollar, Well-Struck MS65 Low-Mintage Key, Lightly Toned

5046 1921-D MS65 PCGS. This is a well-struck example of the key-date 1921-D half dollar, showing good definition on Liberty's branch hand and only slight incompleteness on the eagle's trailing leg. Golden-russet toning embraces satiny original luster, and grade-limiting abrasions are unobtrusive to the naked eye. The 1921-D boasts the lowest mintage of the three 1921 keys (208,000 coins). This is also the lowest mintage in the series. Examples of this issue are sought-after in all grades due to the wide-ranging popularity of the Walking Liberty half dollar as a date and mintmark collection. However, coins grading finer than MS64 are rare. Population: 38 in 65 (4 in 65+), 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR



1946-D Half Dollar, MS67+ CAC Approved, Tied for Finest at PCGS

5047 1946-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1946-D Walking Liberty half dollar is generally plentiful, and examples can be found with ease as fine as MS66. Superb Gems are somewhat scarce by comparison. In MS67, PCGS has certified well over a 100 examples of this Denver issue, but there are none numerically finer at that service. Registry collectors compete for the 17 Plus-designated pieces in this grade, such as the present coin. This piece is CAC endorsed, and it displays subtle iridescence beneath otherwise light rose-gold patina. Luster is satiny and unabraded. Liberty's head and branch exhibit the usual minor strike softness, but other details are well rendered. Population: 17 in 67+, 0 finer. CAC: 81 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24SK, PCGS# 6628



1952-D Franklin, MS67 Full Bell Lines Beautiful Luster and Toning The Finest PCGS Coin We Have Seen

5048 1952-D MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. The 1952-D Franklin half dollar is a well-made issue. A majority of the Mint State pieces certified are designated Full Bell Lines, and such coins are easily accessible through the MS65 grade level. In MS66 FBL, the 1952-D is somewhat scarcer, although still collectible for a price. However, Superb Gems are rare. Most collectors never have a chance to acquire a coin in this grade, even if they have the budget for it. Since our Auction Archives began in 1993, we have seen only three different 1952-D halves in this grade, including the present coin. The opportunity presented here for Registry collectors is unsurpassed.

This piece is every bit a Superb Gem, showing frosty mint luster that is devoid of abrasions. Beautiful original toning on the obverse spans shades of sun-gold, crimson, forest-green, and russet, leaving the reverse with a delicate champagne tint that deepens around the borders. Population: 7 in 67 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2019), lot 3757.
NGC ID# 24T4, PCGS# 86662

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS



1950 Half Dollar, PR68 Practically Flawless, All-Brilliant

5049 1950 PR68 NGC. Flashy mirrors and brilliant surfaces show only moderate contrast, yet this beautifully preserved Superb Gem proof is an eyeful. The pinpoint sharp strike complements impeccable fields and devices. Franklin half dollar collectors know the overall quality of 1950 proofs is poor, and while Gem examples exist with and without Cameo designation, contrast is generally light and many have problems. This PR68 coin has no such concerns. It may have been removed from the original Mint packaging soon after purchase to survive in this lofty grade. Few examples are finer, and those are tightly held in advanced collections. Census: 24 in 68 (1 in 68★, 2 in 68+★), 1 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691



1953 Franklin, PR68 Ultra Cameo Tied for Finest Ultra Cameo Certified

5050 1953 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. An essentially flawless, brilliant, and razor-sharp proof. The fields glimmer with liquidlike reflectivity, while the frosted devices provide the stark white-on-black contrast that Registry collectors strive to obtain. The 1953 proof is inherently elusive with Ultra or Deep Cameo surfaces. NGC lists only 58 grading events for such coins across all grades. Three pieces in PR68 Ultra Cameo are the finest at that service, and PCGS has seen only one piece in this grade, also with none finer. For Registry collectors, the present offering represents a rare and important opportunity to advance the standing of their sets. Census: 2 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 27VD, PCGS# 96694



1953 Franklin Half, PR68 Ultra Cameo Unsurpassed From the 1950-1953 Period

5051 1953 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. When we last sold a PR68 Ultra Cameo Franklin half it was on August 14, 2006, when it brought a then-astounding \$63,250 as lot 5272 of our Denver Platinum Night auction. Then, it was the sole-finest 1953 Franklin proof known. This is that same coin, in a new NGC holder at the same grade. Since then, two other proofs have achieved its technical grade (one at PCGS, plus one other at NGC), but neither of those come-latelies can exceed the quality of this splendid example. Glittering mirrors surround impeccable, frosted devices. It remains one of the finest proof Franklins produced in the early 1950s. As we said in our 2006 description, "Even close inspection of the fragile proof surfaces, with the aid of a magnifier, fails to reveal a single noteworthy flaw."

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 27VD, PCGS# 96694



1955 Half Dollar, PR69 Ultra Cameo The Ultimate Registry Set Candidate

5052 1955 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. Although a few 1955 Superb Gem Ultra Cameo proofs are known, only eight such pieces earn the coveted PR69 Ultra Cameo grade (3/21). This example appears to be the plate coin in Rick Tomaska's *Guide Book to Franklin & Kennedy Half Dollars*. Intense contrast exists between nearly flawless fields and frost-white devices, with the mirrored fields jet black when viewed at an angle. Overall, the 1955 proofs are rare with this contrast level and often have hairlines from Mint packaging that precludes a high numeric grade. This splendid example excels in both regards, tied for the Condition Census top at NGC. No PCGS Deep Cameo examples of comparable grade are reported as of (3/21). We have never offered one so certified until now.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPEN, PCGS# 96696



1958 Half Dollar, PR69 Ultra Cameo Top-Graded Example, None Finer

5053 1958 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Everest Collection. Wearing of the master die progressed on Franklin proofs throughout the 1950s, but the dies were not reworked until 1960. Even high-grade 1958 Franklin proofs show loss of detail within Franklin's hair and at other vulnerable areas of the dies. Cameo contrast is likewise often impaired. Ultra or Deep Cameo Franklin halves are extreme rarities in high grades. This spectacular example is brilliant and richly frosted, with watery-deep fields and no signs of impairment. This PR69 Ultra Cameo represents the pinnacle of 1958 proofs. Very simply, none could be (or are) finer. Census: 5 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# CPER, PCGS# 96699

EARLY DOLLARS



1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF40 Silver Plug, Rare B-3, BB-11 Two Leaves Reverse

5054 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, Silver Plug, B-3, BB-11, R.5, XF40 PCGS. BB-11 is a much better die variety among Flowing Hair dollars. It can be attributed by its unique berry count, eight on each half of the wreath. About half the surviving examples were struck with a silver plug placed over the center of the planchet; the purpose was to bring the coin up to a proper weight. By mid-1795, the practice had been abandoned, since numerous die marriages of 1795 dollars lack examples with a silver plug. On the present coin, the plug is apparent as a partial circle at both centers, somewhat irregular on the obverse near its 5 o'clock border. The cream-gray surfaces are attractive and show only infrequent minor signs of contact. BB-11 Silver Plug Population: 1 in 40, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39978 Base PCGS# 6853



**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, AU55
Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27**

5055 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, AU55 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. Experienced early dollar collectors can attribute BB-27 at a glance, by the bold, narrow die line behind the uppermost neck curl. This is an impressive early silver type coin that exhibits substantial golden-brown luster within the wings, wreath, and letters. The obverse also has its share of remaining luster, toned in lilac shades. Minor vertical adjustment marks, as made, are on the central obverse, but post-strike detractors are refreshingly few. The typical Flowing Hair dollar grades VF, and examples of the present quality are highly desirable.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852



**1795 Draped Bust Dollar, Unc Details
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52**

5056 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2 — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV. The Draped Bust design was introduced partway through the year in 1795 and a modest mintage of 42,738 pieces was struck. Two die varieties are known for the date and type, with this coin representing the popular BB-52 variety, with the highest curl of Liberty's hair under E in LIBERTY. The BB-52 is seen less often than the other Draped Bust variety of the date (BB-51), especially in high grade. This was the only use of both the obverse and reverse dies.

The present coin is sharply detailed throughout and shows the interesting die break in Liberty's hair that identifies Die State IV. The surfaces show only minor signs of contact, but some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident at the reverse rim, under magnification. The surfaces are toned in aesthetically pleasing shades of gray, steel-blue, and golden-brown, but PCGS notes this patina is unnatural, and the luster is subdued.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2017), lot 3813.



1796 Large Letters Dollar, Near-Mint B-4, BB-61, Few Finer

5057 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3, AU58 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. An exemplary Borderline Uncirculated example of the scarce Large Letters *Guide Book* variety. Faint adjustment marks, as coined, cross the upper half of the portrait and BERTY, but post-strike abrasions are nearly absent. Light wear on the eagle's belly and leg testifies to brief service in the early American economy. Wheat-brown and gunmetal-gray toning is prevalent, though hints of sea-green accompany UNITED. Only a handful of examples are certified finer, with the finest known BB-61, the Green-Newman specimen, certified as MS63+ NGC. Population: 3 in 58, 4 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40000 Base PCGS# 6860

GOBRECHT DOLLARS



1836 Gobrecht Dollar, Toned PR58 Judd-60, Die Alignment IV

5058 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 PR58 NGC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment IV (center of Liberty's head opposite the right side of F in OF). Die State E. A rim nick shows above the A in STATES, and there is a small die chip apparent below the right side of the R in DOLLAR. The previous die state's diagnostic, the diagonal die clash mark above the eagle's wing, is faintly evident. The fields are more reflective than seen on many 1836 dollars with good mirroring flashing through the speckled charcoal-gray and pale golden toning scattered across each side. The Mint's account books show that these, and other Original Gobrecht dollars, were struck in the final week of December 1836. At the AU58 level, this piece represents a good opportunity for the type collector, with substantial savings compared to a strictly PR60 or finer coin.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 3716.

NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225



1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR63 Judd-60, Die Alignment I

5059 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR63 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State F. This later die state clearly shows the diagonal die clash above the eagle's wing. Because of the toning the die scratch through the O in DOLLAR and die scratch below the D in DOLLAR are less obvious. Each side displays deep blue-gray toning. Strike details are complete throughout. The right obverse field has a few grade-limiting hairlines, while the reverse shows a solitary nick above the eagle's beak. Gobrecht dollars are seldom located in PR63 or finer grades. Population: 22 in 63, 14 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225

1839 Gobrecht Dollar, PR61 Judd-104 Original, Die State A

5060 1839 Name Omitted, Judd-104 Original, Pollock-116, R.3, PR61 PCGS. Silver. Reeded Edge. Die Alignment IV (medal turn, the head of Liberty is opposite the F in OF). Die State A. This early die state no longer shows the die clashing below the crook in the elbow that was apparently caused in the earliest strikes or even during set-up. On the reverse only the faintest trace of a delicate die crack can be discerned connecting MER. As one would expect, the strike is complete in all areas. The obverse is brilliant and the reverse shows just a hint of pale color. Small, wispy hairlines are apparent on each side with three short but noticeable marks near the rim of the reverse.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 11444



1839 Gobrecht Dollar, Toned PR64 Judd-104 Restrike, Middle Die State

5061 1839 Name Omitted, Judd-104 Restrike, Pollock-116, R.3, PR64 PCGS. Silver. Reeded Edge. Die Alignment IV (medal turn, the head Liberty is opposite the F in OF). Middle Die State. The first Gobrecht dollar restrikes were produced in the late-1850s under Mint Director James Ross Snowden. Snowden had a collector's penchant for completion and his goal was to produce Restrikes and trade them for Washingtonia that was missing from the Mint Cabinet Collection. From our vantage point 160 years later it is difficult to understand just how popular coins and medals commemorating George Washington really were at that time. Snowden was largely successful in producing "trade bait" and acquiring new pieces of Washingtonia for the Mint Collection. Success breeds more success, and soon a new Mint Director, Henry Linderman, along with Archibald L. Snowden, catered to a growing collector appetite for "Cabinet Coins" such as Judd-60 Restrikes, Name Below Base Judd-58 dollars, and Middle Die State Judd-84 dollars.

Henry Linderman left the Mint in 1864 for a private stockbroker practice, and prices for Judd-84 and -104 dollars remained relatively calm. In 1867 Linderman returned as Director and that marks the beginning of more Cabinet Coins, such as Early to Middle State Judd-84 Restrikes, State C Judd-58 Name Below Base dollars, Judd-60 Restrikes in Die Alignment II, and Early Restrike Judd-104 Gobrechts. Presumably the Middle State Judd-104 Restrikes were struck shortly after these pieces, probably around April 1869. Prices at contemporary auctions became unstable since no one knew just how many of any issue would be ultimately available.

Gobrecht dollars have a long and storied background; also a background that is full of fanciful stories and misinformation, some of which persists to this day. It is largely due to the efforts of Saul Teichman, John Dannreuther, and Craig Sholley that we understand this challenging series as well as we do today. This is a high-grade example whose surfaces display bluish-tinged gray interiors that are ringed by cobalt-blue. The strike is full in all areas and there are no mentionable contact marks. This is a coin that is destined for an advanced collection. Population: 14 in 64 (1 in 64+), 3 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# BLY5, PCGS# 11446

SEATED DOLLARS



1859-S Dollar, MS63

Conditionally Rare

Only 20,000 Pieces Struck

5062 1859-S MS63 PCGS. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/c. Flynn RPD-001. The base of the 18 in the date is repunched. Late die state examples are from the same dies but do not show repunching. The even mintage (20,000 pieces) suggests one delivery from a single die pair, although several obverse dies had been shipped from Philadelphia to San Francisco. The 1859-S is the only No Motto issue from the San Francisco Mint. The only Motto issues from the facility are the extremely rare 1870-S, purportedly struck for cornerstone placements, and the very low-mintage 1872-S. Although Mint records indicate 700 1873-S dollars were struck, all were melted in early 1873 after the "Crime of 1873" replaced the denomination with the Trade dollar.

The low Seated dollar coinages at San Francisco are puzzling today, since that was the mint closest to the Orient. Bowers states that China preferred the Mexican eight reales, which contained slightly more silver than its crown-sized U.S. counterpart. The many ships that left San Francisco ports for China predominantly carried Mexican silver. However, the 1859-S dollar was an exception, and the majority of the issue was shipped to the Orient and eventually melted.

The caramel-gold toning is slightly dusky, particularly on the reverse. A slender, diagonal mint-made steel-blue streak is noted from the mintmark to the first S in STATES. The strike is bold, although Liberty's knees show incompleteness. The satiny surfaces display moderate contact on the upper reverse and left obverse fields.

Ex: Purchased from Legend Numismatics (2/2007); Eugene Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30601.
NGC ID# 24YZ, PCGS# 6948



1870-CC Dollar, MS61

Introductory Old West Type Coin

5063 1870-CC MS61 NGC. OC-1, Low R.4. The first-year Carson City silver dollar has a meager mintage of 12,462 pieces. Nine die pairs are known, with OC-1 identified by its date and mintmark location along with minute die markers. Some 1870-CC dollars were set aside, perhaps reflecting pride in the new local branch mint, but most of those coins were eventually spent, since the typical survivor grades Very Fine. Mint State pieces are both rare and desirable. The present rose-gold representative is unworn, though the strike is shy of complete on the stars and Liberty's hair. The satiny surfaces are smooth save for a field tick above the O in GOD, which serves as an identifier. Census: 8 in 61, 7 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964



1870-CC OC-8 Dollar, MS62 Well Struck, Attractively Toned

5064 1870-CC MS62 NGC. OC-8, High R.4. The Carson City Mint struck Seated dollars from its advent until the “Crime of 1873” ended the series in favor of the Trade dollar. The first-year 1870-CC is more available than its three successors, but survivors are desirable regardless of grade, and the issue becomes undeniably rare in Mint State. The present MS62 example displays light to medium magenta and autumn-brown toning. The strike is sharp on the stars and lower eagle, with slight softness limited to Liberty’s hair. A minor mint-made lamination on Liberty’s lower hand provides an identifier, but no marks are worthy of comment for the grade. Census: 2 in 62, 5 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

1872-S Silver Dollar, MS62 Sole Collectible Motto S-Mint Issue

5065 1872-S MS62 PCGS. OC-1, Low R.3. Although the Philadelphia Mint struck more than 1.1 million Seated dollars in 1872, the San Francisco output was far more parsimonious. Just 9,000 pieces were struck. Nonetheless, the 1872-S is the only collectible West Coast Motto issue, since the 1870-S is a celebrated rarity and the existence of the 1873-S has never been confirmed. Most 1872-S dollars are in VF to AU grades, but here is a nice Mint State example that boasts satiny luster and pleasing light mahogany-brown toning. The strike is good, and apparent marks are few, confined to a few unobtrusive lines on the right obverse field and below the mintmark. An essential purchase for the high-end San Francisco type collector. Population: 5 in 62, 6 finer (2/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 24ZL, PCGS# 6970

TRADE DOLLAR



**1874-CC Trade Dollar, MS65
Breen-5786, 'Micro' CC Mintmark.**

5066 1874-CC MS65 NGC. Type One Obverse, Type One Reverse, Breen-5786 "Micro" Mintmark. Carson City struck more than 1.3 million Trade dollars in 1874, most of which fulfilled their intended purpose in the China trade. Many 1874-CC Trade dollars were melted in the Orient, although a few pieces came back to the U.S. in circulated condition, some with chopmarks. Mint State 1874-CC examples are scarce in all grades, and they are extremely rare in Gem Uncirculated condition. This coin is a brilliant Gem, with a few scattered bagmarks but no serious abrasions. As usual for the issue, the strike lacks sharpness at the upper obverse and at the eagle's left (facing) wing top and right leg. All else is sharp. Strong mint luster provides excellent eye appeal. Census: 4 in 65, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 2532, PCGS# 7035

MORGAN DOLLARS



**1881-CC Dollar, Brilliant MS67+
Bright Cartwheel Mint Frost**

5067 1881-CC MS67+ PCGS. CAC. VAM-2. The 8s in the date are doubled on this variety, which was discovered by Bill Fivaz in 1972. Overall, the 1881-CC is a collectible Nevada mint issue. A total of 296,000 coins were struck. The GSA release of the 1970s made available to collectors 147,485 coins that had been held back in storage. Most of those were Mint State, explaining why the issue's average certified grade falls between MS62 and MS63. This high-end Superb Gem is totally brilliant and fully struck at the centers. Bright cartwheel mint frost is arguably its most impressive attribute. Only five examples are certified finer at PCGS (3/21).
NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126



1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS64 Sharp and Brilliant Major San Francisco Condition Rarity

5068 1884-S MS64 PCGS. The 1884-S Morgan dollar has a certain “mystique,” as Wayne Miller put it in *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*. The date was once considered to be a rarity in Mint State, but since the dawn of third party grading numerous Mint State coins have emerged onto the market. Most of these are low-grade pieces, and the 1884-S remains scarce in attractive Uncirculated condition. Such pieces are so difficult to acquire that most collectors opt for a pick out of the plethora of AU coins that continually flood the market.

The scarcity of the 1884-S in high grade is due to the fact that most of the 3.2 million pieces struck were released into circulation during the 19th century. It is believed that additional coins may have been among those melted a couple of decades later under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918. In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, fifth edition, Q. David Bowers notes that a few bags of this issue were paid out from the 1920s into the 1950s, but these again were unnoticed by numismatists and largely went into circulation, or, as Bowers suggests, possibly casinos. Whatever the fate of most 1884-S dollars, the inherent fact of its modern availability is that collectors wanting a coin graded finer than MS62 will encounter a challenge, and only a handful of fortunate specialists will be able to acquire a coin in MS64 or finer. We last handled a piece in this grade in our 2015 FUN Signature, where a PCGS CAC coin realized \$123,375.

This piece displays impressively sharp definition and brilliant, satiny luster. Slight reflectivity is seen in the fields when angled beneath a light. Those fields — particularly on the all-important obverse — are largely unabraded, and were it not for a light graze on Liberty’s cheekbone this piece might have been considered for Gem classification. As it stands, it is one of just a dozen pieces reported at PCGS in this grade, and there are only six finer coins reported at PCGS and NGC combined. Population: 12 in 64 (2 in 64+), 3 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156



1889-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63 Always Challenging Branch Mint Issue

5069 1889-CC MS63 NGC. The low 350,000-piece mintage was struck late in 1889, after the Carson City Mint returned to coinage operations after a three-year lull. Unlike other CC Morgan dollars, the 1889-CC was virtually absent from the GSA sales, and no great hoards have come forward in the past several decades. This is a brilliant and sharply struck example, with a few tiny bagmarks and contacts. Liberty's cheek is smooth and free of any meaningful abrasions. Many collectors believe MS63 is the optimal collecting grade for an 1889-CC such as this lustrous coin. Eye appeal alone suggests an even finer grade. NGC has certified only about four dozen finer examples (2/21). *From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.*

NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190





1889-CC Morgan Dollar MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike Key to the Carson City Series

5070 1889-CC MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1889-CC and 1893-S Morgan dollars are almost certainly the two business strikes that top the want lists of more series collectors than any others. The 1889-CC is by far the single most desirable Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint, an emission that was low even by the paltry standards of that facility and one where many specimens wound up being melted later. One estimate from Carson City specialist Rusty Goe suggests upward of 92%, or 325,000 of the 350,000 pieces struck, were destroyed.

Most surviving 1889-CC dollars can be found in heavily worn condition, with distributed coins having circulated extensively in the Western regions of this country. Uncirculated representatives are scarce in all grades but usually appear in MS61 to MS63. Examples of the 1889-CC dollar in the MS64 and MS65 grade levels are few and far between, although one unbelievable MS68 exists that we have handled. Fortunately, MS63 coins such as the present piece, while still expensive, are a bit more collectible, and many of those pieces are found with delightful, deeply contrasting surfaces.

This MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike coin offers surfaces that are primarily brilliant, with splashes of colorful accents on each side. Abrasions are minimal for the grade, and the strike is well impressed. A coin with superior eye appeal, destined to form a centerpiece in a fine collection. Population: 53 in 63 (1 in 63+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 19 finer. CAC: 11 in 63, 3 finer (3/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 4576.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 97191



1889-CC Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike Keystone Issue in Exceptional Condition Endorsed by CAC

5071 1889-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Morgan dollars rank among the most widely collected coins in American numismatics. Struck from 1878 to 1904 and then again in 1921, many issues were produced by the millions or even tens of millions, while others claim totals as small as 100,000 pieces. Certain issues saw heavy circulation and are conditionally rare, while others saw little. Some were melted or held back in storage. Those that avoided the melting pot were released at various points through the 20th century, explaining the prevalence of certain issues in the highest states of Uncirculated preservation.

The Carson City Mint engaged in Morgan dollar production from 1878 to 1885, then again from 1889 to 1893, when the facility was shuttered. Carson City issues are highly regarded for their Western heritage and low mintages. None are more sought-after than the 1889-CC. This issue claims a small mintage of 350,000 coins and is considered one of the major keys to the series along with the 1893-S. A small number of 1889-CC dollars entered into the local economy, while the rest were kept in government vaults and converted into silver bullion in 1918. It is estimated that as many as 325,000 1889-CC dollars were destroyed.

Examples in the numismatic market are usually circulated, often extensively so, and many display various problems like cleaning or other forms of damage. Mint State survivors are scarce, particularly in MS64 and especially with Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast. The fact that this near-Gem example is endorsed by CAC for quality within the grade places it among the finest 1889-CC Morgan dollars available to collectors. Both sides are brilliant and starkly contrasted with watery fields and frosty, fully struck devices. The only spot of color occurs on Liberty's neck and identifies this particular example. Population: 19 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 97191



1892-S Morgan Dollar, MS62 Series Key, Rare in Mint State

5072 1892-S MS62 PCGS. The 1892-S Morgan dollar in Mint State is a coin that today makes series specialists (and even some more casual collectors) take notice, but in earlier days it had a checkered history that colored the perception of the issue. In fact, the 1892-S was then and is now a great rarity in true Mint State. The issue is one, however, that has benefited immensely from the advent of third-party certification. In earlier days, there were many unfortunate appearances of “slider Uncirculated” coins passed off to unsuspecting buyers as Mint State or Uncirculated — pieces that were, in fact, high-end AU coins.

This unfortunate combination of circumstances had the effect of holding down values and prices for the issue throughout the upper end of the grading range, even for coins that were acknowledged Mint State representatives. Today, the situation has resolved itself, and the few surviving Mint State examples of the issue are recognized — and valued accordingly — for the rarities they are. Take a look at the current PCGS CoinFacts webpage for the issue, where an AU58 is priced at \$12,500, while an MS60 1892-S more than triples to \$45,000, and an MS62 PCGS example, such as the current piece, is priced at \$80,000.

The mintage of the 1892-S Morgan dollar issue was only 1.2 million coins, and few examples survive in certified Mint State grades. PCGS shows a total of 67 submissions ranging from MS60 through MS67; there are also five Mint State Prooflike coins and a single Deep Mirror Prooflike example. Given the rapidly rising grade-price curve, it is a certainty that those figures contain duplicate submissions.

Examples finer than the present MS62 PCGS example are seldom seen and seldom offered. This piece offers abundant eye appeal over surfaces that show gentle yet thorough mint luster throughout. Each side is dove-gray with faint rose accents, and the strike is sharp, as usually found on the issue. A few small contact marks scattered about Liberty’s face and in the fields account for the grade. This piece will almost certainly see fierce bidding at auction, and series specialists should plan accordingly. Population: 27 in 62 (1 in 62+), 31 finer (1/21).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3722.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218



1893-CC Silver Dollar, MS64+ Scarce CAC-Approved Example

5073 1893-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1893-CC marks the end of silver dollar production at the Carson City Mint. The Nevada branch mint was opened in 1870 to service the Comstock Lode miners, and over the following 23 years its fate swung through various stages of uncertainty depending on how friendly the government administration was to silver interests. Coinage operations were halted in 1885, then resumed in October 1889. In 1893, a mintage of 677,000 Morgan dollars was accomplished before production was ceased for the final time. Attractive Mint State pieces are challenging to acquire, as this issue was not well represented in the GSA sales of the 1970s. Examples grading finer than MS64 are rare. This Plus-designated Choice coin displays brilliant mint luster and uncommonly sharp central detail. A few light grazes are not bothersome. Only a tiny fraction of MS64 coins have CAC endorsement. Population: 49 in 64+, 15 finer. CAC: 69 in 64, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222





1893-S Morgan Dollar, MS62 One of Five Mint State Coins With CAC Radiant Mint Luster and Brilliance

5074 1893-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bella. The San Francisco Mint struck only 100,000 silver dollars in 1893, marking the lowest mintage of the Morgan series from any mint. The issue circulated extensively, with almost no examples preserved in the early years for numismatic purposes. It is generally accepted that any bag quantities of the date that remained in government vaults after the turn of the century were melted under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918. By the time of the Treasury releases of the 1960s, no 1893-S dollar quantities were to be found in federal vaults. The only "bag quantity" of this date known to history was a group of about two dozen Mint State pieces that turned up in a bag of otherwise 1894-S dollars. This group appears to be the source of most Uncirculated pieces known today.

A Mint State 1893-S dollar is an absolute rarity, not just a comparative one in the Morgan dollar series. PCGS and NGC combined list only 65 Uncirculated submissions, including likely duplication. Many of these coins lack eye appeal and so-called "quality for the grade," as only five Mint State 1893-S dollars overall have earned CAC endorsement. These include the present MS62 coin, three MS65 pieces, and an MS67 example. This piece, then, is the only CAC-approved Mint State 1893-S dollar below the Gem grade level. We have never before handled a Mint State 1893-S dollar with CAC endorsement. This piece simply has no equal among its peers, and it has no comparables at auction.

Luster is brilliant and frosty, yielding a radiant cartwheel effect around each side. Scattered light abrasions limit the numeric grade, but absolutely no evidence of wear or friction is seen. As is often the case with Morgan dollars, the reverse is easily two points finer than the obverse, even though the latter dictates the overall grade. A Registry Set of Morgan dollars is simply not competitive in the PCGS Registry without a Mint State example of the 1893-S. For many collectors, such a coin is out of reach. But for those specialists piecing together high-ranking Registry Sets, this CAC-approved MS62 coin is a rare and important opportunity. Population: 5 in 62, 20 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 4 finer (1/21).

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226



1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS63 Key New Orleans Issue, Seldom Finer

5075 1895-O MS63 NGC. In 1895, the bloom was long off the rose for Silverites and other advocates of “free silver.” Morgan dollar mintages flirted with all-time lows, having lost government support for massive silver bullion purchases. Just 450,000 Morgan dollars were struck at the New Orleans Mint. The Philadelphia Mint struck its normal quota of proof silver dollars, but none for circulation.

The fact that fewer than 75 pieces are certified by PCGS and NGC combined in MS63 or finer grades is perhaps the strongest indication of how truly rare this low-mintage New Orleans issue is. It is equally scarce in Select Uncirculated grade as it is any finer. This brilliant, silver-white example is sharply struck with claims to an even finer grade. Above-average definition over Liberty’s ear and a crisply struck eagle combine with smooth, lustrous surfaces that show only a few inconsequential marks. Census: 14 in 63, 15 finer (3/21).

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236





1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS66 Registry-Grade Condition Rarity Major Series Semikey

5076 1895-S MS66 PCGS. The 1895-S is a semikey date in the Morgan dollar series. Only 400,000 pieces were struck, produced from February through May, with none struck after that time. In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, Q. David Bowers notes that bags of this issue were paid out of the San Francisco Mint during the 1940s and 1950s, with little numismatic interest taken to them. A significant portion of the mintage was released to circulation at the time of issue, producing a plethora of well-worn pieces for collectors filling out coin albums. Many of the Mint State pieces known today came out of the Redfield Hoard (about 1,000 coins), all of which grade low on the numeric scale due to bagmarks and counting machine damage.

A perusal of population data and auction archives reveals a dramatic drop off in availability between MS64 and MS65, signifying just how challenging the 1895-S is to locate with good eye appeal. PCGS has seen more than 450 pieces in MS64, but only 49 in MS65 (including a Prooflike coin). Above this grade level, the 1895-S enters into the realm of headline material at auction. PCGS lists only seven coins in MS66 and finer condition, Prooflike, Deep Mirror Prooflike, and non-Prooflike combined. These pieces are among the most sought-after individual coins for Registry collectors in the entire Morgan dollar series.

We have not previously handled a non-Prooflike MS66 example of this issue in a PCGS holder. An NGC coin in our April 2014 Central States Signature realized more than \$45,500 in that market, while more recently, an MS66+ Prooflike PCGS coin garnered \$108,000 in our September 2019 Long Beach Signature. The present piece is only the third 1895-S dollar we have handled in MS66 or finer condition within the last decade. It displays a vibrant cartwheel effect and brilliant luster, compounded by slight reflectivity in the central fields. The strike is impressively sharp. A few tiny marks are visible with a loupe but do not detract. Eye appeal is outstanding. The opportunity for Registry collectors cannot be overemphasized. Population: 4 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer; 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Prooflike, 0 finer; 1 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



1903 Morgan Dollar, MS68
Top of the Condition Census
Beautiful Multicolor Toning

5077 1903 MS68 NGC. This is a simply stunning 1903 Morgan dollar, so it is no surprise that it is tied for the finest known. Two other pieces are equally graded at NGC, but no PCGS coins are comparable. The finest Prooflike pieces at either service grade MS66, and the finest Deep or Ultra Cameo pieces are MS65s. This MS68 coin is nothing short of exceptional. Luster exudes from the beautifully toned, almost flawless surfaces, illuminating original gold, amber, olive, violet, and blue toning. Slight strike softness on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear is characteristic of this issue. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 3 in 68, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284



1878 7TF Morgan Dollar
Reverse of 1878 Type
Seldom-Seen Gem Cameo Proof

5078 1878 7TF Rev 1878 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Although the 7 Tailfeathers, Reverse of 1878 type represents the majority of 1878 Morgan dollars struck, that is true for only the circulation strikes. The type is scarce in proof format, and exceptionally rare as a Gem Cameo proof. Full agreement has yet to be reached about the number of 1878 7 Tailfeathers proofs struck. The 2021 *Guide Book* suggests just 33% of the 750 total 1878 proofs were the 7 Tailfeathers variety. Others believe a more even split between 8TF and 7TF proofs exists. However, there is no dispute about the condition rarity of this 7TF with parallel arrow feathers. Q. David Bowers notes, "...gems are apt to make auction bidders sit straight up in their chairs!" This is a splendid Gem Cameo example, CAC endorsed, with a razor-sharp strike and richly frosted devices. Gleaming gold toning at the rims yields to lilac-silver mirrored fields. Liberty's cheek is smooth as silk. PCGS reports just one finer proof with Cameo contrast, and none finer in Deep Cameo. Population: 7 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 1 finer (2/21).

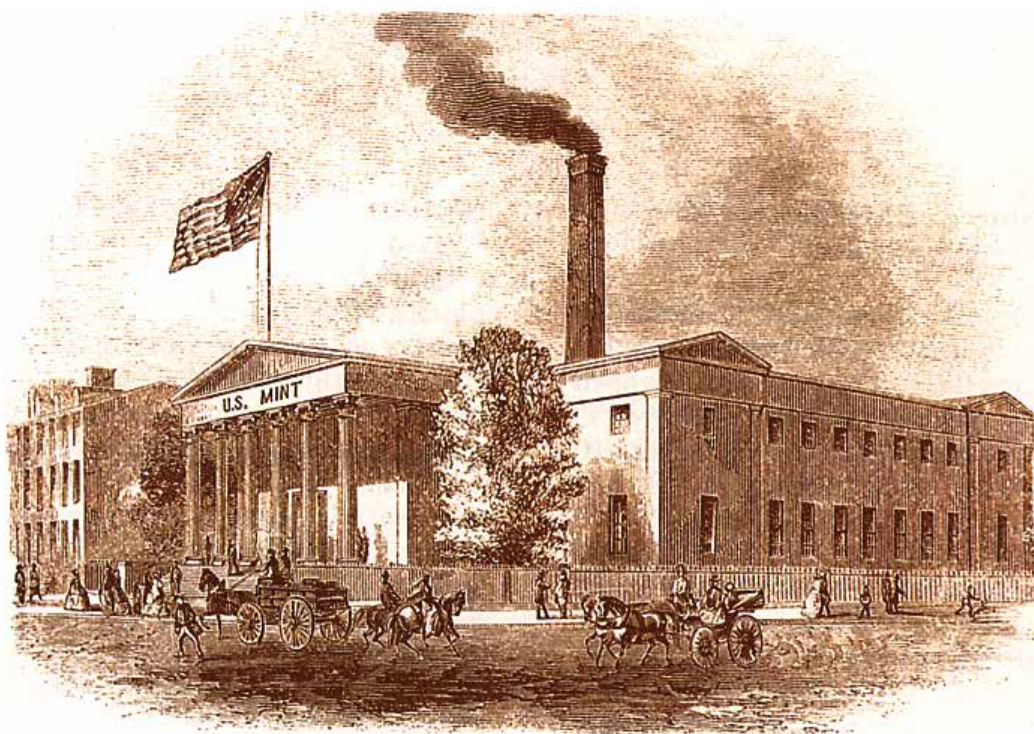
From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 2573, PCGS# 87312



1895 Morgan Dollar, PR50 Details 'King of the Morgan Dollars' A Collectible Example

5079 1895 — Damaged, Cleaned — ANACS. PR50 Details. The fame of the 1895 Morgan dollar continues to drive strong demand for this scarce issue only known in proof format. Most examples that appear at auction are well out of reach for average collectors, making the date essentially unobtainable for the vast majority of Morgan dollar enthusiasts. However, occasionally circulated pieces appear, offering a more affordable option for the budget-conscious collector. This is such a coin. Light wear affects the high points of the devices, while the surfaces are uniformly slate-gray with a slightly clouded appearance due to an old cleaning. Several rim nicks on the reverse are also noted by ANACS, as well as a scratch immediately behind Liberty's eye. The characteristics are easy to overlook in favor of the greater accessibility this piece provides compared to problem-free coins that continually climb toward six figures at auction.



U.S. Mint circa 1859



1895 Morgan Dollar, PR68 Tied for Finest Known

5080 1895 PR68 NGC. With the circulation strikes seemingly lost forever to the mass meltings of 1918-20, the proof 1895 Morgan dollar has become one of the keys to completing this enormously popular series. Sadly, most of the surviving pieces are impaired through careless handling and/or crude attempts at cleaning. Gems are rare and highly sought after.

To call this lovely specimen merely a Gem is to do it an injustice. The surfaces are so pristine that it may reasonably be described as flawless. A fabulous, cameo proof (undesignated, however); in other words, its richly frosted devices are set within deeply mirrored fields. Mottled shades of green-gray, rose, and gunmetal-blue toning enhance both sides of this delightful specimen.

The American Numismatic Association was just four years old when this magnificent proof was first sold by the Philadelphia Mint. At that time, the purchasing of sets of proofs had become an annual ritual for several hundred American coin collectors. In fact, a mere 880 proof sets with the silver dollar were sold in 1895, a number whose significance was not understood at the time but which would become clear as later generations of numismatists attempted to complete their sets of Morgan dollars.

Aside from the annual issue of proofs, coins of this type were routinely ignored by the vast majority of hobbyists. It was not until decades later, in the 1950s and 1960s, that collectors sought to own an example of each mint's products for each respective date. Only then did it become apparent that none of the 12,000 1895 Philadelphia Mint dollars reportedly struck for circulation were extant. Not a single verifiable example could be located, and the demand for this issue has ever since fallen entirely on the few hundred proofs minted that year. Currently, only five examples have been certified Proof 68 by both services combined, and none are finer (1/21).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 10008.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 7330



1895 Morgan Dollar, PR62 Cameo Famous Proof-Only Issue Important Series Key

5081 1895 PR62 Cameo PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint struck a normal number of 1895 silver dollar proofs — 880 coins — of which a limited number display Cameo or Deep Cameo contrast. About 10% of the surviving proofs are impaired, leaving a vast number of collectors no choice but to compete with unending vigor for the relatively few proofs available. Famously, no circulation strikes are known to exist despite a Mint report that suggests 12,000 P-mint pieces were struck.

Bold cameo contrast framed by golden rims gives this visually impressive 1895 dollar extra charisma. Some light hairlines mingle with die polish lines to account for the PR62 numeric grade, yet eye appeal is largely undiminished. The well-frosted devices display sharp definition against brilliant-mirrored fields. All 1895 proofs are scarce and highly prized with the Cameo designation.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 87330

1896 Dollar, PR67 Cameo Outstanding Contrast and Quality

5082 1896 PR67 Cameo PCGS. The final years of the 19th century — 1896 through 1898 — represented a high point in the quality of proof production at the Philadelphia Mint. A total of 762 proof Morgan dollars were struck in 1896, and this Superb Gem features the characteristic Cameo contrast collectors have come to expect from the issue. It survives in beautifully preserved, essentially contact-free condition. Both sides boast all-brilliant, thickly frosted surfaces that highlight contrast between the fields and devices. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 3 finer (2/21).
NGC ID# 27ZT, PCGS# 87331



1896 Dollar, Magnificent PR68 Cameo

5083 1896 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The 1896 proof Morgan dollar, from a mintage of 762 pieces, is praised by a number of numismatic experts for its strike and contrast properties. This fantastic PR68 Cameo exemplifies those traits. Razor-sharp definition occurs on the design features, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the feathers on the eagle's breast. Both sides display strong field-motif contrast, especially when the coin is tilted just slightly beneath a light source. Whispers of nearly imperceptible soft sky-blue and violet residing in the fields do not diminish their reflectivity in the least. Both sides are immaculately preserved, including complete smoothness on Liberty's cheek and neck. There is no denying the appropriateness of the CAC acceptance of this magnificent piece.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5336.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 27ZT, PCGS# 87331

1900 Silver Dollar, PR68 Cameo Top-Grade Registry Candidate

5084 1900 PR68 Cameo NGC. This is an essentially flawless 1900 Superb Gem Cameo proof — one that joins about a dozen coins at the top of the combined certified census. Its nearly perfect condition is a serendipity of good fortune from a respectable mintage of 912 pieces, where the average proof grades in the PR62 to PR64 range. Less than 20% of the proofs in all grades are Cameos, and Deep Cameos number in the single digits regardless of numeric grade. While proofs dated 1902 or later were produced with non-contrasted finishes bordering on garish chromelike glitter, proofs from 1900 and 1901 allow collectors a rare look back to the previous decade, when proofs were struck for bold field/device contrast.

This is an immaculate brilliant proof, fully struck and richly frosted throughout the raised elements. Dramatic white-on-black contrast visits both sides, accentuated by the exact viewing angle. The mirrored fields are glassy and smooth as still water. The frosted devices are perfectly defined and velvety. One cannot imagine a finer Cameo proof as the capstone of a fine collection of Morgan dollars, or for an exquisite proof type set. Census: 9 in 68 Cameo (2 in 68★), 0 finer (2/21).

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

NGC ID# 27ZY, PCGS# 87335



1902 Dollar, PR65 Cameo Rare With Such Contrast

5085 1902 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The year 1902 was a transformational one with respect to proof production at the Philadelphia Mint. It was the year the proof finish transitioned from a high-contrast format to an all-brilliant effect. Very few of the 1902 Morgan dollar proofs exhibit any Cameo contrast at all. In fact, only three of the 302 1902 proof Morgan dollars submitted to PCGS have been awarded a Cameo designation. This is one of two in PR65 Cameo, and a single PR66 Cameo is finer (3/21). The surfaces are untuned with just a bit of natural duskiness on the reverse. Both sides exhibit excellent preservation for the grade, and field-device contrast is blatant.

NGC ID# 2822, PCGS# 87337



1921 Morgan Dollar, PR64 Cameo Rare Chapman Proof Sole Certified Cameo Example

5086 1921 Chapman PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The always-elusive Chapman proof Morgan dollars are believed to be the result of a clandestine transaction between coin dealer Henry Chapman and Chief Engraver George T. Morgan that took place late in 1921. While the mintage is uncertain, Chapman proofs are decidedly rare. Walter Breen reported 12 pieces struck, while Q. David Bowers estimates a production of 30 coins. The grading services report a surprisingly large number of examples, possibly due to resubmissions and crossovers — but only this single Cameo coin.

The Chapman proofs are distinguished from their Zerbe counterparts by the deeply mirrored quality of their fields, as well as a unique die pair that defines all true Chapman proofs. This spectacular Choice example shows distinct elements of contrast between the reflective fields and the frosty devices, much like the Morgan dollar proofs of the 1890s. Only a few minor hairlines and contact marks are evident, with a few hints of light golden toning.

Acceptance of the 1921 Chapman proofs has increased dramatically over the past 20 years. Their high quality surfaces and beautiful eye appeal has endeared the issue with Morgan dollar collectors. Much as the 1921 PDS Morgan dollars are part of the series, the Chapman proofs are collected with increasing interest as time passes. Most Morgan proof collectors seek an outstanding example.

This is an exceptional near-Gem Chapman proof. It displays the requisite die lines and markers to confirm its origins: A short line from the rim points to the third star, light die scratches above the first T in STATES, and a die line in the field between the wreath and right star. Faint golden-gray patina dapples glassy-mirrored fields, enhancing the contrast with well-frosted central elements. The strike is representative of the 1921 dies, with a touch of high-point softness over the ear.

This coin remains the *only* Cameo Chapman proof certified by either PCGS or NGC (2/21). CAC endorsement adds to the coin's resume. We expect strong competition when this flashy, contrasted proof crosses the block.

From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.

PCGS# 87342



1921-S Morgan Dollar, SP64 Rare Zerbe Proof, Possibly 24 Examples Struck Only Five Pieces Extant

5087 1921-S SP64 PCGS. CAC. The 1921-S Zerbe proofs were struck near the end of the year in 1921, at the request of prominent numismatist Farran Zerbe. The coins are great rarities in the Morgan dollar series, much more elusive than their Philadelphia counterparts. The official mintage total is unknown, but the most-often quoted figure is just 24 pieces struck. At least five examples survive today, as detailed in our roster below. PCGS has graded a total of five coins, possibly including some resubmissions, while NGC has not certified any examples of this issue. Stuart Mosher told the story of the origin of these coins in an article in the July 1955 issue of *The Numismatist*:

“About 10 years ago, Farran Zerbe, father of the Peace dollar and our first American numismatic missionary, told me an intriguing story regarding a branch mint Morgan dollar issued in proof.

“In 1921 he was in California awaiting the arrival of the dies that were to be used to strike the first Peace dollars at the San Francisco Mint. The Mint phoned him that the dies had arrived and he hastened there to see them put into operation. The new 1921 dies had arrived all right but they turned out to be dies for the old Morgan design which had not been coined since 1904, and not the dies for the Peace dollar which he had worked so hard and long to promote.

“Mr. Zerbe told me that he suggested to the chagrined Mint officials that they could assuage his disappointment somewhat if they would strike off a few Morgan dollars from the new 1921 dies in proof condition. They were happy to oblige and manufactured about two dozen which he bought and later handed out to his various coin collecting friends throughout the country. While I have never seen one of these proofs it is logical to suppose some of them are extant.”

Only a handful of specimens are known today, including this impressive SP64 example. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas but, like all examples of this issue, the feathers on the eagle's

breast are not distinct. Most numismatists believe the detail was not completely engraved into the die, accounting for the flatness always seen in this area. The fields display the moderate reflectivity associated with Zerbe proofs, mixed with some cartwheel mint luster on both sides. The well-preserved surfaces show a few hints of pale gold toning, adding to the outstanding eye appeal.

The following roster lists the grades of the coins we have traced in their last auction appearances. Current population data shows two SP65 coins and three SP64 coins, all at PCGS (1/21). These figures may include resubmissions, as we do not believe the ANS coin has been certified. Mark Van Winkle remembers seeing what may be another example prior to the 1979 ANA Convention.

Roster of 1921-S Zerbe Proof Morgan Dollars

- 1. SP65 PCGS.** Rosemont Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5795, realized \$117,500.
 - 2. SP64 PCGS.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 4729. **The present coin.**
 - 3. MS64 Prooflike PCGS, possible branch mint proof.** Seen by Walter Breen at the 1975 ANA Convention; GENA Convention Sale (Pine Tree, 11/1975), bought in; American Coin Company (Leroy Lenhart) by 1981; Wayne Miller Collection (Superior, 1/1986), lot 1401; Timeless Treasures (Kingswood Coin Auctions, 11/1999), lot 657; Anita Maxwell Trust of Silver Dollars (Heritage, 8/1995), lot 7509. The Wayne Miller plate coin.
 - 4. PR64BM PCGS.** The Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2004), lot 341; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2005), lot 1073; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3392; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1149, unsold; Bob Simpson Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3032.
 - 5. Proof, Uncertified.** A specimen in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, probably originally from Farran Zerbe and the Chase Manhattan Bank.
- From The Lonestar Collection of Mint State and Proof Morgan Dollars.**
PCGS# 7348

PEACE DOLLAR

**1935 Peace Dollar, MS67
Rare Registry-Grade Example**

5088 1935 MS67 PCGS. The Peace dollar series has few issues that are in any way plentiful in Superb Gem condition, and some dates are uncollectible this fine. The 1935 is rare in this grade. PCGS reports just four coins this fine, NGC seven, with none finer (3/21). When we handled one of these in our recent February 2021 Signature, it realized \$63,000. The present example is every bit that coin's equal, and it represents only the second time we have offered a PCGS-certified 1935 dollar in this grade. Satiny mint luster is largely flawless, showing the slight warmth of iridescent champagne toning. A tiny spot between the NU in UNUM serves as a pedigree marker in the absence of notable abrasions. The strike is sharp, adding to the eye appeal. Population: 4 in 67, 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

SACAGAWEA DOLLAR MULE



2014-D Sacagawea/Presidential Dollar Mule Previously Unknown Mint Error The Discovery Coin, AU58

5089 2014-D Sacagawea/Presidential Dollar Mule, Discovery Coin, AU58 NGC. A mule is perhaps the most fascinating mint error known to modern collectors. Most error types, such as off-center strikes, brockages, indents, die caps, wrong planchets, etc., are the product of some part of the mechanical coin production line failing to function as normal. Many such errors are the statistically inevitable result of striking hundreds of millions of coins per year through a single set of presses. Others are so fantastic that it would be illogical not to accept the idea that they had “help” getting out of the Mint. Mules, on the other hand, are an error of their own breed. Broadly speaking, a mule is a coin struck from two dies that were never meant to be paired. Rather than the product of mechanical failings, as are most modern mint errors, mules are the product of human error.

Instances of this in the latter half of the 19th century were the product of questionable Mint employee practices to profit from the sale of such coins to outside collectors. In modern times, though, mules are actual errors, and the instances of coinage are rare. Perhaps the most famous mule coin in American numismatics is the famous Sacagawea dollar/Washington quarter mule struck at Philadelphia in the year 2000. Less than 20 examples of the error are known, and whenever one appears at auction, a spirited bidding war and six-figure hammer price are virtual certainties. Those double-denomination mules are considered to be one of if not the greatest modern coins in United States numismatics, error or otherwise.

The present lot is in the same class as those pieces, but being thus far unique, it stands apart on its own ground as well. The obverse is from an ordinary 2014-D Sacagawea dollar, but the reverse is that intended for the Presidential dollars of that year. A pressman at the Mint, when changing out the dies on one of the presses, inadvertently selected a Presidential dollar reverse rather than the appropriate Native Hospitality reverse. The mistake was likely noticed shortly after the press resumed operation, and Mint practice would have been to destroy all of the affected coins. This piece evidently fell through the cracks and escaped the Mint in a bag with ordinary Sacagawea dollars.

The discovery of this piece took place in 2019, when it was found in a bag of mixed dollar coins obtained from a bank. It has the expected light abrasions and signs of high point friction that are to be expected of a circulation find, but satiny luster remains, and the significance of the coin vastly overshadows any regard to its grade. *Coin World* magazine publicized the discovery of this coin in a January 15, 2021 article by Bill Gibbs. Gibbs included a statement from David J. Camire, an NGC grading finalizer and coauthor of *100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins*. Camire said:

“This is yet another great find by a collector and an important reminder for the coin collecting community that astonishing discoveries are still being made. Today, the US Mint uses technology and procedures that make it highly unlikely for mint errors not only to be produced, but also to escape into circulation. When they do, they become highly collectible and the NGC grading team has the expertise and resources to authenticate rare mint errors like these. Now, the hunt is on to see whether additional specimens can be found. Happy hunting!”

At this time, no additional examples of this error have been reported. When the Sacagawea dollar/Washington quarter mule was discovered, a widespread search to find more examples ensued, but that mule proved its rarity — over a period of more than 20 years, fewer than 20 examples were found. Moreover, that mule’s initial discovery was made within months of the coin being struck. This mule was not discovered for five years after its coinage. History would suggest that the number of additional pieces “in the wild” waiting to be found is profoundly small, if such coins exist at all. The present offering, whether truly unique or simply the first of several discoveries that will take place in the coming decades, will always retain its title as “The Discovery Coin.”

ERRORS



Ike Dollar, PR68 Ultra Cameo Struck on Three Dime Planchets

5090 Undated Three-Piece "Clover Leaf" Eisenhower Dollar — Struck on Clad Dime Planchets — PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. The word unique is used perhaps too often by error coin catalogers, but it is the single word that best describes the present lot. Three clad dime planchets were simultaneously struck by a pair of Ike dollar dies. The planchets touched but did not overlap, and formed a "clover leaf" pattern with the top planchet centered above the remaining two planchets. Only the 1 in the date is present, and the mintmark is absent, but Earth is complete, and confirms the reverse is Type Two, struck in proof format only during 1971 and 1972. A showstopper mint error on a popular obsolete type.





1977-S Ike Dollar, PR68 Deep Cameo Struck 30% Off Center

5091 1977-S Eisenhower Dollar — Struck 30% Off Center — PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. Struck widely off center toward 2:30. The date and mintmark are complete. The portrait and eagle are intact, but much of the right-side legends are off the flan. The coin has a small wedge-shaped split near 12 o'clock, as made. Mostly brilliant, though blushes of autumn-brown toning accompany the upper obverse and lower reverse. Left-side legends exhibit distortion from the absence of a collar die, especially the LI in LIBERTY and the ON in ONE. A remarkable proof mint error from the waning years of the Ike dollar series.



EARLY PROOF SETS



1872 10-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR66 NGC Certified, Mostly CAC Endorsed

5092 1872 10-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR66 NGC. This is a well-matched set with original toning, including nine out 10 coins with CAC endorsement:

Cent PR65 Red and Brown. CAC. A sharp, reflective proof with almost not evidence of spotting. Bright copper-orange and gold color shines through a web of chestnut-brown toning.

Two Cent PR65 Red and Brown. CAC. Similar in toned to the Indian cent, showing deeply reflective fields lit by copper-gold hues and accented with chestnut-brown and reddish-amber toning. The coin is sharp, and only one speck is visible, near the tip of the left obverse ribbon end.

Three Cent Silver PR64. CAC. Lovely original toning adorns the mirrored fields in gold, rose, mint-green, and powder-blue hues. The shield exhibits slight softness in the center as usual for this type.

Three Cent Nickel PR65. CAC. Modestly reflective with appreciable reflectivity in the fields. The devices are frosty, though weakly struck for a proof.

Nickel PR66. CAC. This piece boasts the highest numeric grade of the set, with largely untouched, untoned surfaces and appreciable reflectivity. The strike is impressively sharp.

Half Dime PR65. CAC. Sun-gold, lavender, sea-green, and blue toning graces the reflective fields of this Gem proof. The strike is sharp throughout most of the figure and wreath, adding to the appeal.

Dime PR65. CAC. A deeply reflective Gem proof with summer-gold, blue, violet, and mint-green toning cast across the attractive surfaces. Expected strike softness is noted on the upper left portion of the wreath and on Liberty's rock base.

Quarter PR64. Lovely original toning paints the fields in lavender, blue, gold, rose, and mint-green hues, complementing the sharp devices. The eye appeal lacks nothing for the grade.

Half Dollar PR64 Cameo. CAC. The only Cameo in this set, showing modest contrast on each side and incredible strike sharpness. The obverse displays blended yellow-gold and sea-green color, while the reverse has vivid concentric bands of deep blue, violet, amber, and gold.

Dollar PR64. CAC. The blatantly original toning of this piece, casting each side in olive-gold, summer-yellow, lilac, blue, sea-green, and russet hues, delivers profound visual appeal for the grade. The strike is bold, and deep reflectivity resides beneath the patina. (Total: 10 coins)



1883 Ten-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR66 Uniform Appearance and High-End for the Grades

5093 1883 Ten-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR66 NGC. A difficult year to find as a set. All 10 coins are NGC-certified and in sequentially numbered holders. Included are:

Cent PR65 Red and Brown. The surfaces are overwhelmingly red with just the slightest mellowing seen, plus an arc of blue patina along the left obverse rim.

Three Cent Nickel PR66. Deeply mirrored fields with an overlay of subtle rose and lilac patina.

Shield Nickel PR64. Nicely mirrored for this type. The obverse is pale blue, while the reverse displays even rose colored toning. Final year of the type.

No Cents Nickel PR66. Lightly toned with spectacularly deep mirrors in the fields. Superb type coin.

With Cents Nickel PR64. Deeply mirrored and showing an unacknowledged cameo contrast on each side. A few light specks of carbon are scattered over each side, thus limiting the grade.

Dime PR66. Attractively and richly toned on each side with strongly mirrored fields. High-end quality with no mentionable visual distractions.

Quarter PR65. Rich blue, violet, and rose colored toning are intermixed over each side with a significant window of brilliance remaining on the reverse.

Half PR66. Wide bands of pale yellow, cobalt-blue, and deep rose toning are streaked over each side of this outstanding Premium Gem proof.

Trade Dollar PR65. The fields are deeply mirrored and serve to enhance the rose toned obverse and cobalt-blue reverse. Again, exceptional quality for the grade.

Morgan Dollar PR65. Beautifully toned in shades of rose and cobalt-blue with the occasional patch of original brilliance still evident. We note what may be a grease stain on the back part of the face of Liberty, just part of the minting process. (Total: 10 coins)

GOLD DOLLARS



1853 Gold Dollar, MS67+ Extraordinary Type Coin

5094 1853 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. With a mintage of more than 4 million pieces, more gold dollars were coined in 1853 than in any other year from 1849 to 1889, and the production explains the large number of high-grade survivors. The 1853 gold dollar is an overwhelming favorite with type collectors. This impressive high-end Superb Gem exhibits amazing bright mint frost and gorgeous surfaces. Delicate rose overtones appear on the bright yellow surfaces with pale blue on the reverse. Trivial scuff marks over Liberty's head prevent an even higher grade. Population: 11 in 67 (4 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 1 finer (2/21).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 2195; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4245; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5517.

NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521



1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS65 Gorgeous Eye Appeal, Fully Struck

5095 1854 Type Two MS65 PCGS. This Gem is an absolutely radiant Type Two gold dollar from the first year of issue in the subset. It would serve as an ideal representative of the short-lived design. Deep sun-gold hues mingle with lighter shades of peach-orange as thick mint frost washes uninterrupted over each side. Liberty's curls, and the plumes and cotton bolls on the headdress are strongly defined. The same goes for the reverse wreath elements, all of which are tack-sharp. Although the 1854 claims the highest mintage among Type Two gold dollars (783,943 coins), examples are scarcely seen this nice. Population: 55 in 65 (6 in 65+), 16 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR

**1860 Gold Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Gorgeous Contrast, Approved by CAC**

5096 1860 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.6. John Dannreuther reports in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part I* that 154 proof gold dollars were delivered on April 5, 1860. He cites R.W. Julian in stating that not all of them were sold on account of the additional proofing fee of 13 cents. Those still on hand were melted in January 1862. It is estimated that only 18 to 20 1860 gold dollar proofs survive in all grades. This spectacular Premium Gem appears exactly as a 19th century proof should. It features dramatic contrast between thickly frosted, fully struck devices and glassy, beautifully textured fields. Eye appeal is terrific. Population: 3 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 25E3, PCGS# 87610



EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1796 Capped Bust Quarter Eagle AU58 First Year of Denomination No Stars Variety, BD-2

5097 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-2, R.4, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, with a die lump at the point of the right (facing) wing. Only 963 Capped Bust Right quarter eagles of the No Stars type were struck in 1796, the first year of the denomination. An even smaller mintage of With Stars quarter eagles was struck later in the year. Two die varieties are known for the No Stars type. This coin represents the more available BD-2 variety, with the eagle's claw distant from the U in UNITED. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of the BD-2 variety at 100-125 examples in all grades. The obverse die was used previously to strike the rare BD-1 variety of this date. This was the only use of the reverse die.

Its status as a first-year of denomination, one-year design type has made the 1796 No Stars quarter eagle a perennial favorite with collectors. Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl described an example that sounds a bit like the present coin in lot 1916 of his catalog of the William Cutler Atwater Collection in June 1946:

"1796 First year and first type. Draped Bust of Liberty to right, with long hair falling on neck and shoulders and with Liberty cap; date below. The word LIBERTY above. Reverse: Heraldic or displayed eagle, with U.S. shield on breast; a bunch of arrows in right talon and an olive branch in left; scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM in beak; sixteen stars beneath an arch of clouds, above eagle. Weight 67.5 grs. Practically uncirculated with frosty mint surface; just the very barest touch of cabinet friction. An attractive and beautiful specimen of our first Quarter Eagle. Rare and valuable. Superior to the specimen recently sold at auction for \$275."

The lot realized \$230, a strong price at the time. Recent auction sales of AU58 PCGS examples have gone as high as \$182,125.

This exciting near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of friction on the design elements, but some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident on the central obverse and the reverse is softly struck on the corresponding area. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain traces of original mint luster. The 1796 No Stars quarter eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 15 in 58, 6 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 45501 Base PCGS# 7645





1796 Quarter Eagle, XF45 Stars on Obverse, BD-3 Rare First-Year Issue

5098 1796 Stars on Obverse, BD-3, High R.5, XF45 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e, with a die crack along the left side of B in LIBERTY, through the cap and hair. Although eagles and half eagles were struck the year before, the quarter eagle denomination was produced for the first time in 1796. Two major design subtypes are known, with and without stars on the obverse. The No Stars type was struck first and is seen more often than the With Stars type. Most numismatists believe the delivery of 432 examples on January 14, 1797 constitutes the entire mintage of the With Stars type. As might be expected, the With Stars variety is extremely elusive today. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 40-50 examples in all grades. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the With Stars coins, classified as the BD-3 die pair in Dannreuther's series reference. The obverse featured 16 stars in an 8x8 arrangement, to commemorate the admission of Tennessee to the Union on June 1, 1796. This was the only quarter eagle obverse die with 16 stars, an important consideration for type purposes.

The 1796 Capped Bust Right quarter eagle was a favorite of early collectors and examples of both types often appeared in auction catalogs of the 1860s. John F. McCoy owned a specimen of both types when his important collection was sold through Massachusetts dealer W. Elliot Woodward in June 1864. The With Stars specimen was described in lot 1962, directly following the No Stars example, "1796 With stars, fine, and rarer than the last." The lot realized a strong \$37, to Ohio collector Heman Ely. Of course, collector demand for the issue has only gotten stronger over the years. In 2005, an uncertified XF45 specimen sold for \$86,250.

The present coin is an impressive Choice XF example that shows some light wear on the design elements, but retains most interior detail intact. Some minor planchet flaws and slight granularity are evident in the left obverse field, along with a few minor abrasions. Otherwise, the pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked and the overall presentation is most attractive. Population: 2 in 45 (1 in 45+), 21 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 45502 Base PCGS# 7647



1807 BD-1 Two and Half, AU58 Final-Year Early Gold Type Coin

5099 1807 BD-1, R.3, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b with a light crack through the tops of ERTY. 1807 was the final date of the Capped Bust Right type, which had been struck since the beginning of the denomination in 1796. The 1807 has a low mintage, just 6,812 pieces, but enough examples have survived for the issue to be collected as an early gold type coin. The present caramel-gold Borderline Uncirculated representative has attractive surfaces. The central strike is incomplete, usual for the date, but the remainder of the design is bold. BD-1 shows concentric lathe lines (as made) on Liberty's neck, which suggests the bust punch was reduced from a punch made for the five or ten dollar.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656



1808 Capped Bust Quarter Eagle XF40 Popular Single-Year Type, BD-1 Early Gold Rarity

5100 1808 BD-1, R.4, XF40 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b, with a die crack from the top of the cap through the stars on the right. John Reich's Capped Bust Left design debuted on the quarter eagle in 1808, when a modest mintage of 2,710 pieces was accomplished. A single die variety is known for the date, with Reich's signature notched outside point on star 13. The small mintage was due to lack of demand, rather than any technical difficulties with production. No more quarter eagles were struck until 1821, by which time the design had changed again, to the Capped Head Left motif, making the 1808 an elusive one-year type coin.

The rise in popularity of type collecting has made the 1808 Capped Bust Left quarter eagle an extremely popular issue in today's market, but it was somewhat overshadowed by other dates in the early days of the hobby. The low-mintage 1806 Capped Bust Right quarter eagle received much more attention in 19th century auction catalogs. For instance, in W. Elliot Woodward's Fifth Semi-Annual Sale (10/1864), the 1806 quarter eagle in lot 1663 was described as:

"1806 Very fine impression, scarcely at all circulated, of the highest rarity, not more than four or five known. The emission was so small that no record exists of their coinage."

The lot realized \$35, to William Lilliendahl. Meanwhile, the 1808 quarter eagle in lot 1665 received this cursory description:

"1808 Very fine, uncirculated, scarce."

The 1808 quarter eagle realized \$9.50 to a collector named Smith. This situation persisted for many years. It was far into the 20th century, when better records were available and new collecting disciplines were established, before the 1808 quarter eagle achieved the dominant position it enjoys today. To quote Walter Breen, "Since this design is found only on this date of quarter eagle and the date is rare, prices have gone into orbit, even exceeding the 1796." Recent sales include the VF35 PCGS example in lot 4978 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), that realized \$61,320 and the XF45 PCGS specimen in lot 3803 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), that realized \$82,250.

This impressive XF specimen shows light wear on the design elements, which exhibit the typical softness of this issue on the obverse. For some reason, the obverse dentils are almost always weak on the 1808, and this coin is no exception, with some rudimentary dentils on the upper left quadrant and nothing anywhere else. The reverse is sharper, but the dentilation is still weak. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain a few traces of original mint luster. The 1808 Capped Bust quarter eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 5 in 40, 50 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

PCGS# 45515 Base PCGS# 7660



1824/1 Two and a Half, Near-Mint BD-1, Mintage of Only 2,600 Pieces

5101 1824/1 BD-1, R.5, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, as always. No quarter eagles were struck in 1822 or 1823, but the Capped Head Left type resumed in 1824 with a frugal production of 2,600 pieces. PCGS estimates 40 to 60 survivors, or approximately 2% of the mintage. Only a single die pair is known. Some have contested the overdate status of the 1824, since evident of an underdigit 1 is limited to a horizontal line from the diagonal of the 4. Overdate or not, BD-1 is a desirable rarity and typically commands five figures at auction. This peach-gold representative is surprisingly unabraded, with only a line between the IC in AMERICA worth of passing mention. The centers exhibit minor inexactness of strike. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 8 in 58, 9 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

PCGS# 45517 Base PCGS# 7663

1831 Two and a Half, MS60 BD-1, Low Mintage, Scarce Date

5102 1831 BD-1, R.4, MS60 NGC. The reduced diameter Capped Head Left quarter eagle was struck each year between 1829 and 1834. All dates are challenging, since mintages were minimal, and most pieces were exported and melted shortly after issuance. This almond-gold example is nicely struck save for the left shield border. The borders display slightly deeper russet toning. The surfaces are mildly bright and are free from any noticeable marks. A few tiny flan depressions are noted near the eagle's beak.

Ex: Portland Signature (Heritage, 3/2004), lot 6087; Denver ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4085.

NGC ID# BFWA, PCGS# 45525 Base PCGS# 7671

PROOF EARLY QUARTER EAGLE



1831 Two and a Half, PR63 Cameo BD-1, JD-1, Very Rare Proof Type

5103 1831 PR63 Cameo NGC. BD-1, JD-1, R.7 as a proof. The sole 1831-dated die pair, used for the low business production of 4,520 pieces as well as an unknown (but undoubtedly minuscule) proof mintage. Light obverse clash marks appear in the form of a second inner set of dentils partially visible around the rim. On the reverse — carried over from 1830, and used through 1834 — the numerator is much shorter than the denominator in the fraction. The U in UNITED was first engraved too far left, then reengraved in the proper position. A tiny die crack joins the left top corner of the T in UNITED to a dentil nearby. There is some strike softness on the eagle's wing to the left of the shield.

Proofs are extremely rare. As of (3/21), few have been certified by the leading services. PCGS has graded two pieces as PR63 Cameo, and one each as PR63, PR64 Cameo, and PR66. NGC has certified one coin each as PR63 Cameo and PR66.

Many of the same die diagnostics show on the Bass example depicted in the Bass-Dannreuther *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, a coin that Bass called "Proof?" with the question mark. Both Bass-Dannreuther and Garrett and Guth note that unquestioned proofs as well as questioned ones exist for the 1831 quarter eagle. NGC, of course, clearly believes in the proof status of this piece — as do we. We would mention, however, that not all early proofs are fully struck, contrary to the opinions of some collectors. The highly mirrored, deeply reflective fields and the lack of any visible clash marks or adjustment marks are convincing themselves of a proof striking, but the incomplete strike on the reverse certainly does not rule out the coin's status. The fields also lack any hint of frostiness. This lovely yellow-gold specimen is destined for an advanced early gold collection.

Ex: *Rarities Sale* (Bowers and Merena, 7/2002), lot 700; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 2674; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4736.

From *The Gibney Family Collection*.
PCGS# 87686

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLE



1896 Quarter Eagle, MS68 The Sole Finest Example Known

5104 1896 MS68 NGC. The 1896 quarter eagle is plentiful through MS64, but in finer grades it becomes progressively scarcer to the point of being decidedly rare in MS67. That grade represents the finest possible condition for most collectors seeking this issue. "For most collectors" is the key phrase there, as one fortunate individual can own a higher-grade piece: this coin. This is the sole finest 1896 quarter eagle certified, an ideal type coin. Liberty quarter eagles in this grade are rare regardless of the date, and they are especially rare among 19th century issues. A perusal of our Auction Archives reveals that we have handled a Liberty quarter eagle in this grade on 48 prior occasions (not counting three appearances of the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle in this grade, which is an entirely different animal). However, of those 48 appearances, just six represented coins from the 19th century.

This 1896 coin is stunning. Needle-sharp detail characterizes the devices, which glow with softly frosted luster against the luminous fields. Both sides are pristine, with original wheat-gold color. A small coppery alloy spot hidden within the eagle's left (facing) wing feathers serves as a pedigree marker.

NGC ID# 25LL, PCGS# 7848

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1893 Two and a Half, PR67 Ultra Cameo Rarely Offered in Any Grade

5105 1893 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.5. The Mint struck 106 proof quarter eagles in 1893, delivered in quarterly intervals of 30, 23, 10, and 43 pieces. John Dannreuther's research in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, estimates a survivorship of only 50 to 60 pieces. PCGS is slightly more generous, giving a survival estimate of 50 to 75 pieces. In any event, it is believed that duplications exist within the published population figures, as NGC and PCGS combined report 88 grading events. A more accurate representation of this issue's true rarity is the rate of auction appearances over the last few decades. Since our Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled an 1893 proof quarter eagle on only 29 previous occasions.

This Superb Gem Ultra Cameo example displays full strike sharpness and incredible depth of mirroring in the fields, with rich butter-gold color throughout. No imperfections are seen, giving the coin exceptional visual appeal. Census: 8 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67+, 2 in 67+★), 3 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 288G, PCGS# 97919



**1897 Two and a Half
PR67+ Deep Cameo
One of the Finest Proofs Known**

5106 1897 PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.4. This year was set in the middle of the peak of high-quality production for brilliant proofs in the mint. Four deliveries of proof quarter eagles were made throughout the year with a total of 136 pieces delivered by year's end. Of that number, John Dannreuther estimates as many as 70 to 80 individual pieces may still exist in all grades. While well-made proofs as well as Gem examples, are available for this date, it is rare to encounter a piece such as this one that has been so well preserved over the years. The field-device contrast is profound and evenly matched from side to side. The mirrored fields display a fine "orange peel" effect upon close inspection, but this does not impede the brightness and reflectivity. The only pedigree identifier we see is a short lint mark (?) strike-through that is located in the field between stars 7-8 and the top of Liberty's head. Population: 8 in 67 (5 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 11 in 67, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 288L, PCGS# 97923



INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65+ Sought-After Series Key

5107 1911-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1911-D two and one half dollar, with a mintage of 55,680 circulation strikes, is the lowest-mintage date in the Indian Head quarter eagle series, and is the first of only three mintmarked issues (the others being the 1914-D and the 1925-D). David Akers, in his *A Handbook of 20th century United States Gold Coins, 1907-1933*, second edition relates:

"In terms of total number of coins known, the 1911-D is the rarest Indian Quarter Eagle. Most examples are in lower Mint State grades, and coins that grade MS60 to MS62 are actually offered fairly regularly in the market. MS63s are seldom available, however, and the 1911-D is rare any finer."

PCGS and NGC population data show a high frequency of 1911-D quarter eagles in the MS62 to MS64 grade levels. We suspect that a relatively large number of these are coins resubmitted in hopes of attaining a higher grade. In any event, the population falls off dramatically above the MS64 level, and the issue is virtually unobtainable in grades above MS65.

The present Gem offering displays orange-gold color tinted with light green, along with pleasing luster. Sharply struck throughout, including the feathers on the bonnet and the eagle's shoulder; the mintmark is also sharply defined, which is a real plus for a 1911-D. A couple of minute, inoffensive marks in the raised, exposed upper right reverse field may barely deny an even higher grade. The CAC green-label confirms the captivating eye appeal. Population: 28 in 65 (2 in 65+), 3 finer. CAC: 11 in 65, 1 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLE



1914 Quarter Eagle, Orange-Gold MS65 Remarkable Luster and Eye Appeal

5108 1914 MS65 PCGS. The 1914 Indian quarter eagle is one of the three "big keys" in the series at the Gem grade level. In MS64, this issue is plentiful, but Gems are seldom offered and are highly sought-after. Finer than MS65, the 1914 is a rarity that is out of reach for all but the most well-heeled collectors. This luminous orange-gold Gem displays luster that is immediately warm and inviting to the viewer, shimmering as the coin is rotated beneath a light. Under a loupe, the fields are revealed to be well preserved, complementing sharp design elements. A truly outstanding example of a famous condition key. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 66 in 65 (2 in 65+), 3 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946



1911 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Mattelike Orange-Gold Surfaces

5109 1911 PR64 NGC. JD-1, R.4. With the introduction of Bela Lyon Pratt's sunken-relief design in 1908 came a new Sandblast finish for proofs. It proved unpopular and was replaced in 1909 and 1910 with a Satin finish that proved equally unpopular. Thus, a vote was taken among the attendees of the 1910 ANA convention to have the Mint revert to this Sandblast finish. The facility subsequently struck 191 of these 1911 proof quarter eagles, of which about 100 to 120 pieces are known, according to John Dannreuther. The present near-Gem features mattelike orange-gold surfaces. There are a couple of microscopic contact marks near the Indian's nose and one in the left reverse field, but both sides are otherwise clean.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 289K, PCGS# 7960

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1854 Three Dollar, PR62 First Year of Issue 10 to 12 Pieces Known Ex: Pittman

5110 1854 PR62 PCGS. JD-1, Low R.7. The exact number of 1854 proof three dollar coins minted is unknown. From 1854 through 1858 the Mint did not record the number of proof gold pieces struck each year. This lack of proper recordkeeping changed in 1859 as demand for mint products increased, thanks partly to the new small cents. The increased demand for proof coins produced a need for a more structured system of producing, documenting, and marketing proof issues. In his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*, Walter Breen notes a document indicating that Mint Director Snowden sent 15 "specimens" to the Secretary of the Treasury, a document Breen found in the National Archives giving the manufacture date of April 28, 1854. This is significant, since regular coinage of the 1854 three dollar gold began a few days later, on May 1. If it could be proven that only 15 proofs dated 1854 were struck, then ownership of a proof of this year would mean possession of one of the first three dollar pieces ever minted, since 1854 is the first year for this peculiar denomination.

However, experts generally agree that more than 15 proofs were issued in 1854. Breen even suggests a mintage of "15+" in his 1977 reference on the subject. One theory is that restrikes must have been made later in the year since more than one die pair was utilized to produce 1854 proof threes. Breen actually identifies two different obverse dies and the Garrett & Guth reference on U.S. gold coinage suggests that two different reverse dies were used. Despite those earlier efforts, recent research suggests that only one die marriage was used for the 1854 proofs, which can be substantiated with image-overlay technology. There are two different finishes for the 1854 proof three dollar. One finish displays deeply mirrored fields, the other less so, suggesting a later striking period and an increase in the actual number of proofs produced. The most recent and reliable scholarship on the subject was done by John Dannreuther and he states "10 to 12 known" of both finishes.

The obverse of this coin reveals a few light handling marks in the right obverse field, along with a tiny dark toning spot midway between the E in AMERICA and the headdress. A long scratch runs from the I in UNITED to the bottom of the neck, and a tiny planchet lamination is just behind Liberty's eye. The reverse appears considerably nicer than the obverse, with much field-device contrast and a high-end appearance for the grade. A historic and important coin with an equally illustrious pedigree. Population: 3 in 62, 0 finer (2/21).

Ex: *Paramount* (11/1967), lot 796; *John Jay Pittman Collection* (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1886.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 289R, PCGS# 8017





1882 Three Dollar, PR65 Cameo Only 30 to 45 Pieces Believed Extant

5111 1882 PR65 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.5. The 1882 proof three dollar is rare in any condition. The recorded mintage was 76 pieces, of which John Dannreuther, in *United States Proof Coins, Volume: IV*, estimates that 30 to 45 survive. This figure is significantly lower than the 50 to 60 pieces estimated to survive by PCGS, but it accurately reflects the scarcity of this issue at auction. We have seen an 1882 proof on 36 previous occasions, including numerous duplicate appearances. One sixth of the pieces represented in our Auction Archives exhibit light wear from handling, and we have only ever handled seven pieces in a numeric grade finer than PR64, regardless of the degree of cameo contrast.

The present coin displays a sharp strike and frosty luster across the devices. The fields are deeply reflective with the widely admired orange-peel effect, which is characteristic of the issue. No major marks or distractions are observed. Population: 5 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 28AR, PCGS# 88046

1885 Three Dollar Gold, PR65 Only 110 Proofs Struck

5112 1885 PR65 PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. Only 110 proofs were struck from this single die pair, and of that small number it is estimated that today a mere 65 to 80 individual pieces are extant. The 1885 proof is important and numismatically interesting, primarily because only 600 strikes for circulation were produced, using the same reverse die. Multiple diagnostics are known today if one is in doubt about a coin's status; however, the finish on this piece is beyond questioning. The fields are deeply reflective on each side and the design details are complete throughout. Upper-end quality for the grade. Population: 7 in 65, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28AU, PCGS# 8049

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR62 Judd-1635 Perennial Collector Favorite

5113 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR62 PCGS. The 1879 Flowing Hair stella has ranked among the most in-demand United States coins for well over a century. Just as the issue is found on most collectors' want lists today, such was the case as early as November 1902, when Farran Zerbe published a short article, "Slugs and Stellas," in *The Numismatist*.

Zerbe began: "Slugs and stellas I believe are of as much interest today to this countrys [sic] coin collector as are any other two pieces within the hope of the average collector and this interest answers the questions as to why they are so rapidly advancing in price." The article continued with quote after quote from the likes of Lyman Low, the Chapman brothers, David Proskey, Charles Steigerwalt, and other dealers explaining their inability to "supply either" slugs or stellas. The article served two purposes: to highlight the popularity of both the California fifty dollar slugs of the early 1850s and the 1879-80 stellas, but also to compare one to the other. The stella were as sought-after as the slugs, and vice versa.

Again, what was true then remains so to this day. These four dollar gold patterns rank 18th among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, according to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2015), while the U.S. Assay Office fifties take 60th place on that list. Only 425 1879 Flowing Hair representatives are believed to have been struck between December 1879 and May 1880. Certainly, fewer than that exist — not nearly enough to satisfy demand for this perennial collector favorite.

The present coin is a bright PR62 example with lemon-gold surfaces. Fine parallel striations, as almost always seen, appear over Liberty's head and the reverse star. Hairlines and other small abrasions are relatively minor, and they have a limited effect on the coin's appeal, if any at all.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057

1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR63 Judd-1635, Famous Four Dollar Issue

5114 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR63 NGC. Few issues in American numismatics have been the subject of as much misinformation and controversy as the four dollar gold coins better known as stellas, which were struck as patterns in small quantities in 1879 and 1880. Even in 1904, just 25 years after they were first minted, rumors swirled about their rarity and the reasons for which they were produced. An article printed in newspapers across the country in April of that year described the appearance of an 1879 stella on display at the Germania National Bank in Milwaukee. The article described the coin as “probably the only one of its kind in existence” and noted nothing was known about it, except that 15 years prior it had been “sent to Washington,” where it was deemed to be genuine.

Then, as happens now, someone stepped in to set the record straight as much as possible. Former U.S. Representative from Ohio, Ebenezer B. Finley, who served in Congress from 1877 to 1881, wrote to the Milwaukee Sentinel on April 9, 1904:

“I have one of those coins in my possession and two others, part gold and part silver coins, minted at the same time. ... and I am able to give you the history of the coin minting of these several coins by the United States.

“They were minted as the coins show in 1879, at which time I was in congress, from Ohio, and Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the confederacy was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

“Mr. Stephens introduced from the committee a bill to change our coinage from the present to the metric system corresponding with the French system as I recollect it, as indicated by these coins, and thereupon congress passed an act that a limited number of sets of these coins should be minted for the use of each member of the committee, the president and his cabinet, and possibly the senate, but about that I am not sure.

“The bill changing the coinage failed to become a law and though it received very considerable consideration by congress, and I am of the impression that Alexander H. Stephens delivered a speech on the subject, which was extensively published at the time, yet in the short period of twenty-five years, the whole subject has become so lost and forgotten by the public, that one of the coins found and on exhibition in one of your banks is speculated upon by the press as much as the discovery of a hidden coin of the old Roman empire, and according to that you say even the officials at Washington know nothing about it.

“It may be well said, ‘Sic Transit Gloria Mundi [Thus Passes Worldly Glory].’ “

Indeed, Representative Finley got it right. The 1879 Flowing Hair stellas were struck to the extent of about 425 coins for distribution to members of Congress, who were to assess their appropriateness for international trade with member states of the Latin Monetary Union. The project, which ultimately failed for a multitude of reasons, was spearheaded by Alexander H. Stephens at the behest of Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell, a lawyer, inventor, and self-promoter who stood to gain financially from the adoption of the metric system of coinage and the striking of coins in his patented alloys. This Select Uncirculated stella features bright yellow-gold surfaces and strong strike definition with the ubiquitous striations over the central motifs.

NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057



EARLY HALF EAGLES



1795 BD-3 Five Dollar, AU58 Small Eagle, Inaugural Year of Issue

5115 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, with a crack from the rim to star 12 and a die flaw above the E in UNITED. The Small Eagle five dollar gold coins of 1795 are the first of their kind. The Robert Scot design saw intermittent use through 1798, but John Dannreuther estimates that production for the type during that period was only 17,555 coins or so. The short run of Small Eagle half eagles consists of 18 distinct die varieties, none more available than this BD-3 marriage.

The obverse of BD-3 is identified by the upper point of star 1 grazing Liberty's lowest curl, the lower left serif of the L touching the cap, and the Y, star 11, and star 12 forming "a single block," as Thomas Mabbott described it in "The Varieties of the Half Eagle of 1795," published in the July 1944 issue of Stack's *Numismatic Review*. On the reverse, the opening of the wreath is centered between the S and O with two berries on each side. The tip of the leftmost leaf ends under the I in UNITED.

In *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* (2006), John Dannreuther suggests 2,000 to 3,000 1795 BD-3 half eagles were struck, of which perhaps 175 to 225 coins exist. Although that makes this variety the most plentiful among Small Eagle fives, it is by no means common. Any example is scarce, and those of this caliber are conditionally rare. This flashy About Uncirculated survivor showcases light yellow-gold. Design detail in Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast feathers is razor-sharp, with the high points on each side showing just a brush of friction. Small abrasions are expected and undistracting.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519852 Base PCGS# 8066



**1802/1 BD-1 Half Eagle, MS64
Ideal Heraldic Eagle Type Coin**

5116 1802/1 BD-1, High R.4, MS64 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b with a network of interesting die cracks across the reverse. The 1 underdigit is centered within the 2 in the date. Although two obverse dies were apparently prepared in 1801, no half eagles were struck bearing that date. The unused dies were overdated and pressed into service. All 1802-dated fives are overdates. The present high-grade example has semiprooflike fields and radiant lemon-gold devices. The strike is consistent and imperfections are minimal. Due to their cost and rarity, early gold is most often collected by type, and this attractive near-Gem is an ideal candidate to represent the Heraldic Eagle design.

PCGS# 519890 Base PCGS# 8083



**1808 Close 5D Half Eagle, MS64+
CAC-Approved BD-3 Example**

5117 1808 Close 5D, BD-3, R.4, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/e, heavily clashed, with a strong silhouette of Liberty on the reverse. A nearly complete outline of the eagle and banner is also transferred to the obverse field. BD-4 is the scarcer of the two Normal Date 1808 half eagle varieties, with 100 to 125 pieces believed extant. This is the fourth and final use of this reverse die, which began life for 1807-dated coinage. The obverse was continued in the BD-4 die marriage, concluding the 1808 production. Of the 55,578 pieces reported struck for 1808, John Dannreuther estimates that 10,000 to 15,000 represented the BD-3 variety.

The present coin is spectacular, even as a date coin with no regard to the die variety. Any 1808 half eagle is a rarity in MS64. This piece is the only Plus-graded coin for the grade at PCGS, where only one MS65 coin is reported finer. It is also among the four finest 1808 half eagles with CAC endorsement. The strike is sharp, and frosty luster displays rich orange-gold and peach luster. No major abrasions are seen, and eye appeal is outstanding. Population (Normal Date varieties combined): 18 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 1 finer (3/21). PCGS# 507604 Base PCGS# 8102



1823 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU58 Challenging Gold Type Coin

5118 1823 BD-1, High R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Despite a mintage of only 14,485 pieces, the 1823 is one of the more available dates within the difficult Capped Head Left series. Only the 1813, 1814/3, 1818, and 1820 are less rare. BD-1 is the sole 1823 die marriage, and continues the use of a reverse die introduced in 1820. This Borderline Uncirculated example shows no shortage of radiant luster about design elements. Wear is minimal, limited to the eagle's claws, the shoulder curl, and other high points. Thorough inspection is required to locate the few unimportant field marks. A trace of dirt within the left wingtip testifies to the originality. Census: 7 in 58, 10 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
PCGS# 519932 Base PCGS# 8131



PROOF EARLY HALF EAGLE

**1833 BD-1 Half Eagle, PR61
Only Three Known
Two in Collectors' Hands
The '44th Greatest' U.S. Coin**

5119 1833 Large Date PR61 NGC. BD-1, R.5, R.8 as a Proof. The 1833 proof half eagle holds the 44th spot in the third edition of Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth's *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. It was struck during the opening year of the second Mint building in 1833, and is likely one of the first gold coins produced at the new facility.

This early die state proof shows no signs of clash marks or cracks, with slight evidence of lapping, as certain details are diminished. The reverse die was used with two 1832-dated obverse dies, and with two 1833-dated obverse dies. Examination of the large plates in John Dannreuther's *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties, A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*, clearly shows the progression of die lapping, especially at the eagle's talon that hangs down from the upper leaf pair.

The deeply mirrored fields of this green-gold proof surround satin devices, imparting a trace of cameo contrast. Proof finish appears in the recesses of the design, such as the letters of LIBERTY and the spaces between shield stripes. The fields are lightly hairlined with other minor surface marks expected for the grade. A hint of striking softness is noted at the usual spots, especially among the wing feathers just left of the shield.

The census of 1833 proof half eagles is hardly complicated, as only three or four are known, one in the Smithsonian Institution, and another in a tightly held private collection. Nothing is known of the third piece in the following roster. The present specimen is the only one that will likely be available to collectors at any time in the foreseeable future. It is also a lower grade than the others, meaning it is more affordable, relatively speaking.

The three proofs are all from the BD-1 or Large Date die pair, with no proofs known from the Small Date obverse die. PCGS CoinFacts concurs that there are three known proofs. There are also a couple of other pieces that have been called proof in the past, but are now considered prooflike business strikes. Dannreuther mentions the Smithsonian piece in his reference, but fails to mention either of the other two specimens.

Roster of 1833 Proof Half Eagles

PR67 PCGS. Pittman Specimen. J. Colvin Randall; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 1021; James W. Flanagan (Stack's, 2/1944); J.F. Bell (Stack's, 11/1944), lot 355; The Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 246a; John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 933; Al Adams; The Gold Rush Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30046; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part IV (Stack's Bowers, 5/2016), lot 4044.

PR65 Deep Cameo. Smithsonian Specimen. National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution.

PR63 Cameo NGC. Unknown Specimen. An example certified PR63 Cameo NGC appears in that firm's *Census Report*. Its present whereabouts are unknown.

PR61 NGC. The Present Specimen. Bowers and Merena (7/2002), lot 784, where it was certified AU58 NGC; October ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 5838.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 28B9, PCGS# 8167



CLASSIC HALF EAGLE



1838-D Five Dollar, AU55 The Only D-Mint Classic Half Eagle

5120 1838-D HM-1, R.3, AU55 NGC. While the 1838-D is generally available relative to other Dahlonega five dollar issues, and in a wide range of circulated grades, a Choice AU coin is indeed special and highly collectible. Each side of this specimen is somewhat subdued, with medium antique-gold color and only minimal scuffiness in the fields. The strike is unusually bold with strong, clear definition on the hair curls over the ear and bold details on the eagle's plumage. We note a couple of light marks overall, but these are of little consequence when one considers the overall eye appeal of this first-year Dahlonega five.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3482.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

PCGS# 765270 Base PCGS# 8178

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1857-S Five Dollar, MS63 Ex: S.S. Central America Few Are Finer

5121 1857-S MS63 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 7501. Compared to the huge number of 1857-S double eagles that emerged from the S.S. Central America shipwreck (more than 5,000 pieces), only a few 1857-S half eagles were found — and most of those are recent recoveries. The latest finds include a pinch of gold dust as part of the slab. This coin is one of the rare early discoveries without the pinch. Virtually all high-grade 1857-S half eagles come from shipwrecks.

This is a Select Uncirculated coin, with a razor-sharp strike and appealing, straw-gold color. Mint luster glows from the margins and resides beneath rich, lilac overtones. Abrasions are limited to minor ticks and tiny contact marks, distributed infrequently on the otherwise smooth surfaces. A small dig beneath O in OF is grade-consistent and does little to distract from the plentiful eye appeal. NGC ID# 25V6, PCGS# 8275



1858-D Five Dollar, MS62+ Rare and High End The Finest Example We Have Offered

5122 1858-D MS62+ PCGS. Variety 43-HH. The 1858-D half eagle is a rarity in Mint State. NGC and PCGS combined report only 24 submissions in Uncirculated condition, just 10 of which grade MS62 or finer. The present coin is the sole MS62+ reported by PCGS (3/21). The only comparable 1858-D five that we have previously handled was a lone MS62 PCGS coin in our April 2012 Central States Signature, which realized \$21,850. We have never seen a finer piece come to auction in our sales.

This Plus-designated Mint State rarity displays satiny yellow-gold mint luster and few noticeable abrasions other than a tiny tick in the field near star 3. Strike sharpness is above average, especially around the border dentils. Slight weakness persists on the hair curls at Liberty's temple and on the fletchings on the reverse, but the eye appeal of this coin is every bit as strong as one would expect of the MS62+ level. Population: 3 in 62 (1 in 62+), 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 25V9, PCGS# 8278



1861-C Half Eagle, AU55 Scarce, Sought-After Key Date

5123 1861-C AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. This issue represents the swan song for half eagle production at the Charlotte, North Carolina branch mint. Final-year output amounted to 6,879 five dollar gold pieces, and Doug Winter suggests a surviving population of merely 150 to 175 coins. Between its absolute scarcity, final-year status, and Civil War association, demand is virtually unceasing for this Southern gold key.

The present coin is a Choice About Uncirculated specimen with strong central design definition. The peripheral motifs are marginally softer, and the planchet shows typical roughness and scattered abrasions. Still, collectors would be hard-pressed to locate a finer example of this scarce and sought-after Charlotte half eagle. Population: 14 in 55, 13 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 25VL, PCGS# 8289



1862-S Half Eagle, AU55 Among the Finer Examples Seen

5124 1862-S AU55 NGC. While the Civil War effectively ended the circulation of gold and silver coinage up and down the East Coast, hard money remained in the channels of Western commerce throughout that fraught period in American history. The San Francisco Mint struck 9,500 half eagles in 1862, nearly all of which ended up in circulation. Probably three or four pieces survive in Mint State, at best, and the entire population of 1862-S five dollar gold pieces is likely smaller than 100 coins. This important Choice AU offering ranks among the top handful of examples we have seen. Detail is good and hints of luster remain. Orange-gold surfaces are expectedly abraded. Enthusiasts should not let this opportunity slip away. Census: 6 in 55, 3 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 25VR, PCGS# 8293

1870-CC Five Dollar, VF35 Sole CAC Coin in This Grade Scarce First-Year Carson City Issue

5125 1870-CC VF35 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. The Carson City Mint struck only 7,675 half eagles in its first year of operation. This early Carson City coinage served its intended purpose in commerce quite well, circulating extensively with virtually no numismatic interest in the entire Nevada territory. Two Mint State pieces are reported on the grading service population reports today, having survived merely by chance, while the remainder of the population is well worn and often heavily abraded. PCGS estimates that only 75 to 100 pieces survive in all grades.

This Choice VF example is exceptional for the issue. It is the only piece in this grade with CAC approval, and it displays rich copper-orange and bronze-gold patina over smooth, original surfaces. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 6 in 35, 19 finer. CAC: 1 in 35, 8 finer (3/21).

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 25WA, PCGS# 8320

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1862 Liberty Five, PR64 Ultra Cameo 35 Examples Struck

5126 1862 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.6. The economic conditions of the Civil War had a profound effect on the coinage of the time. The public hoarded any coins with intrinsic value, and only tokens and paper money were willingly used in commerce. Specie payments were suspended, and the small amount of hard money that was available was used to pay off foreign creditors, who would accept nothing else. Under the circumstances, the government found it impractical to mint large quantities of coins that would not circulate. Mint records indicate that only 4,430 business strike and 35 proof half eagles were produced in 1862. Survivorship of both issues is extremely low, with perhaps 12-14 proof specimens and only a handful of Uncirculated business strikes extant. The small number of business strikes puts even more pressure on the minuscule supply of proof coins to satisfy collector demand.

The beauty and rarity of the issue cause the 1862 proof half eagle to stand out, even when surrounded by other remarkable coins. Louis Eliasberg made numismatic history by forming the only complete collection of U.S. coins. He included a Gem proof example of the 1862 half eagle in his fabulous collection. Ed Trompeter assembled perhaps the most impressive collection of proof U.S. gold coins of any era. His 1862 half eagle was a magnificent PR64 Cameo. The Trompeter coin later graced the wonderful collection of Dr. Robert Loewinger, which was sold by Heritage on January 4, 2007.

The present coin may eclipse the other remarkable coins discussed above. The devices are even more richly frosted than the Trompeter coin, as evidenced by the Ultra Cameo designation. The stark gold-on-black contrast between the reflective fields and the frosted devices is spectacular. The surfaces of the devices are slightly granular in places and there are a few hairlines in the reverse field, but nothing individually distracting. The diagnostic large center dot in the middle of the shield makes it easy to identify this coin as a true proof. The strike is sharp, and overall eye appeal is stunning. A magnificent coin and a great opportunity for the advanced collector. Census: 2 in 64 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 2058.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28BX, PCGS# 98452



1867 Liberty Half Eagle, PR62+ Cameo Only 14 to 16 Proofs Known

5127 1867 PR62+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.6. The 1867 half eagle in proof format is a rarity, of which about only 14 or 16 examples are known in all grades. The Mint had originally produced 50 proofs, but during the economic ebbs and flows of the 19th and early 20th century high-denomination gold coins were vulnerable to ending up in the channel of commerce or the melting pot. Expert John Dannreuther comments that the "quality of Proofs in the 1860s was quite good with many frosty examples having deeply mirrored surfaces with some of them displaying the orange-peel effect." This CAC-endorsed example in PR62+ Cameo features pleasing field-device contrast amid rich orange-gold color. A few hairlines and contact marks explain the grade. Population: 1 in 62 (1 in 62+) Cameo, 4 finer in this category. CAC: 1 in 62, 1 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28C4, PCGS# 88462

1888 Five Dollar Liberty, PR65 Cameo Strongly Contrasted Surfaces

5128 1888 PR65 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.5. Only one pair of dies was used to strike the 94 proof half eagles in 1888. Of that total, 30 coins were struck for inclusion in proof sets, the remainder were sold as single pieces. The quality of proof coins from this year was especially high; in fact, comparable with proofs struck ten years later at the zenith of quality proof production. This is especially noteworthy, and indicates attention to detail in the Mint, since proof coinage was not struck on a hydraulic press until 1894. This is a noticeably contrasted example with significant orange-peel texture in the fields on each side. Even reddish-tinged yellow-gold color is seen throughout, and of course, the strike is complete in all areas. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28CS, PCGS# 88483

INDIAN HALF EAGLE



1929 Half Eagle, MS64 Series-End Melt Rarity

5129 1929 MS64 PCGS. A perennial favorite among Indian gold collectors, the 1929 half eagle is a famous melt rarity. After 1916, no half eagles were struck for more than 12 years. The coins circulated little in domestic commerce, as the public greatly favored the various denominations of gold certificates issued by the Federal Reserve, and there was no need for additional coinage. In 1929, the Philadelphia Mint alone produced half eagles, striking 662,000 pieces, but these were never released in significant quantities. By the mid-1930s, when President Roosevelt issued his Gold Recall order, the vast majority of 1929 half eagles were returned to the melting pot, the only survivors being a few hundred pieces paid out by the Mint Cashier and the Treasury during the previous four years.

This near-Gem example displays well-struck design elements and satiny straw-gold luster, with minimal abrasions in the fields. Eye appeal is pleasing. PCGS lists 12 numerically finer examples (3/21). NGC ID# 28E2, PCGS# 8533

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLE



1914 Half Eagle, PR65 Sought-After Matte Proof Issue

5130 1914 PR65 PCGS. JD-1, Low R.5. Proof production rose slightly from 1913 to 1914, when 125 matte proof half eagles were struck for collectors. However, that total is still lower than the 1908, 1910, 1911, and 1912 issues, making this date slightly more popular with present-day enthusiasts. According to John Dannreuther, an estimated 65 to 75 1914 five dollar proof coins exist.

This Gem representative exhibits orange-gold surfaces with the mattelike texture characteristic of the period. Marks are virtually unseen, strike definition is complete, and one would be hard-pressed to obtain a better example. Population: 10 in 65, 8 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28E8, PCGS# 8545

EARLY EAGLES



1795 BD-1, 13 Leaves Ten, AU Details Excellent First-Year Type Coin

1795 BD-5 Ten Dollar, AU50 13 Leaves Reverse First Year of Denomination

5131 1795 13 Leaves, BD-1, High R.3 — Repaired — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b (early)/a. The year 1795 was the first year for gold coinage at the U.S. Mint, comprising half eagles (five dollars) and eagles (ten dollars) of the Robert Scot Capped Bust to Right design; the “little sisters” quarter eagle denomination would bring up the rear in 1796, a pattern that would recur throughout much of Mint history. The first-year eagles are known from five different die pairings, four showing 13 leaves on the reverse and the fifth, the very rare BD-3, with nine leaves. Of the four 13 Leaves pairings, the BD-1 variety, as on the present coin, is by far the most available, making it the usual choice for type purposes.

Some may consider the present piece a “problem” coin, but other potential bidders may equally view it as a “solution.” It is true that the neck and face of Liberty have been smoothed to subdue several contact marks, but generous eye appeal remains, and the AU Details grade level is one that would be beyond the reach of many collectors were it not for the caveat. The repair was expertly done (although obvious), but the golden-orange surfaces elsewhere are distraction-free, with no mentionable contact or adjustment marks. First-year type collectors would do well to give this coin serious consideration.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 4847.

5132 1795 13 Leaves, BD-5, R.5, AU50 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/c. Although John Dannreuther believes that the BD-5 mintage was 500 to 1,000 pieces, he estimates only 35 to 45 survivors. BD-5 is the second-rarest 1795 ten dollar variety, with only the famous 9 Leaves BD-3 considered rarer. BD-5 is identified by its attenuated obverse stars 9 and 10, and a large die lump on the reverse near 2 o'clock. The Small Eagle design is a three-year type, with the first-year 1795 slightly more available than its 1796 and 1797 successors. This example displays minimally marked almond-gold surfaces. The high points show light wear, along with peach-gold toning. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

PCGS# 45713 Base PCGS# 8551



1799 BD-2 Eagle, Strong AU55+ Small Obverse Stars 35 to 45 Coins Extant

5133 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-2, High R.5, AU55+ NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/c. The latest die state features a crack from the rim down through the L in LIBERTY and another that connects the tops of TY. Early ten dollar gold coins, particularly those of the 18th century, enjoy a certain cache among collectors, and deservedly so. These coins are scarce in all grades, and examples in any grade evoke the struggles and successes of the fledgling United States Mint.

This 1799 BD-2 eagle with Small Obverse Stars is one of only 35 to 45 pieces believed extant, according to John Dannreuther (2006). It features strong stars, legends, and wing feathers while showing a hint of central softness. Reddish accents complement minimally abraded orange-gold surfaces.

NGC ID# 2624, PCGS# 45725 Base PCGS# 98562

1799 BD-7 Eagle, AU58 Small Obverse Stars Type Coin

5134 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-7, R.3, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State f/d, the latest known die state, showing both dies cracked and clashed. BD-7 is the most plentiful of the eight Small Obverse Stars varieties of the 1799 eagle, ideal for type and date collectors. This near-Mint example is especially pleasing for the grade, showing rich orange-gold patina with substantial luster in the fields. There slight strike weakness in the centers and on the clouds above the eagle, but most of the border stars are well defined. Only light, scattered abrasions are evident. A pleasing early eagle type coin. NGC ID# 2624, PCGS# 45730 Base PCGS# 98562



1799 BD-10 Ten Dollar, AU55 Large Obverse Stars, Quality Type Coin

5135 1799 Large Obverse Stars, BD-10, R.3, AU55 ANACS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. A lovely Choice AU representative of the desirable Heraldic Eagle type. Light wear on the bust truncation and Liberty's cap confirms a brief stint in early American commerce, but neither side shows any detrimental abrasions. The surfaces exhibit noticeable luster and are principally butter-gold, though peach shades accompany portions of the peripheries. The strike is generally bold, though star 3 on the reverse is faint, as it is opposite the high point of Liberty's shoulder. Most early U.S. gold coins were exported and melted, since the silver-to-gold ratio was then lower in the United States than in European countries.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 2625, PCGS# 45723 Base PCGS# 8562

1800 BD-1 Eagle, AU55 Late Die State, Difficult Early Type

5136 1800 BD-1, High R.3, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e with numerous peripheral cracks. A briefly circulated apricot-gold example with pleasing sharpness and a minimally marked reverse. The obverse is also smooth, except for faint abrasions on the left field. The strike is good, save for the center of the shield. The Heraldic Eagle type was struck between 1797 and 1804 with the exception of 1802. The 1797, 1798, and 1804 dates are great rarities, but the remaining dates are available to the advanced collector. Encapsulated in a green label holder.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563



**1800 BD-1 Eagle, MS63
Lustrous, High-End Type Coin
Late Die State, Struck in 1801**

5137 1800 BD-1, High R.3, MS63 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e, with cracks atop LIBERTY and across the eagle's tail and branch. Faint dentil clash marks appear above the first T in STATES. Before the double eagle was introduced in 1850, these ten dollar gold pieces had served as the highest denomination in the country's coinage arsenal. Eagles were first struck in 1795. Production continued through 1804 before being halted. At that time, these substantial gold coins were largely being shipped overseas and melted upon arrival rather than circulating stateside. Output finally resumed in 1838, by which time the Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle design by Robert Scot had long been out of use, replaced with Coronet design by Christian Gobrecht.

Although the officially reported mintage for the 1800 ten dollar gold piece was 5,999 coins, it is believed as many as 12,500 may have been struck in 1800 and 1801. This single set of dies accomplished the entire production. In fact, at one point the reverse was paired with an 1801 obverse die before being remated with the 1800 die after the former broke and before a new 1801 obverse was created. This is a late die state example struck as part of the 1801 remarriage.

The 1800 eagle is one of the most collectible early ten dollar gold issues, and it often serves as a high-end type coin. About 200 to 300 pieces are believed extant (availability is all relative when it comes to early gold). While many exhibit signs of circulation or various impairments, like cleaning, this Select Uncirculated example survives in outstanding, problem-free condition. Rich yellow-gold surfaces are lustrous with razor-sharp central definition. The borders are slightly softer with adjustment marks seen around the obverse rim. Population: 12 in 63, 5 finer (2/21).

NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563



1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, MS62 Desirable Early Gold Type Coin

5138 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. An uncommonly flashy, yellow-gold example with prooflike qualities clearly in evidence and design elements that are sharply impressed, being just a trifle deficient on a few of the obverse stars. The early die state without the usually-seen parallel die lines within the cap. We note a U-shaped lint mark on the obverse border between stars 10 and 11. A thin unfinished area is evident on the reverse margin from the right of STATES through the F in OF. There are no distracting abrasions.

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3529.
PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564

1803 Small Reverse Stars Eagle, MS62 Rare BD-1 Variety

5139 1803 Small Reverse Stars, BD-1, High R.5, MS62 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, as always. BD-1 is the first of six die varieties for the 1803 eagle. Only 30 to 40 pieces are believed extant, making this die pairing significantly rarer than the typically seen BD-3 and -5 marriages. The obverse is common to all six pairings of this date, but the reverse is only used here. No remarriage of these dies is suspected, since the reverse is only known in the perfect die state. Logically, one would assume that at some point the die failed to account for its retirement after coining perhaps 1,500 to 2,500 coins. However, as John Dannreuther notes in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, "the rarity of this variety may preclude us from knowing the exact damage."

This Mint State example displays a sufficiently bold strike throughout the central devices and border stars. Bright wheat-gold luster is satiny, showing light, scattered abrasions in accordance with the grade. No adjustment marks are seen in the margins.
PCGS# 45735 Base PCGS# 8565

LIBERTY EAGLES



**1846 Ten Dollar, MS60
Very Rare in Mint State**

5140 1846 MS60 PCGS. Although the 1847 eagle has a mintage of 862,258 pieces, its 1846 predecessor has a far more stingy production of just 20,095 coins. Few if any were set aside by collectors, and today only a handful of pieces are known in Mint State. This well struck caramel-gold example displays luminous motifs. The fields display a smattering of tiny marks, but are smoother than anticipated for the MS60 level. The portrait and eagle are only lightly abraded. Although the Liberty eagle series is less widely collected than its double eagle counterpart, those in pursuit of the set have the resources to compete for Condition Census examples. Population: 2 in 60, 2 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 262W, PCGS# 8594



**1850 Large Date Ten Dollar, MS63
Conditionally Rare No Motto Issue**

5141 1850 Large Date MS63 PCGS. The 1850 Large Date trades near melt in grades through AU50, but is very scarce any finer and is rare to very rare in Mint State. Between NGC and PCGS, just five pieces are graded MS63, and those are surpassed only by one coin each certified as MS63+ PCGS and MS64 PCGS. The present peach-gold representative displays ample luster and is devoid of noticeable marks. The stars are lightly brought up, but the overall strike is good. Parallel roller marks across the reverse are as made, on the planchet prior to the strike. An important opportunity to acquire a Condition Census example of an underappreciated No Motto issue. NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603



1859 Ten Dollar, MS61 Conditionally Rare Philadelphia Issue

5142 1859 MS61 NGC. Ex: *S.S. Republic*. From a mintage of 16,013 coins, the 1859 Liberty eagle is challenging to acquire with good eye appeal. Most certified examples grade in the XF and AU range. Uncirculated pieces are rare. In total, NGC and PCGS report 17 Mint State submissions, which likely includes duplication. Only two coins are reported finer than MS62. We have handled a few Mint State coins over the years, most notably the MS63 NGC piece in our February 2018 Long Beach Signature, which realized \$66,000. We have not handled an MS61 coin since 2003, despite that grade encompassing nearly half of the reported population.

This piece is sharply struck and satiny. The fields are slightly reflective, showing rich lemon-gold patina. Scattered light marks define the grade, but none are individually bothersome. Census: 2 in 61, 4 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 263Z, PCGS# 8628



1862-S Ten Dollar Liberty, AU55 Elusive, Low-Mintage Issue

5143 1862-S AU55 PCGS. A modest mintage of 12,500 Liberty eagles was accomplished at the San Francisco Mint in 1862. The coins were released into circulation and few high quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 60-80 examples in all grades today. Accordingly, this low mintage issue is rarely encountered in better AU grades, and Mint State specimens are virtually unobtainable. This attractive lemon-gold specimen is only moderately abraded, since only a couple of marks on the upper reverse field merit mention. Substantial mint luster and a decent strike confirm the eye appeal. Population: 7 in 55, 7 finer (2/21).

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006)*, lot 5429.

NGC ID# 264A, PCGS# 8636



1879-CC Ten Dollar, XF40
Lowest Mintage CC-Mint Eagle

5144 1879-CC XF40 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1879-CC has the lowest mintage of any Carson City ten dollar issue. The emission of 1,762 pieces is less than one-third the production of the first-year 1870-CC rarity. Needless to say, only a single die pair is known. Nobody in the Old West collected eagles in 1879, and just a small portion of the coinage remains. PCGS estimates only 45 to 60 survivors. This wheat-gold representative displays luster within the plumage and other protected areas. The strike is above average, and no marks are of singular significance. An important opportunity to acquire a problem-free example of a very challenging Carson City issue. Census: 11 in 40, 19 finer (3/21).

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 265N, PCGS# 8684



Carson City Mint Superintendent Theodore R. Hofer

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLES

1864 Liberty Eagle PR63★ Ultra Cameo Rare Proof Gold Issue Ex: Eliasberg



5145 1864 PR63★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.6. The Philadelphia Mint struck 50 proof Liberty eagles in 1864, a fairly generous production total in the context of the series. All the coins were delivered on February 11. Unfortunately, the financial stresses of the Civil war caused the government to suspend specie payments in 1861, meaning the government would not accept its own paper money at par in exchange for precious metal coinage. Gold proofs could only be purchased from the Mint at a steep premium in greenbacks. Another option was to pay for the proofs in gold, but wartime hoarding caused all precious metal coinage to vanish from circulation almost immediately. Gold coins could only be obtained from banks and bullion brokers, who also charged steep premiums. As might be expected, the distractions of the war, and the added difficulties and expense incurred in ordering proofs, caused collector demand to decline drastically. It is doubtful that even half of the optimistic 1864 mintage of gold eagles was ever distributed. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 14-16 examples in all grades.

A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. The date is placed far to the left and slants down dramatically on the obverse. There is a tiny artifact on the right side of the O in OF and thinning shows on the top of the second vertical stripe in the shield on the reverse. These diagnostics make it possible to distinguish proofs from deceptive prooflike business strikes. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse had been used previously in 1863.

The present coin can be traced back to lot 517 of the W.T. Mumford Sale (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1896), where it was described as, "\$10 1864 Very fine, sharp proof." The lot was purchased by prominent collector John M. Clapp. Clapp's collection was maintained by his son, John H. Clapp, after his death and the entire collection was eventually purchased by Baltimore collector Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in a blockbuster private transaction through Stack's. Eliasberg was the only man to ever compile a complete collection of U.S. federal coinage by date, mintmark, and major variety. He also retained his collection until his death, in 1976. His estate sold the U.S. gold portion of the collection at a memorable auction in 1982. This coin has not been publicly offered since.

This spectacular Select specimen exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the frosty devices contrast profoundly with the deeply mirrored fields to create an intense cameo effect. The canary-yellow surfaces show a few minor hairlines in the fields and a short linear scratch, below TE in STATES. The exceptional quality and eye appeal are attested by the Star designation. Census: 1 in 63 Ultra Cameo (1 in 63★), 10 finer (3/21).

Ex: W.T. Mumford Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1896), lot 517; John M. Clapp, John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 720; bidder #138; Stack's; the present consignor.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28F2, PCGS# 98800



1880 Eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo Sole Finest Surviving Proof

5146 1880 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.7. The proof-only 1866 reverse die was used for the last time striking 36 1880 proof eagles. Such die longevity is rarely seen at the Mint, with only one other proof die lasting so long — that of the half eagle proof, which also saw its introductory Motto die last for 15 years. The 1880 eagle proofs have the scroll end below N in IN entirely disconnected, the result of multiple die lappings over the years. In addition, the erstwhile reverse die developed a rust lump between the slants of W in WE.

Although the 36 proofs produced was a step up from 1879 when just 30 proofs were made, only between 10 and 12 1880 proofs survive in all grades. This coin is the sole survivor in Premium Gem Ultra Cameo condition. No Deep or Ultra Cameo proofs above PR64 are shown by PCGS or NGC in their most recent population reports, making this example the finest certified by a full two points in that format (3/21). This spectacular proof is, in fact, the finest 1880 proof eagle in any format. For unknown reasons, 1880 proofs are rarer than those of other years despite having a slightly higher mintage. Surprisingly, Heritage has never sold an 1880 Deep or Ultra Cameo eagle in the 20+ year history of our archives regardless of grade.

Other than to say it is rare, Walter Breen was uncharacteristically silent about 1880 proof eagles. He does note that the 1880 proof sets did not include the 1880 stellas, which are discussed in detail. John Dannreuther notes 32 proof sets were made (nearly all were six-piece gold proof sets, plus a few complete sets), and that four 1880 proof eagles were struck singly during the year. Most of the sets were dispersed into collections over the years, with the larger denomination gold coins subject to disappearing into circulation during hard times. Some researchers believe as few as eight to 10 proof exist today.

This is a resplendent example, with finely textured yet deeply mirrored fields and razor-sharp, richly frosted devices. The stars are needle-sharp. In contrast to the tiny proof mintage, more than 1.6 million circulation strike eagles were produced. Many early collectors simply pulled a sharp coin from circulation. We expect strong competition for this singular Premium Gem Ultra Cameo proof when it is called.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 28FJ, PCGS# 98820



1903 Ten Dollar, PR65 Cameo Rarely Seen With Contrast

5147 1903 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, Low R.5.

The only proof die pair for the date. A mere 96 proof tens were struck in 1903 with an estimated 50 to 60 pieces known today. But what sets this coin apart is not its rarity as an issue, but rather the almost non-existence of proofs with any degree of contrast. This was a conscious decision made by the Mint in 1902 and the result were the so-called "no-contrast proofs," meaning almost no attention was paid to the frost on the devices, which resulted in no contrast between the fields and devices. That is, except for the first dozen or so pieces that retained light mint frost until it diminished to no contrast on successive strikes. This piece, however, does show noticeable cameo effect between the devices and deeply reflective fields. No noticeable contact marks can be seen on either side of this rich yellow-gold proof that displays just a hint of reddish patina. No Deep or Ultra Cameos have been certified of this date at either service. Census: 1 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28GA, PCGS# 88843

INDIAN EAGLES



1907 Wire Rim Ten Dollar, MS63 Net Mintage of Only 472 Coins

5148 1907 Wire Rim MS63 PCGS. The Rolled Rim and Wire Rim Indian eagles are the first pieces of the new Augustus Saint-Gaudens design that were produced before full scale coinage of the modified design began later in the same year. Like the High Relief double eagles, these coins most closely represent the original design concept that Saint-Gaudens intended. They are, in fact, the ten dollar version of the High Relief twenties, and every bit as important.

While much has been speculated about these important issues over many decades, recent research of Roger Burdette has uncovered substantial new and factual information. His record of the mintage of these pieces alone is most important, showing a net mintage of 472 coins. Since these pieces did not actually circulate at the time, a large percentage of the original mintage still survives, yet these coins remain important 20th century rarities.

This specimen exhibits a high degree of orange-gold mint brilliance with satiny mint luster on both sides. Although somewhat weak in the centers as usual, most of the remaining design elements are boldly defined. There are a few scuffs and nicks on each side, mostly on the reverse, limiting the grade to the Select Mint State level. Both sides have a matte or grainy appearance as always on these coins, with extensive die polishing lines visible in the fields. Although hard to see due to the PCGS holder, both sides have a nearly complete high wire rim.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1986.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 268B, PCGS# 8850



1907 Wire Rim Ten Dollar, MS65 Famous Saint-Gaudens Design Only 472 Coins Distributed

5149 1907 Wire Rim MS65 NGC. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' involvement in the redesign of American ten and twenty dollar gold coins brought about what has been described as a "renaissance" of United States coinage. The Lincoln cent that debuted in 1909 and the silver denominations that were rolled out in 1916 have their devoted admirers, no doubt, but the gold coins introduced in 1907 remain the pinnacle of artistic achievement for the period.

Howland Wood wrote in the December 1907 issue of *The Numismatist* magazine: "At last it has come — art in our new coinage. The new eagle, the talked of \$10 gold piece, has been put into circulation." He continued:

"Owing to the high relief which Saint-Gaudens prepared the model for this coin and the necessary modification of this relief to bring it down to the modern mechanical requirements the locks of hair above the ear are not as well worked as might be desired."

Chief Engraver Charles Barber had to modified the design to meet the demands of mass production by lowering the relief, but a small number of High Relief coins were struck specifically for collectors so Saint-Gaudens' original intentions could be fully appreciated. According to Roger Burdette, 542 Wire Rim tens were struck and 70 pieces were melted, leaving a net mintage of 472 coins.

This Gem features the diagnostic fin of metal around the borders and bold, eye-catching devices (hair curls included) that stand out noticeably against the fields that surround them. Orange-gold surfaces are satiny and mattelike, as usual, with few serious ticks. Census: 33 in 65 (2 in 65+), 27 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 268B, PCGS# 8850



1907 Wire Rim Indian Eagle, MS66 Splendid Surfaces, Conditionally Rare

5150 1907 Wire Rim MS66 NGC. In the minds of most collectors, it is a shame that Augustus Saint-Gaudens' original, high relief models for the eagle and double eagle of 1907 were not ultimately produced for circulation. Mint Director George E. Roberts once described Saint-Gaudens' designs as "essentially medal work and of a very high order." The unfortunate reality, though, was that the requirements of mass coinage limited the rein of coinage art to what could be struck up with a single die impression, as well as what would uniformly stack. Saint-Gaudens' double eagle models required at least three die impressions to fully render on a coin, making them unusable for mass production. The ten dollar models could be struck more easily, but Saint-Gaudens' high relief Liberty portrait and naturalistic eagle rose above the rim of the coin, rendering them unable to stack. The problem was discovered after the coinage of 542 pieces from the original models. Chief Engraver Charles Barber attempted to resolve the issue by turning a rim into the dies, but in the end, the entire relief of the design was slightly lowered for mass production — mirroring the unfortunate course of action that was taken with the lowering of Saint-Gaudens' double eagle models.

The 542 coins struck from Saint-Gaudens' original design came to be called Wire Rim pieces, due to the fin-like nature of the virtually nonexistent rim on each side. Most were presented to VIPs, while 70 coins were eventually melted, leaving a net mintage of 472 pieces. Many of these coins survive today, although those achieving the highest grades of preservation are rare.

The present MS66 coin displays bold definition and luminous satin luster. The rich honey-gold surfaces are entirely devoid of abrasions and beautifully showcase Saint-Gaudens' rendering of Liberty and the American bald eagle. There are only a handful of finer pieces known. Census: 19 in 66 (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 8 finer (3/21).

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 268B, PCGS# 8850



1910 Ten Dollar, MS67 Exceptional P-Mint Type Coin

5151 1910 MS67 NGC. The 1910 Indian Head eagle enjoys great popularity with type collectors, due to its ready availability in all grades up to the Gem level. The business strike mintage of 318,500 pieces was substantial, but pales in comparison with the 2.3 million pieces coined by the Denver Mint in the same year. Paradoxically, the Denver issue is only marginally more available than its Philadelphia counterpart. Philadelphia eagles of 1910 seem to have been selectively saved by some circumstance not understood by numismatists today. However, coins at the Superb Gem level are decidedly rare.

The present coin is an amazing Superb Gem, with fine-grained, mattelike surfaces covered with rich satiny luster. The strike is full, with crisp detail on all design elements, and no marks of any kind visible without a loupe. Lovely medium orange-gold color enhances the outstanding visual appeal. Census: 12 in 67 (1 in 67★), 4 finer (2/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1786.

NGC ID# 28GR, PCGS# 8865



1910-D Indian Eagle, MS66+ Near the Condition Census

5152 1910-D MS66+ PCGS. Plentiful in lower grades, the 1910-D Indian eagle becomes conditionally scarce in MS66, and just a handful of coins are known numerically finer. In recent years, we have handled only a few Premium Gem examples of this date, and we have seen only a single finer piece in more than 15 years. The present coin is Plus graded, one of just 13 pieces so designated at PCGS. The eye appeal of this coin is outstanding, yielding rich orange-gold and honey coloration, with subtle hints of lilac. The strike is sharp, and the surface preservation is exceptional. Population: 49 in 66 (13 in 66+), 3 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866

1910-D Ten Dollar, MS66+ Exceptional Coloration

5153 1910-D MS66+ PCGS. High-grade 1910-D Indian eagles are scarce, but such coins often show incredible eye appeal. This Plus-graded Premium Gem is such a coin. Vivid orange-gold and soft lilac hues adorn the softly frosted, almost pristine surfaces, and the design elements are sharp. The originality is blatant. A couple of microscopic ticks on Liberty's jaw are perhaps the only imperfection visible enough to serve as a pedigree marker. The 1910-D is rare in Plus-graded MS66, and PCGS and NGC combined list only eight finer submissions. Population: 49 in 66 (13 in 66+), 3 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866



1930-S Ten Dollar, MS64 Late-Date San Francisco Rarity

5154 1930-S MS64 PCGS. The Saint-Gaudens Indian Head eagle series, which ran from 1907 to 1933, has more than its fair share of rarities — conditional and absolute. While most issues claim mintages in the hundreds of thousands and some in the millions, seven enjoy small five-figure production totals: the 1908 No Motto, 1908-S, 1911-D, 1911-S, 1913-S, 1915-S, and finally, the 1930-S.

This Western ten dollar gold issue represents the final San Francisco emission in the series. Only 96,000 coins were struck, ranking seventh lowest among regular circulation strikes. PCGS CoinFacts places the 1930-S third rarest overall among Motto issues and fourth in the entire series, all grades included. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth write in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* (2006):

“Not many examples circulated, but enough were saved prior to the gold call-in of 1933 to satisfy collector demand. In overall terms of rarity, this date ranks a little behind the 1920-S, with just a few hundred known in all...”

The PCGS *Population Report* shows 100 total grading events, all but eight of which are Mint State. The vast majority of submissions fall between MS63 and MS65, with MS64 being the most frequently awarded grade. This Choice Uncirculated example of the late-date 1930-S eagle is luminous yellow-gold with swathes of deeper sun-gold color on each side. The surfaces radiate frosty mint luster and showcase little more than small ticks, though an interesting star mark from the edge of another coin appears in the field right of the eagle's head. Population: 44 in 64 (9 in 64+), 24 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28HA, PCGS# 8883



PROOF INDIAN EAGLE



1910 Ten Dollar, PR63 'Bright Finish' Two-Year Proof Issue

5155 1910 PR63 NGC. JD-1, R.5. The official mintage for proof 1910 eagles of 204 pieces is somewhat deceptive, as an unknown quantity of gold proofs that had gone unsold over the preceding decade was apparently melted around 1917. Others of course, found their way into commerce during the hard times of the Great Depression, or were turned in by obedient citizens during the gold recall of 1933. Only 25 to 35 examples are estimated to have survived. This specimen appears to have been stored in a board or album that had plastic slides, as the facial area displays a number of wispy slidemarks. The "bright finish" proofing process with its brilliantish appearance and pleasing yellow-gold color is otherwise most attractive. If considered separately, the reverse is easily Gem quality. Census: 3 in 63, 22 finer (2/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 3670.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28HG, PCGS# 8892



LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1850-O Double Eagle, AU58 High-Grade First-Year Example

5156 1850-O AU58 PCGS. Variety 2. This scarce die marriage features the 1 centered over a dentil and the O mintmark positioned evenly between the tailfeathers and denomination. The first New Orleans issue in the double eagle series is always a favorite among collectors. A mintage of 141,000 coins and a survivorship of perhaps as many as 800 pieces makes the 1850-O moderately accessible in lower grades. However, Doug Winter claims to have seen only three to five near-Mint examples between 2013 and 2018. This is a scarce opportunity to obtain a borderline-Uncirculated first-year double eagle with well-struck devices showing minimal wear, and partially lustrous wheat-gold surfaces. Population: 6 in 58 (1 in 58+), 1 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903



1853-O Double Eagle, AU58 Scarce in High Grades

5157 1853-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. This fourth emission in the New Orleans double eagle series is considerably scarcer than its predecessors. Only 71,000 1853-O twenty dollar gold coins were struck from a single die pair, and about 400 to 500 pieces are believed to survive, according to Doug Winter. This near-Mint representative is markedly above average for the 1853-O. Bright green-gold surfaces exhibit well-struck design elements, and scattered abrasions, while plentiful, are not especially distracting. A trace of expected friction and a few areas of incompleteness are noted. Census: 27 in 58, 7 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910



1854-O Liberty Double Eagle, XF45
Classic Branch Mint Rarity
25 Examples Traced

5158 1854-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Gold deposits declined dramatically at the New Orleans Mint in 1854, due to the opening of the San Francisco Mint that year. The new West Coast facility was more conveniently located in regard to the California gold fields and absorbed much of the output from the mines that had been shipped to New Orleans in previous years. As a result, only 3,250 Liberty double eagles were struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1854. As might be expected, the 1854-O Liberty double eagle is an elusive issue today. The 1854-O is virtually tied with the 1856-O as the rarest double eagle from the New Orleans Mint. PCGS and NGC have combined

to certify 35 coins between them, including an unknown number of crossovers and resubmissions. We have only been able to trace 25 examples of the 1854-O in our roster below, including the present coin, which seems to be a new discovery.

In addition to its absolute rarity, the 1854-O is unknown in Mint State grades. There was little numismatic interest in branch mint issues in general, and double eagles in particular, in the 1850s. The large denomination gold coins were too expensive for all but the wealthiest collectors to set aside in those days, when 20 dollars represented a significant amount of purchase power. The few well-heeled



numismatists who did systematically collect double eagles preferred to update their date runs by purchasing a proof example from the Philadelphia Mint every year. The entire mintage of New Orleans double eagles was released into circulation in 1854 and no high-grade specimens were saved by contemporary collectors. After the Gold Recall of 1933, some enterprising financiers, like Louis Eliasberg and Charles W. Green, realized that collecting large denomination gold coins was one of the few legal opportunities to include significant holdings of gold in their investment portfolios in this country. This sparked a new interest in collecting double eagles but, by then, every survivor from the 1854 New Orleans mintage showed some degree of wear. Most examples seen are in the XF-lower AU grade range.

The 1854-O began appearing at auction at least as early as lot 1124 of the Nickerson-Butler-Edwards Collections (Thomas Elder, 12/1933):

"1854 New Orleans. Don't believe we ever had it before. It has a sale record of \$200. Very fine. Unpriced in Raymond's book."

The \$200 record price was a considerable sum at the time, but it pales to insignificance compared to modern auction records. Recent sales of the 1854-O include the XF Details NGC coin in lot 5515 of the FUN signature (Heritage, 1/2014), that realized \$282,000.

The present coin is an impressive Choice XF specimen that shows only light wear on the strongly impressed design elements. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces retain some traces of original luster and show the typical number of minor abrasions for the issue. Some diagnostic raised die lumps are evident at TY in LIBERTY and a small die dot is seen near the largest curl on Liberty's neck. The overall presentation is most attractive for this sought-after double eagle rarity. The 1854-O Liberty double eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest*

U.S. Coins. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 45, 10 finer. CAC: 1 in 45, 0 finer (3/21).

Roster of 1854-O Liberty Double Eagles

The following roster was compiled with the assistance of Ron Guth, P. Scott Rubin, and Saul Teichman.

1. **AU58 NGC.** Gilhousen Collection (Superior, 2/1973), lot 854; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 780; San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10397.
2. **AU58 NGC.** Auction '79 (Stack's, 7/1979), lot 934; ANA Building Fund Sale (Steve Ivy, 12/1981), lot 1560; Superior (2/1992), lot 2938; Superior (1/1993), lot 1484; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 4011; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3087.
3. **AU58 NGC.** Recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*; Monaco Rare Coins (privately, 2004); private collection.
4. **AU58 PCGS.** Cicero Collection (New Netherlands, 12/1960), lot 8; H. Jeff Browning; Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), lot 10; Hansen Collection.
5. **AU55 NGC.** Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4449; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 4815.
6. **AU55 PCGS.** Robert Marks Collection (American Auction Association, 11/1972), lot 1056; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 3/1986), lot 528; Auction '88 (David Akers, 7/1988), lot 974; Cincinnati Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8829; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 5099; Central States Signature Sale (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5793, realized \$362,500.
7. **AU55 PCGS.** Lester Merkin (10/1966), lot 372; Stack's (3/1990), lot 1362; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2001), lot 7079; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2007), lot 1906; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 3012, realized a record \$603,750; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5246.
8. **AU55 PCGS.** Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 2246; Rarities Sale (Bowers, 8/2010), lot 1818.
9. **AU55 NGC.** Bowers and Ruddy (6/1975), lot 1129; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 4897, realized \$381,875.
10. **AU53 NGC.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/1994), lot 5521; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/1999), lot 8414; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2017), lot 1337.
11. **AU53 PCGS.** A specimen pictured on PCGS CoinFacts website that cannot be plate matched to any appearance on this roster.
12. **AU50 PCGS.** Alex Shuford Collection (Abe Kosoff, 5/1968), lot 2412; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part I (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 1128; Superior (6/1998), lot 2361; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5686, realized \$329,000.
13. **AU50 PCGS.** William Van Roden Collection (Stack's, 5/1968), lot 910; Eugene Detmer Collection (Stack's, 2/1983), lot 1078; Auction '89 (RARCOA, 7/1989), lot 450; Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5592; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 11/2007), lot 4668; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5424.
14. **AU50 PCGS.** Amon Carter Collection (1/1984), lot 841; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1997), lot 7821; Mid-Winter ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/1998), lot 6507; Superior (9/1998), lot 2227; California Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 10/2000), lot 1142; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 7239.
15. **AU50 PCGS.** Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 6/1979), lot 586; DEA and U.S. Marshals Service Sale (Heritage, 12/1988), lot 1370; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4873.
16. **AU50.** Louis Eliasberg, Sr.; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 883.
17. **AU50.** R.L. Miles, Jr. (Stack's, 10/1968), lot 833; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1986), lot 408.
18. **AU50.** ANA Convention Auction (Paramount, 8/1974), lot 967; ANA Convention Auction (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 427; King of Siam Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2011; Charles Kramer Collection (Superior/Stack's, 11/1988), lot

730; Auction '90 (David Akers, 8/1990), lot 1947; James E. Haldan Collection (Sotheby's, 6/1996), lot 136; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2008), lot 9111.

19. **AU50.** Josiah K. Lilly Collection; Smithsonian Institution.

20. **XF45 PCGS. CAC.** Recently discovered example. **The present coin.**

21. **XF45 NGC.** From an old family collection, off the market for many years; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3192, realized \$204,000; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 11/2019), lot 3187.

22. **XF40 PCGS.** Peter J. Schemenauer Estate (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 2721.

23. **XF Details Cleaned NGC.** Mann and Smedley Collections (Bowers and Merena, 9/1988), lot 549; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5515.

24. **VF30 PCGS.** Two sisters with roots in Tennessee; Eldorado Sale (Stack's, 5/2009), lot 158; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3921.

25. **XF Details Cleaned Net VF30 ANACS.** Bell Collection (RARCOA, 4/1963), lot 843; Tollett and Pryor Collections (Stack's, 4/1971), lot 884; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 3/1986), lot 529; James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 1494; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1999), lot 1467; Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 2244.

Additional Auction Appearances

(Catalogs not available for comparison or lacking sufficient detail for plate matching.)

A. Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2010), lot 829.

B. ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1998), lot 5733.

C. Bullet Sale (Heritage, 4/1990), lot 596.

D. Ronald Kessler Collection (Sotheby's, 3/1990), lot 374.

E. Central States Auction (RARCOA, 4/1976), lot 420.

F. Public Auction Sale (Abner Kreisberg, 6/1969), lot 1127.

G. Arrowhead Collection (Sotheby's, 5/1987), lot 345.

H. Pacific Collection (Hughes, 2/1978), lot 1378.

I. Public Auction Sale (Abner Kreisberg, 1/1970), lot 1935.

J. Fontani Collection (Kreisberg and Schulman, 3/1965), lot 182.

K. Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1511.

L. Waldo Newcomer, inventory number 973; Colonel E.H.R. Green, via B. Max Mehl, circa 1931; King Farouk, via Stack's; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 180; Abe Kosoff.

M. Stephen Allen Collection (Stack's, 12/1950), lot 110.

N. Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1955.

O. Dr. Charles W. Green (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949), lot 806.

P. Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 759.

Q. Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 12/1947), lot 579.

R. Public Auction Sale (Hollinbeck Coin Co., 11/1947), lot 10.

S. Lee Collection (Stack's, 10/1947), lot 1775.

T. William Cutler Atwater, before 1923; Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1336.

U. F.C.C. Boyd (World's Greatest Collection, Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 938.

V. J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 897.

W. 444th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 6/1940), lot 68.

X. 399th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 5/1939), lot 452.

Y. Wheeler-Norton Collections (Thomas Elder, 9/1938), lot 1529.

Z. 356th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 12/1935), lot 237.

AA. McCaw-Bauer-Leech Collections (Thomas Elder, 1/1934), lot 1204.

BB. Nickerson-Butler-Edwards Collections (Thomas Elder, 12/1933), lot 1124.

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 268T, PCGS# 8912



1854-S Double Eagle, MS61 First-Year San Francisco Issue

5159 1854-S MS61 PCGS. The Gold Rush in California during the early 1850s created a need for a federal assayer in the region, which was filled by the U.S. Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco in 1851. Later, this was replaced by a newly authorized branch mint, which was made operational in early 1854, occupying the same building that originally housed the Assay Office. The San Francisco Mint's initial coinage abilities were limited due to a shortage of parting acids for the raw ore that was being deposited at the facility, and only a little more than 141,000 double eagles were struck the first year. The 1854-S twenty is today scarce in Uncirculated condition. This example is sharp and displays luminous orange-gold satin luster. There are only trivial surface marks, and eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. Population: 9 in 61, 42 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 268U, PCGS# 8913



1855-O Twenty Dollar, AU55 High-End New Orleans Semikey Only 8,000 Coins Struck

5160 1855-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. Wedged between two ultra-rarities in the 1854-O and 1856-O double eagles is the 1855-O. Although the two Louisiana issues that flank this one rightfully take precedence in the minds of collectors, the 1855-O holds its own as the most challenging of the “second-tier” New Orleans Mint rarities, ahead of the 1859-O, 1860-O, and 1861-O.

The New Orleans Mint increased its twenty dollar gold coin production from 3,250 pieces in 1854 to 8,000 in 1855. It would drop again substantially in 1856. Probably most 1855-O double eagles either entered into the channels of commerce or were shipped overseas, where they were subject to melting and recoinage. Whatever the circumstances, only 80 to 90 pieces are believed to survive in all, according to Doug Winter, who pegs the About Uncirculated population at a paltry 17 or 18 coins. Only one or two 1855-O twenties are thought to exist in Mint State.

Eye appeal tends to be lacking among the 1855-O double eagles known. Many have been harshly dipped, strike definition tends to be soft, and surface abrasions are often an issue. This Choice About Uncirculated representative is mildly bright, but the greenish-gold surfaces exhibit original mint luster and rich orange-gold color around the raised devices, enhancing the appeal. The stars are well-detailed, with the exception of the first, and Liberty’s curls about as strongly rendered as one could hope to see on a lightly circulated New Orleans No Motto double eagle. Scattered marks have minimal effect. Population: 5 in 55, 2 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 268W, PCGS# 8915



1856-S Double Eagle, MS63+ Ex: S.S. Central America

5161 1856-S Full Serif, Left S, S.S. Central America #2 (with Pinch) MS63+ PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. This 1856-S double eagle originates from the most recent S.S. Central America recovery efforts in 2014 and is encapsulated with a pinch of gold dust from the wreck. The availability of this No Motto San Francisco issue has dramatically improved in recent decades. Examples can now be found in Uncirculated condition without too much trouble, though they are highly sought-after for type purposes.

This coin is clearly high-end for the MS63 grade level. Its yellow-gold surfaces are minimally marked with frosty mint luster and razor-sharp devices. Just a few obverse ticks are worth noting.

From The Selman Family Collection.
PCGS# 670696 Base PCGS# 8919

1857-S Type One Twenty, MS66 Spiked Shield Variety

5162 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS66 PCGS. CAC. An outstanding, high-grade example of this famous S.S. Central America shipwreck variety. The lustrous apricot-gold surfaces appear essentially undisturbed, without indication that this piece spent more than a century at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. The strike is also exemplary. Housed in its original gold-foil PCGS holder. Prior to the discovery of this famous shipwreck Type One twenties were rare in any Mint State grade. Fortunately, because these pieces were on the sea floor two miles below the surface there was no abrasive action of the seawater, meaning these pieces are essentially "as struck." PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922



1857-S Double Eagle, MS66 S.S. Central America Recovery Coin

5163 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, S.S. Central America With Pinch, MS66 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. The Spiked Shield variety features a die line through the left shield border on the reverse. It is by far the most plentiful variant among 1857-S double eagles recovered from the Ship of Gold, which sank off the coast of the Carolinas in a hurricane on the night of September 12, 1857. This radiant Premium Gem enjoys characteristic frosty luster that swirls uninhibited over yellow and rose-gold surfaces. The fields show a few small ticks, nothing more, and the devices are strongly struck. An ideal No Motto type coins with a terrific backstory and great eye appeal.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

PCGS# 670713 Base PCGS# 670830

1857-S Double Eagle, MS63+ An S.S. Central America Coin

5164 1857-S Broken A, S.S. Central America With Pinch, MS63+ PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. This 1857-S double eagle is certified in a PCGS holder with a pinch of gold dust and an insert signed by Bob Evans, chief scientist for the SSCA recovery efforts. The present coin was brought up from the famous Ship of Gold in 2014. Luminous yellow-gold surfaces are richly frosted. Design definition is essentially complete with razor-sharp stars, curls, and feathers. Minor marks on the obverse and one above NT in TWENTY barely prevent a full Choice Uncirculated assessment.

From The Selman Family Collection.

PCGS# 670718 Base PCGS# 670830



1858-O Twenty Dollar, AU58 Few Known Finer

5165 1858-O AU58 PCGS. **Variety 3.** The 1858-O double eagle is not one of the better made or well preserved issues in the Liberty Head series. Doug Winter estimates that about 225 to 275 pieces exist today in all grades. Most display a poor strike, particularly on the hair, stars, date, upper shield, eagle's tail feathers, and mintmark. Also the luster is usually inferior, and the surfaces are almost always heavily abraded with deep marks in the fields.

This high-end AU specimen does not fit the typical 1858-O profile. The above-mentioned elements, with the exception of Liberty's hair, exhibit impressive detail. The luster, while not full, is ample for a coin that has seen limited circulation. Finally, while the surfaces display a scattering of marks, we would not call them "heavy" or "deep." For the issue, this is an exceptional piece that is sure to please the new owner.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3309.

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 2698, PCGS# 8924

1859-O Double Eagle, MS60 Tied for Finest at PCGS Condition Census Example

5166 1859-O MS60 PCGS. Variety 3. From a small mintage of 9,100 pieces, the 1859-O is the fourth rarest New Orleans double eagle, narrowly trailing the 1855-O. The surviving population numbers 80-90 examples in all grades and conditions. Of these, perhaps 32-37 specimens are in AU grades, with the population data slightly inflated by resubmissions and crossovers. The typical AU 1859-O shows excessive abrasions on the obverse and reverse, with prooflike surfaces that tend to accentuate these flaws.

There was little numismatic interest in double eagles in general, and branch mint issues in particular, in the 19th century. As a result, auction appearances of the 1859-O were almost unheard of before the 1930s. A few Western collectors, like B.W. Smith in California and Charles W. Cowell in Denver, collected date runs of New Orleans double eagles, which they culled out of circulation in the hard-money economy of the region, but they were almost alone in this pursuit. A few Eastern collectors, like the Clapps and Virgil Brand, also began collecting branch mint double eagles in the late 19th and early 20th century, purchasing coins from the various Mints every year, but they were too late to purchase double eagles from the New Orleans Mint, which struck its last twenty dollar coin in 1879. Large-denomination gold coins from the branch mints were seldom seen in dealer's stocks. As a result, the 1859-O is extremely rare in Mint State today. One very early auction appearance of the 1859-O was in lot 506 of the Charles W. Cowell Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1911), where Mehl's terse description reveals both the rarity of the coin and the scant attention it received in that era. Cowell had a run of seven New Orleans twenties and the description of the 1859-O was typically brief, "1859 Very fine. Rare." Of course, all this changed after the Gold Recall of 1933, when collecting gold coins became one of the few legal ways to invest in gold in this country, and today, early branch mint double eagles are in high demand.

This attractive Mint State specimen shows numerous small abrasions on each side but the only mentionable surface flaw is a vertical mark between the neck of Liberty and star 1. Diagnostic clashmarks are evident above and below Liberty's ear and on the nape of her neck. The fields display a combination of semiprooflike reflectivity and light mint frost. This MS60 representative is tied with the former Harry Bass specimen for finest at PCGS, and an MS61 Prooflike piece at NGC is the only one finer (3/21).

Ex: Eagle Collection (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 4025; Doug Winter; New Jersey Collection; Twelve Oaks Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 14179.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 269B, PCGS# 8927





1860-O Double Eagle, XF40 Scarce O-Mint Issue

5167 1860-O XF40 NGC. Variety 2. A rare variety; the mintmark is higher and further left than on the Variety 1 reverse. As a date, the 1860-O double eagle is not quite as rare as several other New Orleans double eagle dates, but it is scarce in its own right. A single MS60 prooflike specimen was recovered from the *S.S. Republic* shipwreck, but no other Uncirculated examples have been certified by either major service. Doug Winter estimates 85-95 survivors are known from a mintage of 6,600 pieces, all in circulated condition. This example is a smoothly worn XF40 with mellow, reddish-gold color and brighter gold highlights over the devices. The number of surface abrasions is perhaps fewer than expected for a coin of this grade. The 1860-O is significantly scarce in this grade and a favorite Type One date among double eagle collectors. Census: 3 in 40, 56 finer (2/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4372.

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 269E, PCGS# 8930



1861-O Double Eagle, AU55 Famous Louisiana Semikey

5168 1861-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The 1861-O double eagle serves as a key issue in the twenty dollar gold series, but not necessarily because of its low mintage of 17,741 coins or even its survivorship, which stands at only 150 to 170 pieces. Rather, the perennial popularity of this Southern gold rarity stems in large part from the fact that examples were struck under the auspices of three different governing authorities: the Union from January 1 to January 26 (5,000 coins), the State of Louisiana from January 27 to March 31 (9,750 coins), and the Confederacy from April 1 to April 30 (2,991 coins).

According to research by Doug Winter and Dr. Joseph Gaines, it appears that the approximately 20% of surviving 1861-O double eagles with a strong date and obverse die crack correspond roughly to the 17% of the production believed to have been struck by the Confederacy. Although this example exhibits the typical weak date and lacks the obverse die crack, it remains one of the few available representatives from this final New Orleans double eagle issue before the Civil War shuttered the facility. Twenty dollar gold pieces were struck only once more in Louisiana in 1879.

With the exception of stars 2 and 3, the centers and radials lines are fully defined on this Choice AU offering. The central devices, Liberty and the eagle, are similarly well-detailed for a lightly circulated No Motto double eagle from the O-mint. Both sides feature yellow-gold color with the faintest traces of green. A brush of rub and lightly scattered hairlines explain the technical assessment, but they have no bearing on the appeal. Census: 11 in 55 (1 in 55 ★), 19 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 269J, PCGS# 8934



1862 Double Eagle, AU58 Extraordinary Quality, CAC Approval

5169 1862 AU58 NGC. CAC. Doug Winter writes at doubleeaglebook.com: "By 1862, production of gold coins at the Philadelphia mint had dwindled greatly. This situation was compounded by hoarding, exporting, and melting of all issues larger than one dollar. As a result, the 1862 double eagle has a very low survival rate." Only 150 to 200 pieces are thought to survive in all grades from a mintage of 92,098, and probably not more than 12 to 15 cons are better than this one.

Semiprooflike orange-gold surfaces exhibit marked field reflectivity. The stars are bold, and the central reverse is stronger than the corresponding area on the other side. Lightly abraded, but extraordinarily appealing for the issue. Census: 16 in 58 (1 in 58 ★), 9 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 3 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 269M, PCGS# 8937

1863 Twenty Dollar, MS62 Near the Condition Census

5170 1863 MS62 PCGS. Ex: *S.S. Republic*. The 1863 Liberty double eagle is significantly scarcer than the San Francisco issue of this year, partly due to its smaller mintage of 142,760 pieces (compared to more than 966,000 S-mint coins). The rarity of the Philadelphia coin in Mint State is especially pronounced. PCGS lists only 24 pieces in all Uncirculated grades, just three of which grade finer than MS62. The present coin is the first piece in this grade that we have handled within the last two decades. The other coin, NGC certified, was in our 2018 FUN Signature, where it realized \$57,600. This PCGS piece displays vibrant, frosty orange-gold mint luster and a bold strike. Scattered light abrasions limit the grade, but the only individual one worthy of mention is a small reed mark in the reverse field within the circle of stars above the eagle's head. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 9 in 62, 3 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 269P, PCGS# 8939



1868 Double Eagle, High-End MS62 Sole Finest at NGC, Endorsed by CAC

1870 Double Eagle, High-End MS62 Sharply Struck Type Two Coin

5171 1868 MS62 NGC. CAC. The high-end nature of this Uncirculated 1868 double eagle is readily apparent, even without the shimmering green CAC approval sticker. Luminous yellow-gold surfaces awash in vibrant mint luster show little more than trivial hairlines and a few scattered ticks. On the reverse, interesting dentil clash marks appear in an arc below the eagle's tailfeathers. Every facet of the Type Two design is fully rendered. Eye appeal and technical quality are nearly unsurpassed, with only the single PCGS-graded MS63 example graded finer. The 1868 double eagle claims a limited mintage of 98,575 coins, and most certified survivors exist in XF and lower AU grades. This is an exquisite coin and an important opportunity to obtain one of the finest known examples of this Philadelphia issue. Census: 1 in 62, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 1 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26A3, PCGS# 8953

5172 1870 MS62 PCGS. Of the 155,150 Type Two double eagles manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint in 1870, only 65 submissions (likely including a number of duplications) have qualified for an Uncirculated assessment at PCGS. Among those coins, merely three pieces are graded finer than this lovely MS62 survivor. Pale rose accents complement luminous light orange-gold color overall. Both sides are thickly frosted and incredibly well-defined for a double eagle of this period. A tick on the jawline and another small one hidden within the adjacent curls are the only notable marks. Population: 21 in 62, 3 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 26A7, PCGS# 8957





1870-CC Liberty Double Eagle, XF40 Rarest Carson City Twenty Unknown in Mint State

5173 1870-CC XF40 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1870-CC Liberty double eagle claims a meager mintage of 3,789 pieces, struck during the first year of coinage operations at the Carson City Mint. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note the 1870-CC double eagles are inextricably linked to the mining history and development of the Old West:

“In 1870, a new U.S. branch mint opened at Carson City, Nevada. Because of the Comstock Lode and other mineral discoveries, the West was producing an abundance of precious metals. It was felt that a coining facility in Carson City, only about 15 miles from the Comstock Lode, would be useful to the inhabitants ...”

The coins were extremely useful in the hard-money economy of the American West and they circulated widely throughout the region. Unfortunately, not a single Mint State example of the issue is known to collectors today, as none were saved by contemporary collectors. Collecting branch mint issues of any denomination was not popular before Augustus Heaton published his seminal work on mintmarks in 1893. Double eagles were especially difficult for the average collector to save, because of the high face value of every coin. Only the wealthiest numismatists could afford to set aside long date runs of twenty dollar double eagles for their collections, and the few who did preferred to represent each date with a proof specimen from the Philadelphia Mint. The coins circulated for decades, suffering wear and attrition along the way, before any real collector interest developed in the series in the 1930s. By then, every surviving example showed some signs of wear. In *Type Two Double Eagles*, Doug Winter and Mike Fuljenz note:

“The 1870-CC Double Eagle holds a number of important distinctions. It is the rarest and most valuable Type Two Double Eagle. It is the most famous and desirable gold coin struck at the Carson City Mint. And, it is the most difficult Type Two Double Eagle to locate in premium quality grades.”

PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 71 examples in all grades (3/21). Allowing for crossovers and resubmissions, PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 40-50 specimens, with most survivors concentrated in the VF-XF grade range.

The 1870-CC began appearing at auction at least as early as lot 688 of the Charles W. Cowell Sale (B. Max Mehl, 11/1911), but the lot realized only \$24.50, a typical price for that time. It was only in the 1940s that Liberty double eagles began bringing significant premiums. By the time Mehl sold the Atwater Collection in June 1946, the 1870-CC was bringing high prices. Mehl described the coin in lot 1313 as:

“1870. First year of issue and the rarest of the series. Only 3,789 specimens struck, the smallest coinage of any Double Eagle of this Mint. Very fine to extremely fine with some mint luster. Rare. Record for equal specimen well over \$200.00. Not even in a recent Sale which was described as ‘World’s Greatest Collection of U.S. Gold Coins.’ One of our very rarest Double Eagles. I consider this another “sleeper.” In the Bell Sale a specimen of this rarity brought \$240.00. The price was paid by a dealer who sold it soon after for \$350.00.”

Mehl was undoubtedly very pleased with the lot, which brought a strong price of \$275. Of course, collector demand has steadily increased over the years and prices realized have skyrocketed accordingly. Garrett and Guth list a variety of reasons why the 1870-CC twenty has become so famous, highlighting the influence of collectors of Carson City coinage, those interested in the mystique of the Old West (such as the Japanese purchasers of the 1980s, as noted by Doug Winter in his *Gold Coins of the Carson City Mint* from 2001), and those with a penchant for the hefty gold double eagle denomination in general. With these groups all pursuing the relative handful of 1870-CC twenties still extant, it is little wonder that demand should far outstrip the current supply. Recent sales include the XF40 PCGS example in lot 3936 of the ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), that realized \$240,000.

Like all its fellows, this impressive XF representative shows the effects of what must have been years of hardscrabble wear in Nevada or perhaps elsewhere in the West. The softly struck portrait and stars appear more worn than they actually are, though the yellow-gold fields still show appreciable luster, which corrects this faulty impression. Both sides exhibit light to moderate abrasions, though in the context of the 1870-CC double eagle issue, this is an appealing survivor. In their 2006 *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, Garrett and Guth offered the 1870-CC double eagle this simple tribute: “The 1870-CC double eagle is one of the true classics of the series.” This Platinum Night session is one of the best opportunities in years to own the legend. The 1870-CC is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Census: 7 in 40, 17 finer (3/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2250.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26A8, PCGS# 8958



1870-CC Double Eagle, XF45

Historic First Year of Issue From Carson City

5174 1870-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1870-CC double eagle combines many of the characteristics that collectors find most desirable in U.S. coinage. It combines the desired and legendary CC mintmark with the largest classic coinage denomination ever issued for circulation, and adds the historic first year of production for the historic Carson City Mint. In 1870 the double eagle denomination had been in existence only 20 years, owing its origin to the Fields of Gold found in nearby California. In that year the Carson City Mint was opened to produce local coinage from the precious gold and silver gleaned from the Comstock Lode discovered in 1859, obviating an overland or rail trip to transport metal to California for coinage.

According to *The Mint on Carson Street* author Rusty Goe, Abraham Curry, founder of the town of Carson City and superintendent of the eponymous mint, was especially proud of the large, heavy twenty dollar gold pieces flowing from the facility. The recorded mintage of double eagles from the first year was 3,789 pieces, although only a few dozen are known today.

By whatever route, most of them circulated heavily. The average certified survivor “only” grades “XF40.5” — but into that must be factored the fact that not a single true Mint State example is known. Although Goe quotes Q. David Bowers as once reporting that he had handled a Mint State coin at one time, it is unknown today. Goe comments: “If this piece were ever to hit the market, the sky would be the limit as far as price was concerned.” So, for every AU50 coin known, another only grades VF20. When Goe published his reference in 2003, the highest-graded pieces were a handful of coins in AU — two at NGC, four at PCGS. Since then NGC has certified two pieces in AU53, and one coin in AU55. The highest-graded example at PCGS is a single AU53. Pieces in XF condition, much less Choice XF, the condition of the present piece, are still considered high-end, and possibly within the Condition Census, as some of the above citations are almost certainly reappearances of the same coin.

The present Choice XF example shows the heavy abrasions on both sides that are typical of, literally, every known example. These soft and heavy coins circulated in the rough-and-tumble West until the survivors were plucked from the channels of commerce, and that has taken its toll. However, this piece offers the twin blessings of good original color and considerable luster remaining for the XF45 grade, qualities that most survivors lack. The surfaces are mellow orange-gold, with considerable reflectivity and even some faint prooflikeness remaining in some of the protected areas. The strike is somewhat soft around portions of the peripheries, although most of the stars display some detail in the centers. The TAT in STATES is noticeably weak. Goe aptly paraphrases the nonetheless obvious appeal of this coin when he states, “More often than not all of these deficiencies are excused due to the date and mintmark combination, by ‘CC’ gold specialists who are able to pay the hefty price tag to own an 1870-CC double eagle, as there is no equal as far as they are concerned.” Census: 9 in 45, 8 finer (2/21).

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 3270; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5820.

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 26A8, PCGS# 8958



1871 Liberty Double Eagle, MS64 Tied for Finest Certified Ex: Dallas Bank

5175 1871 MS64 NGC. The 1871 Liberty double eagle claims the smallest mintage of any Philadelphia Type Two double eagle, at a modest 80,120 pieces. Most of the mintage was released into circulation and few high-quality examples were saved for numismatic purposes. The 1871 is a scarce-to-rare issue in all grades today, with most survivors in the XF-AU grade range. Mint State examples are rare. Both Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth and David Akers have singled out this coin, from the famous Dallas Bank Collection, as the finest example they have seen. The cataloger of the Dallas Bank Collection described this coin as:

“CHOICE BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED. Cited in Akers. A virtually unimprovable example of this low mintage issue. Both sides of this lovely piece are beautifully toned in a rich yellow gold. The obverse and reverse surfaces are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Full cartwheels are sharp and radiate perfectly unbroken over smooth, hard fields, with a stunning silken sheen. There are essentially no marks of any important kind that require mention save for a short hairline on Liberty’s chin. Superbly well struck on both sides, with outstanding detail visible. A coin about which Akers wrote, ‘I have seen only three uncs but one was a blazing gem 65+ coin.’ An exemplar of the type - it is hard to imagine a finer example could exist.”

We have little to add to that physical description, except to note that it has been 20 years since this coin appeared in the Dallas Bank Collection and it may be many years before a comparable example becomes available. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. Census: 2 in 64, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: H. Jeff Browning; The Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby’s/Stack’s, 10/2001), lot 55.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26AA, PCGS# 8960



1871-CC Double Eagle, XF45 Scarce Second-Year Semikey

5176 1871-CC XF45 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** While the first-year 1870-CC double eagle serves as the singular key date among Carson City twenties, the 1871-CC holds its own as the rarest CC double eagle that can still be considered obtainable. Only 17,387 examples of this sought-after Western issue were minted, and the surviving population stands at about 200 to 250 pieces.

This example of Variety 1-A, with the second 1 in the date centered over a dentil, features bright yellow-gold surfaces with myriad abrasions from time in the channels of commerce. The overall design remains strong despite normal friction, and the only mentionable marks occur at 9 o'clock on the obverse rim and at US in TRUST on the reverse.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AB, PCGS# 8961

1872-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55 In-Demand Early Nevada Issue

5177 1872-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 2-A.** The 2 in the date is away from the dentils below, and the CC mintmark is closely spaced. The Carson City Mint continued to increase double eagle output in its third year of operation, striking 26,900 of these twenty dollar gold coins. That was more than it had manufactured in 1870 and 1871 combined. About 400 to 450 1872-CC double eagles are thought to exist, making this a moderately accessible issue, though demand is perennially high for Carson City gold from the early 1870s, particularly large-denomination coins like this. Both sides exhibit considerable chatter, but friction over the strongly struck devices is minimal. Light yellow-gold surfaces retain considerable traces of mint luster.

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964



1872-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55 Mintage of 26,900 Coins

1873 Open 3 Double Eagle, MS64 Conditionally Rare

5178 1872-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The 2 in the date is close to the dentils, and the CC mintmark is closely spaced (as opposed to widely). The 1872-CC is considered the first relatively collectible Carson City double eagle issue, with “relatively” being the operative word. The 1870-CC and 1871-CC are rare and scarce, respectively, making this issue more accessible by comparison. Still, it provides a definite challenge. About 450 to 500 coins are believed extant from a mintage of 26,900 pieces. Well-detailed straw-gold surfaces exhibit a number of abrasions on Liberty’s portrait and elsewhere, but this Choice AU representative is still solidly above average for the issue.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964

5179 1873 Open 3 MS64 PCGS. The 1873 Open 3 double eagle can be located through MS63 with diligent searching, but higher-grade examples are rare. PCGS and NGC combined report 17 submissions in MS64, including possible duplication. Just one finer piece is listed at each service (3/21).

The present MS64 displays lustrous golden-orange surfaces that exhibit well-struck design features, though portions of Liberty’s hair are soft, as usually seen. A few minute marks preclude Gem classification but take nothing away from the coin’s pleasing eye appeal. Population: 14 in 64, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 5419.

NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967



1873-CC Double Eagle, AU55 Challenging Early Carson City Issue

5180 1873-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Double eagle coinage at Carson City was minimal until 1874, when more than 115,000 pieces were struck. Total coinage of this denomination from 1870 through 1873 amounted to little more than 70,000 pieces; the 1873-CC issue accounts for 22,410 of those coins. This date is collectible overall, but the great rarity of Mint State examples forces most collectors to compete for high-end AU coins. This Choice About Uncirculated example is profoundly lustrous for the grade, yielding frosty fields and rich orange-gold patina. The strike is sharp, and only light wear is evident on Liberty's cheek and the high points of the eagle. Scattered abrasions and field chatter accompany the grade, as is always the case on early Carson City gold. NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968



1873-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58 Early Nevada Mint Gold Piece

5181 1873-CC AU58 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Every double eagle struck at the Carson City Mint in 1873 (22,410 coins) features a Closed 3 in the date. Rusty Goe explains that the survival rate of the 1873-CC is nearly identical to that of its predecessor, the 1872-CC. He estimates about 425 to 475 examples known.

This borderline-Uncirculated coin maintains glowing mint luster around the devices on both sides. Yellow-gold color warms minimally abraded surfaces with subtle green and rose accents that heighten the appeal. The motifs exhibit bold detail for a Type Two twenty, and the only marks of note are two ticks at Liberty's eye. NGC reports 17 higher grading events (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968





1873-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Challenging in Any Grade

5182 1873-CC AU58 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Without the misplaced digit in denticles. Khaki-gold surfaces show considerable remaining luster, especially prominent around the devices. This piece is sharply struck and displays few signs of contact, definitely an unusual trait for the issue. The only mentionable marks are a pair of short parallel ticks above the D and period on reverse, and a couple of dots of grease in the eye of Liberty. All 1873-CC twenties are of the Close 3 variety, struck to the extent of only 22,410 pieces. Mint State examples are rare. NGC has seen only 17 numerically finer submissions (3/21).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 6219.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968

1873-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58+ Worthy of an Advanced Collection

5183 1873-CC AU58+ NGC. **Variety 1-A.** No misplaced date digit in the denticles. The Carson City Mint was only its fourth year of coining operations when it struck 22,410 1873-CC double eagles. That was a slight decrease from the 26,900 twenty dollar gold coins struck the year before, but both the 1872-CC and 1873-CC are considerably more obtainable than their first and second-year counterparts. That is not to say the 1873-CC is plentiful, and certainly not in this high grade. Yellow-gold surfaces are virtually unworn and showcase a hint of prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Strike definition is good, and marks are less obtrusive than expected. Only 17 submissions graded finer at NGC (3/21), making this a worthy candidate for an advanced set. NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968



1874-CC Double Eagle, MS60
Conditionally Scarce

5184 1874-CC MS60 PCGS. Variety 4-A. A die chip on Liberty's neck identifies this obverse, and the mintmark is widely spaced. The 1874-CC double eagle (115,085 coins struck) proves accessible in VF through lower AU grades, but Mint State examples of this Type Two Carson City issue are decidedly scarce. This Uncirculated survivor showcases pleasing yellow-gold color with khaki-green accents, while softly frosted mint luster emanates from the protected areas around the borders and central devices. Strike definition is fairly typical, and peppered bagmarks on the obverse limit the grade. However, the reverse is considerably cleaner. Population: 13 in 60, 18 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971



1877-CC Double Eagle, MS61
High-End With Great Eye Appeal

5185 1877-CC MS61 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-B. Die lines from the first S in STATES aid in attribution. Double eagle production at the Carson City branch mint was well-off its 1876 high in 1877, with output decreasing by nearly 70% to just 42,565 coins. The 1877-CC is more challenging to locate than its predecessors and also represents the first year for the Type Three design with DOLLARS fully spelled out. Most examples fall in the VF to AU range. Mint State coins stand out as conditional rarities.

The warm orange-gold surfaces of this MS61 representative are predictably abraded, but quality for the grade remains excellent. Both sides are sharply detailed with a semiprooflike character that provides terrific eye appeal. Census: 9 in 61, 7 finer. CAC: 5 in 61, 2 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983





1878-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55 Semiprooflike Fields

5186 1878-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Carson City double eagle production continued its precipitous decline in 1878 from a high point reached in 1876. Only 13,180 1878-CC twenty dollar gold coins were minted — a low total by any standard — and probably few more than 400 representatives survive in all grades.

The surfaces of this Choice AU example are bright yellow-gold with a hint of semiprooflikeness in the fields. Design definition is good. A touch of high-point rub and myriad abrasions explain the grade. High-grade 1878-CC twenties are scarce. The only finer example we have handled recently was an AU58 in August 2020. Population: 26 in 55, 24 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 26B4, PCGS# 8986



1879-O Double Eagle, AU58+ Famous Southern Key Only 2,325 Coins Struck

5187 1879-O AU58+ NGC. Variety 1. The heyday of New Orleans double eagle production ran from 1850, the denomination's first year of issue, to 1853. Those early years were followed with minuscule mintages in 1854 (3,250 coins), 1855 (8,000 coins), and 1856 (2,250 coins). After a slight bump in 1858, production returned to low levels from 1859 through 1861. That year the O-mint was famously overtaken first by the state of Louisiana and then by the Confederacy. After April 1861, the facility was shuttered for 18 years. While the New Orleans branch mint did return to normal coinage operations, it only struck double eagles once more in 1879.

The 1879-O is a major rarity that follows in the footsteps the 1854-O and 1856-O. Only 2,325 1879-O double eagles were manufactured — the second lowest New Orleans mintage in the series behind the its 1856 counterpart — and of those, only 115 to 135 piece are thought to exist, according to noted gold coin expert Doug Winter. He points out that the issue's status as the only Type Three twenty dollar from the O-mint enhances its appeal even further.

Among those that survive, probably 32 to 40 examples grade between AU50 and AU58. Only three to five coins are known in Mint State. This exceptionally high-grade AU58+ offering approaches those finest certified representatives. Friction is practically unseen, and design detail is essentially complete. The luminous yellow-gold surfaces exhibit noticeable semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields, and careful preservation results in minimal deep or distracting abrasions. A phenomenal Southern key date and a coin that will surely grab many collectors' attention.

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 26B8, PCGS# 8990



1879-O Liberty Double Eagle, MS61 Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue Condition Census Example

5188 1879-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. Ex: Eagle Collection. The New Orleans location was the only one of the Southern mints to reopen after the Civil War. James Pollock, Director of the Mint from 1861-67 and 1869-73, provided his opinions about the Charlotte and Dahlonega locations during the war. In 1862 he stated, "No consideration, of public or private interest, would under the most favorable circumstances, justify the reopening of the branches at Dahlonega or Charlotte. They ought not to have been established; and having been the sources of useless expenditures, they should not even in the event of the States in which they are respectively located returning to their allegiance, be again employed for minting purposes." The Charlotte Mint never resumed coin production, but the facility was used as an assay office beginning in 1868. The Dahlonega Mint was evaluated in 1865 in order to determine whether it should resume coining operations or be used as an assay office, but neither option was chosen. Pollock expressed at that same time however that he believed the New Orleans facility should reopen as a Mint after the Civil War ended.

After the conclusion of the Civil War, over a decade passed before the U.S. Mint facility in New Orleans was operational in any regard. The location reopened in October 1876 as an assay office. Numerous repairs had to be made and new equipment procured and installed before coin production could be resumed. Finally, in 1879, the New Orleans Mint commenced minting coins again, including the 1879 double eagles.

A desirable coin, the 1879-O is the only Type 3 double eagle produced in New Orleans and had a low mintage of only 2,325 pieces. The issue is known as exhibiting one of the better strikes of the series produced in New Orleans. There are only about 150 known survivors, with the majority appearing in the Very Fine to Extremely Fine range.

A gorgeous MS61 example, this piece is one of only two at NGC and PCGS combined to achieve that grade level, with only four finer, an MS62 and an MS63 at NGC and an MS62 at PCGS (3/21). The surfaces of this coin display rich yellow-gold color and prooflike luster. As expected, scattered marks are present, but they are inconsequential. Census: 2 in 61, 2 finer (3/21).

Ex: *Superior* (1/1993), lot 1539; *Rarities Sale* (Bowers & Merena, 8/1996), lot 425; *Eagle Collection* (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 4082; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5548, realized \$135,125.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26B8, PCGS# 8990



1881 Double Eagle, XF45 40 to 60 Coins Extant

5189 1881 XF45 NGC. The 1881 is the first in a string of Philadelphia Mint double eagle rarities, all of which claim ultra-low or proof-only mintages. In this case, merely 2,199 coins were struck for circulation. PCGS CoinFacts suggests just 40 to 60 examples survive across all grade levels. The last 1881 twenty we offered in any grade was an MS62 as part of our August 2020 Signature sale, and the last XF45 representative we handled appeared two years ago in our April 2018 Central States Signature auction. This sharp, semiprooflike example exhibits myriad marks and normal blending over the high points, all consistent with brief circulation. An opportunity that should be seized.

From The Selman Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26BC, PCGS# 8994

1882-CC Twenty Dollar, MS62 Frosty, High-End Carson City Coin

5190 1882-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Diagnostics include a spike in front of Liberty's eye and a die line above the A in DOLLAR. The Carson City Mint struck off 39,140 twenty dollar gold pieces in 1882. Recent repatriations from overseas have expanded the issue's availability overall, but high-grade survivors remain elusive. This MS62 offering is remarkably frosty, with vibrant luster that swirls over warm orange-gold surfaces. Liberty's curls and the stars show crisp definition, and field abrasions are relatively minor. Just a couple of reeding marks in front of the mouth are worth mentioning. Population: 29 in 62 (4 in 62+), 3 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

1885 Liberty Double Eagle, MS61 Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue Only 751 Examples Struck

5191 1885 MS61 PCGS. The 1885 double eagle is on the short list of the United States' lowest-mintage gold coins that were actually produced as business strikes rather than in proof-only format. The 1885 twenties have an impossibly low mintage of 751 coins, although its foundational rarity is somewhat overshadowed by the 1882 double eagle, which has an even lower production, recorded at 571 pieces.

Despite the incredibly low business-strike production, the issue may be somewhat underrated, even today. Garrett and Guth posit the following in their gold *Encyclopedia*:

"The availability of Proof examples is the only thing keeping this issue from being extremely expensive. The Smithsonian collection lacks a circulation-strike example of the date for this reason. It is estimated that there are fewer than 100 known in all grades. Most of the 1885 double eagles seen by the authors have been in circulated condition. There are a few examples known at the Choice level."

What Garrett and Guth allude to here is the 19th century preference (of the few well-heeled collectors who could afford to dabble in twenty dollar gold pieces) for proof coins over business strikes, no matter how low the mintage. Of course, the desirability and costly nature of high-grade proof Liberty Head gold coinage from the 19th century only reinforces how difficult, elusive, and desirable the business-strike 1885 double eagles truly are.

In MS61 this coin is one of three so certified at PCGS, with six coins finer (2/21). This example offers splendid eye appeal throughout, with colorful orange-gold surfaces. A few ticks on the obverse are noted, along with a couple of others on the reverse shield. But it is probably two small obverse digs, between stars 4 and 5, that preclude an even higher grade. The coin nonetheless radiates outstanding eye appeal.

Why were so few double eagles produced of this date and mint? For much of the 1880s, the San Francisco Mint had churned out double eagles by the millions each year; perhaps there was simply little need for P-mint twenties. Apparently, this division of labor made good sense throughout the 1880s. The San Francisco Mint's proximity to the western gold fields and the hard money economy of the region encouraged production of large denomination gold coins, while the eastern parts of the country were more comfortable with paper money and had less demand for large gold coins in circulation.

Ex: October Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1754; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 5077.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26BM, PCGS# 9003





1885-CC Double Eagle, XF45 Impressive Original Surfaces

5192 1885-CC XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. A single die pair accomplished a small production of 9,450 double eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1885. Perhaps 450 pieces survive, and while the average certified grade for the 1885-CC twenty is marginally higher than this offering, many examples on the market have been impaired or otherwise processed at some point. This high-end XF representative is wonderfully original with khaki and orange-gold surfaces that maintain glints of natural luster around the devices. Choice for the grade and housed in a green label holder. CAC: 8 in 45, 30 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004



1886 Liberty Double Eagle, AU53 Only 1,000 Examples Struck 40-60 Specimens Extant

5193 1886 AU53 NGC. For much of the decade of the 1880s, the Philadelphia Mint produced only token mintages of double eagles. The San Francisco Mint usually produced large quantities of the high denomination gold coins to satisfy the needs of the hard-money economy of the western United States but, for some reason, none were struck at the West Coast facility that year. All coinage had been suspended at the Carson City Mint that year and the New Orleans facility had all it could do to produce its mandated output of Morgan dollars. As a result, the minuscule Philadelphia mintage of 1,000 pieces constituted the entire production of business-strike double eagles for the year. Few were saved by contemporary collectors, who preferred to fill the gaps in their date runs with proofs. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 40-60 examples in all grades and Mint State coins are extremely rare. David Akers noted, "The 1886 is one of the rarest dates of the entire Liberty Head Double Eagle series."

The present AU53 example is about an average grade for the certified survivors. The slightest remnant of the original prooflike surface remains around the devices on the obverse, and within the shield on the reverse. The piece is well-struck overall but displays the expected high-point friction. A few light abrasions appear, the most noticeable a cluster of marks at 12 o'clock on the obverse, along with another below star 1. The orange-gold color has taken on a grayish hue in the fields from handling. Census: 6 in 53, 17 finer (3/21).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 6264, realized \$73,438.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26BR, PCGS# 9006



1888-S Double Eagle, MS65 One of Four Top-Graded Examples

5194 1888-S MS65 NGC. The total mintage for this plentiful San Francisco Mint double eagle issue was 859,600 coins, making it one of the few collectible twenty dollar gold pieces for the entire decade in high grades. The coins typically offered at auction are MS62 and MS63 representatives, with the occasional MS64 once or twice a year. The Saddle Ridge Hoard of 2013 turned up six examples in that grade, but none in MS65. This Gem is one of four so-graded at NGC. None meet that threshold at PCGS (3/21). Frosty luster rolls over this honey-gold Condition Census offering. There are just a couple of minuscule bagmarks on each side and a couple of ticks left of the ear. Census: 4 in 65, 0 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26BU, PCGS# 9009



1891 Double Eagle, AU58 One of 1,390 Circulation Strikes Made

5195 1891 AU58 NGC. The 1891 double eagle is one of those classic American gold rarities that was struck in business strike format, but whose total mintage approaches the minuscule magic level of 1,000 coins — in this case 1,390 pieces. In 2000 Michael Fuljenz and Doug Winter, in *Type III Double Eagles 1877-1907*, called the issue “the rarest Type Three Double Eagle struck after the 1880’s. Despite its obvious rarity, it is an issue which remains curiously overlooked and undervalued in comparison to some of the other ultra-low mintage dates from the 1880’s.”

A short list of those dates would include the 1886 double eagle (mintage 1,000 coins), the 1885 double eagle (mintage a near-mythic 751 coins), the 1882 (even more incredible at 571 coins), and the 1881 (2,199 coins). An analysis of price data versus production totals suggests that the 1881 and 1891 may be considerably underpriced still, in relation to some of their lower-mintage cousins.

Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth wrote in their gold coin reference (2006) that they believe fewer than 100 examples survive of the 1891 double eagle in all grades. With such a tiny emission, a number of the certified survivors are Prooflike. The present coin, while not so certified, is one of only 15 non-Prooflike pieces in this grade at NGC, which has seen but three pieces numerically finer: two in MS60 and one MS62 (3/21).

Only the slightest amount of rub separates this piece from Mint State, appearing on the obverse as a slight color change amid a patch of roughness on the cheek, caused by minor contact. A similar whisper of wear appears on the leading edges of the eagle’s wings. This piece was clearly plucked from circulation (if it ever saw it) shortly after its release.

Ex: October Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1777.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26C2, PCGS# 9016



1891 Liberty Twenty, MS60 Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue Seldom Encountered in Mint State

5196 1891 MS60 PCGS. The 1891 Liberty double eagle boasts a business-strike mintage of just 1,390 pieces, a tiny production total in absolute terms, but not unduly small compared to Philadelphia Mint outputs from the 1880s. The silver lobby was so strong in this country during this era that many European traders feared Americans would try to pay accounts in foreign trade with silver, a metal that was not in good standing with European central banks. They insisted on payment in gold and exports of double eagles rose sharply throughout the late 19th century in response. Double eagles were seldom seen in circulation in the Eastern United States after the Civil War and the Mint had to devote much of its resources to coining the vast numbers of silver dollars mandated by the Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. It must have seemed inefficient to spend time and resources striking double eagles that would just vanish into European holdings as soon as they were struck. This probably explains the low Philadelphia Mint production of double eagles in the 1880s and early 1890s.

The 1891 double eagle is an elusive, underrated issue in all grades today. Few examples were saved at the time of issue, because contemporary collectors preferred proofs over business strikes for their collections. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at about 100 examples in all grades, and Mint State coins are especially hard to locate. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify only 10 Mint State coins between them, and even that small total may include some duplication (3/21).

The present coin is an impressive Mint State specimen, with well-detailed design elements and partially prooflike fields. The bright yellow-gold surfaces show numerous grade-consistent contact marks and chatter in the fields, but the overall presentation is still attractive. Population: 1 in 60, 6 finer (3/21).
NGC ID# 26C2, PCGS# 9016



1891-CC Double Eagle, MS60 Only 5,000 Coins Struck

5197 1891-CC MS60 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Carson City Mint officials focused their efforts on five and ten dollar gold production in 1891. While each of those denominations claim mintages in the hundreds of thousands, only 5,000 1891-CC double eagles were struck. That minuscule total ranks second in the series behind the virtually uncollectible 1870-CC. Unlike that first-year rarity, the 1891-CC can be obtained without too much trouble in lower grades, though Uncirculated survivors are scarce, bordering on rare.

Although heavy chatter prevents an even higher numeric grade, this well-struck MS60 representative is clearly unworn and features radiant mint frost around the borders and devices. A lovely, high-end example with warm honey-gold color.

From The Cameron Collection.

NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017



1891-CC Double Eagle, MS62 Finest We Have Seen

5198 1891-CC MS62 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. Every single double eagle (or any gold or silver denomination, for that matter) struck at the Carson City Mint between its opening in 1870 and its closure 23 years later is the subject of sustained collector demand. That is particularly true of the lower-mintage issues. Among twenty dollar gold pieces, only one claims a smaller production total than the 1891-CC. Merely 5,000 coins were struck, second only to the impossibly rare 1870-CC, with 3,789 pieces.

Doug Winter (2001) has proposed a surviving population of 150 to 200 1891-CC twenties, while Rusty Goe (2003) offers an estimate of 270 to 325 coins. The latter seems more in line with the certification totals at NGC and PCGS, which should be considered slightly inflated. Either way, Mint State coins are scarce, bordering on rare. Although demand has clearly surged in recent years, the frequency of high-end auction appearances has not. This the finest 1891-CC twenty dollar gold piece we have handled since January 2020, and if one takes into account the green CAC sticker, it is the single finest we have ever had the pleasure of offering.

This original, near-Select coin boasts bright, frosted mint luster typical of the Carson City facility. There are a few small to moderate sized abrasions on each side, all consistent with the MS62 grade. Well struck throughout with warm honey-gold color, and fully deserving of the added recognition from CAC. Census: 10 in 62, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 62, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: McCormick Ranch Collection / Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 10702.

From The Selman Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017



1892-CC Double Eagle, MS62 Rare Any Finer

5199 1892-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. All 1892-CC double eagles (27,265 coins) were struck from this single set of dies. Of the hundreds of examples extant, most are seen across the various About Uncirculated grades, at least among those certified by the leading services. Mint State coins are much harder to come by, and they are rarely offered above the MS62 level. In fact, only five submissions are graded numerically finer at PCGS, plus six more at NGC (3/21). This Registry -quality piece features apricot-gold color with softly frosted mint luster radiating from both sides. The devices exhibit sharp central definition, and surface marks are unobtrusive. Population: 61 in 62 (3 in 62+), 5 finer (3/21).

From The Cameron Collection.
NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1872 Twenty Dollar, PR62 Cameo Only 10 to 12 Proofs Believed Extant

5200 1872 PR62 Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.7. Only a single die pair was required to strike the 30 proof double eagles in 1872. Of that number it is estimated that a mere 10 to 12 individual coins are extant today. Offerings of 1872 gold proof sets have been few and far between over the years. The National Numismatic Collection includes a full proof set of this year, delivered directly from the coiner on February 3, 1872. The American Numismatic Society Collection also boasts a set, courtesy of J.P. Morgan and R.C. Brock. T. Harrison Garrett once owned a set, but it was broken up. The only complete 1872 gold proof set offered at auction in recent times seems to be the one in the James Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1995), lots 799-805. As the coins were offered singly, this set may no longer be intact. Offerings of single specimens of this issue are also uncommon. A search of auction records reveals only four specimens (Cameo and non-Cameo) offered by Heritage since 1993. Offerings from other auction firms have been similarly infrequent. The present coin is an outstanding representative of this rare issue. The fields are deeply reflective, and contrast boldly with the strongly impressed devices. The coin richly deserves its Cameo designation. A few hairlines in the fields probably account for the grade. Census: 1 in 62 Cameo, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4154.

From The Gibney Family Collection.
NGC ID# 26DR, PCGS# 89087



**1873 Closed 3 Twenty Dollar
PR60 Ultra Cameo
'One of the Rarest Proof Double Eagles'
Only Eight to 12 Coins Extant**

5201 1873 Closed 3 PR60 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.7. The entire production of 25 Closed 3 proof double eagles was delivered on February 18, 1873. John Dannreuther believes that only eight to 10 pieces survive, while PCGS CoinFacts posits that as many as a dozen may exist. Either way, the 1873 twenty in proof format is a major rarity regardless of condition. This PR60 Ultra Cameo example features dramatic contrast between the thickly frosted devices and flashy, highly reflective fields. A reddish spot occurs below the 1 in the date. Despite myriad contact marks, this remains an impressive example of "one of the rarest Proof double eagles, along with the 1861, 1874, 1875, and other dates that seldom appear in the marketplace" (Dannreuther 2018). Census: 1 in 60 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 26DS, PCGS# 99088

**1896 Double Eagle, PR64 Cameo
Gorgeous High-Contrast Proof Rarity**

5202 1896 PR64 Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. John Dannreuther writes that "the quality of this year is among the best of the Liberty Head type. As with the other denominations, Proof gold coins from this era have heavy frost on the raised elements contrasting with glassy prooflike fields." That certainly applies to this PR64 Cameo representative. Both sides exhibit gorgeous, deep orange-gold color with the fields appearing almost jet-black against thickly frosted and fully struck design elements. A slender scratch in the left obverse field and a few other small marks may affect the grade, but they have little bearing on the eye appeal. Of the 128 proof double eagles struck in 1896, only 30 to 50 are believed extant. Census: 7 in 64 Cameo, 7 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26EH, PCGS# 89112

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE



1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS66 'A Constant Struggle to Achieve in Actuality What He Conceived in His Imagination'

5203 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS66 PCGS. It is fair to ask why it took Augustus Saint-Gaudens two and a half years to bring his High Relief double eagle into coin form. One reason is the number of other sculptural projects that were competing for his limited time. The other, and undoubtedly more important reason, is best explained by author Kathryn Greenthal:

"Saint-Gaudens's own approach to his work reveals his constant struggle to achieve in actuality what he conceived of in his imagination. He seems rarely to have been entirely satisfied with anything he did; on the few occasions when he was, he usually changed his mind sometime afterward. He worked and reworked sketches and models in quest of the perfection that at least in his own mind always eluded him."

This constant revisionism is seen also in his ten and twenty dollar gold pieces. What Saint-Gaudens was satisfied with for a circulating double eagle was what we now call the Ultra High Relief. It was only with the help of his assistant, Henry Hering, that the relief could be lowered to at least Hering's satisfaction (Saint-Gaudens was dying of cancer by this time), and also meet the requirements of President Roosevelt for something that approached the coinage of the ancient Greeks. Mint personnel had different requirements for circulating coinage. Their most prominent requirement was that the coin be fully struck with one pass through a steam press. What both sides settled on (at the president's urging) was a compromise of slightly lowered relief that required three passes through a hydraulic press, and a severely limited mintage. The results were spectacular and the High Relief double eagle is a touchstone of art incorporated into coin form. This coin is the embodiment of that striving for perfection. The surfaces are bright and satiny with an almost complete wire rim encircling each side. As one would expect, there are no noticeable or mentionable contact marks on either side.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

PROOF HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 High Relief Twenty, PR64 Radiant Mint Luster

5204 1907 High Relief PR64 NGC. All High Relief twenties were specially made coins that were produced in limited numbers to showcase the artistic merits of the design. However, a special subset of these coins has been recognized since the 1980s and are widely considered proof strikings. Clear diagnostics are known on both the obverse and reverse, but several special characteristics are also seen on the edge. The edge is of particular importance as the collar used was also used on the serif-letters Ultra High Relief twenties, those struck between March and December 31, 1907. Additionally, these pieces display bright, satiny mint luster, as seen on this piece. The always-present wire rim (or fin) is partially visible on each side. The mint luster is almost radiant on this coin. Few contact marks can be located, even with a loupe. An exceptional opportunity for the advanced collector.

NGC ID# 28HM, PCGS# 9132



1907 High Relief Twenty, PR64 Die Characteristics Are Easily Seen

5205 1907 High Relief PR64 NGC. Diagnostics are all-important on proof High Relief twenties. This proof is housed in an older generation NGC holder that surrounds the edge of the coin, making it impossible to determine the "Edge 3" or "Edge B-II" collar that was used on the last batch of Ultra High Reliefs and the regular production run of High Relief proofs. However, other diagnostics are available on the obverse and reverse. Most notably, two upside-down V-shaped die polish lines can be seen in the field below the base of the branch on the obverse. Also, a heavy die line runs through the base of the Capitol dome. On the reverse, die lines are visible within the raised portions of the sun's rays. Otherwise, the coin displays the radiant satiny mint luster common to proof High Reliefs. Only the slightest evidence of contact marks can be detected on each side. Exceptional value.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 28HM, PCGS# 9132

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



1908-S Double Eagle, MS63 Only 22,000 Pieces Struck Conditionally Scarce

5206 1908-S MS63 PCGS. The 1908-S double eagle represents the first Saint-Gaudens twenty dollar emission from the San Francisco Mint. It is well-known and popular among collectors for that reason, and for its tiny mintage of 22,000 coins. Uncirculated coins are highly sought-after but conditionally scarce, with AU55 representing the average grade awarded at the leading grading services. This reddish-gold Select Uncirculated example enjoys bright, frosty mint luster that radiates from lightly abraded surfaces. The natural color and vibrant luster deliver excellent eye appeal for the grade. Population: 23 in 63, 62 finer (3/21).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2019), lot 3332.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.
NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149



1912 Double Eagle, MS65 Rare Any Finer

5207 1912 MS65 PCGS. The 1912 Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a smallish mintage of 149,750 coins. Its certified population totals in MS62 and MS63 are relatively pedestrian — about a couple thousand each — but the issue becomes more challenging in MS64, scarce in MS65, and rare in MS66 or better. What also stands out about the 1912 is its status as the only issue for the year. There are no branch mint coins to supplement the population of Philadelphia representatives. This Gem is mostly orange-gold with deeper sun-gold accents and cartwheeling frosty luster throughout. The usual problem areas, including Liberty's face and the columns of the Capitol, are strongly defined. Population: 45 in 65 (5 in 65+), 11 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 26FM, PCGS# 9160



1924-S Double Eagle, MS64 Heavily Melted Issue

5208 1924-S MS64 PCGS. In many ways, FDR's Gold Recall made picking the true rarities among recent double eagle issues a mystery. Collectors wondered which dates had been all but destroyed, and which were waiting in Central American or European banks, ready to be repatriated to the U.S. For many years, the 1924-S was thought to be a top-tier rarity, only to see its rarity decline as many coins filtered back from foreign holdings. It remains a rarity in grades any finer than the near-Gem example offered here. PCGS has certified just seven coins in higher numeric grades plus 17 in 64+ (3/21). Light yellow-gold surfaces are softly lustrous with scattered marks but only a few significant abrasions.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6921; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3269.

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26G9, PCGS# 9179

1925-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64 Prime Condition Rarity in High Grade

5209 1925-S MS64 PCGS. The staggering mintage of more than 3.7 million 1925-S double eagles was all show and no go, because virtually the entire production was wiped out by the 1930s Gold Recall. Nor were there many repatriated foreign holdings. Research by Roger Burdette indicates only 500 pieces returned to collector's hands from foreign sources. In total, the survival estimate for 1925-S double eagles is a mere 1,500 coins.

This near-Gem example is finer than the vast majority of those survivors, while only a few 1925-S twenties exceed it in grade. Frosted surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. A few tiny marks are seen here and there, but they do not diminish eye appeal. The strike is sharp, lacking definition only at Liberty's torch hand and the upper windows of the Capitol building. Few finer examples exist at either service. Population: 21 in 64 (3 in 64+), 5 finer (3/21).

From The Estate of Richard Kay.

NGC ID# 26GC, PCGS# 9182

PROOF SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLE



1909 Double Eagle, PR63 67 Proofs Minted, Satin Finish

5210 1909 PR63 NGC. JD-1, R.5. Collector displeasure prompted Mint officials to replace the matte finish employed in 1907 and 1908 with more of a brilliant or satiny finish in 1909. According to John Dannreuther, the dies were sandblasted and then polished to create the effect. He writes: "Today's collectors vie for the Satin gold finish coins, as it is considered the most attractive of the matte finishes. The sheen produced by the rippled surfaces makes these coins the closest thing to a brilliant proof." This fully struck Select proof certainly has that look, and eye appeal is terrific. A few faint hairlines determine the grade of this rarity, one of 35 to 45 1909 proof double eagles extant.

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# 26GW, PCGS# 9206

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



1926 Sesquicentennial Half, MS66 Among the Finest at PCGS

5211 1926 Sesquicentennial MS66 PCGS. The 1926 Sesquicentennial half dollar is a notorious rarity in Premium Gem condition and a condition key in the classic commemorative series. There are only 20 pieces so fine at PCGS, and none are in higher grades (3/21). We have only seen a handful of these PCGS coins appear in our auctions within the last decade. The present example is well struck and devoid of bothersome abrasions, with a balance of satiny luster and field reflectivity. Delicate iridescent toning adorns each side, while an overlay of light champagne color emerges when tilted at certain angles. An exceptional Registry Set candidate. Population: 20 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer (3/21). NGC ID# BYJ4, PCGS# 9374

PROOF COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



1925 Norse American Gold Medal, PR65 Net Distribution of 47 Pieces

5212 1925 Norse Gold PR65 NGC. The Mint struck gold and silver medals designed by John R. Sinnock to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Norse immigrants to the United States in 1825. One hundred examples were produced in gold, but sluggish sales resulted in 53 of them being melted, leaving a net distribution of just 47 pieces. Today, these Norse American gold medals are highly sought-after and actively collected as part of the U.S. commemorative series. Finely textured matte proof surfaces are yellow-gold and carefully preserved. Census: 7 in 65, 8 finer (3/21). NGC ID# 28NU, PCGS# 9452

TERRITORIAL GOLD



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar 'Slug' K-4, Lettered Edge, AU Sharpness

5213 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., 50 Reverse — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. K-4, R.5. The earliest fifty-dollar "slugs" from the San Francisco Assay Office have the date entered on the edge. The denomination (50) and fineness (887) were entered by hand onto each piece. Kagin-4 was the last such variety; K-5 shows the date, fineness, and legends from the obverse die. This is a briefly circulated example that shows wear only on the eagle's neck and breast feathers. The butter-gold surfaces are mildly glossy, and display a couple of unobtrusive marks on the engine-turned reverse design. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.



**1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar 'Slug'
887 Thous., Reeded Edge, K-6**

5214 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. PCGS **Genuine. K-6, R.4.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an XF specimen that has been repaired. The date is strengthened, and the obverse field within the inner circle is extensively smoothed. Nonetheless, luster is present within the eagle's wings, and the corners lack the knocks often associated with circulated Old West slugs. Those in search of an affordable pioneer gold type piece need look no further. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.



**1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, XF45
Reeded Edge Variant, 887 Thous., K-6**

5215 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. XF45 **NGC. K-6, R.4.** Augustus Humbert was U.S. Assayer in San Francisco and operated his firm under Moffat & Co. as the provisional mint years before the San Francisco mint officially opened. There are two variants of the 1851 887 Thous. reeded edge fifties, differing in the placement of the outer concentric circle on the reverse relative to the rim. In spite of their large size (nicknamed "slugs"), these pieces traded hands frequently in Gold Rush California. They were one of the few forms of gold whose stated value could be trusted. This piece obviously circulated for years. The devices show even high-point wear and only a few minor edge dings are seen. The surfaces are bright, orange-gold with a few minor handling marks scattered across each side. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 6J5M, PCGS# 10214



1852 Humbert Fifty Dollar, AU50 K-11, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous.

5216 1852 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous., AU50 PCGS. K-11, R.5. Kagin-11 is the final Humbert fifty dollar die variety. Moffat & Co., the private firm operating the San Francisco Assay Office, reorganized in 1852. Respected founder John Little Moffat was out, and the company was renamed Curtis, Perry & Ward, after its remaining partners. Beginning with Kagin-12, the stamped ingots from the mint would replace Humbert's name and title with UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD. The rare K-11 is thus the end of an era that had begun just one year earlier, when the facility first opened. The present partly lustrous caramel-gold representative is nicer than most examples, since luster remains on the wings, and the only consequential mark is a small obverse rim knock at 12 o'clock. Listed on page 403 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 50, 10 finer (2/21).

NGC ID# ANGU, PCGS# 10217



1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, AU58 900 Thous., K-14, Final Slug Variety

5217 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 900 Thous. AU58 NGC. **K-14, High R.5.** Kagin-14 is the final octagonal fifty dollar "slug" variety issued by the San Francisco Assay Office, although production of tens and twenties continued into 1853. Sometime during 1852, the U.S. Customs Office began refusing gold coin with greater than 10% alloy, which obligated the Assay Office to change their ingot fineness from 887 Thous. to 900 Thous. Once the banking crisis was averted, the Assay Office dropped the production of fifties altogether, in favor of more familiar gold coin denominations. The Assay Office itself was only a temporary measure, made obsolete by the advent of the San Francisco Mint in 1854. But fifty dollar gold pieces would be minted again in 1855, albeit by private coiners Kellogg & Co. and Wass Molitor & Co., when growing pains at the San Francisco Mint prevented the facility from striking enough Federal gold coin to keep up with the output of Gold Rush miners.

The present Borderline Uncirculated 1852 Assay Office fifty displays ample luster and shows only light wear, mostly on the fletchings and the high points of the eagle's breast and leg. The butter-gold surfaces are less abraded than expected, though we note a small corner knock at 2 o'clock, and the obverse displays the occasional minor mark. The strike is generally bold, with unimportant softness evident on the date and the rightmost portion of the outer ribbon on the reverse. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only 15 pieces as Mint State, and undoubtedly resubmissions have inflated that figure over the past 35 years. Those in search of a nice near-Mint example should take advantage of the fleeting opportunity. Listed on page 404 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 10 in 58, 9 finer (3/21).

From The Gibney Family Collection.

NGC ID# ANHH, PCGS# 10019



**1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty, MS61
Kagin-3b, Short Arrows
Finest from S.S.C.A. 2nd Recovery**

5218 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar, *S.S. Central America* #2 (with Pinch) MS61 PCGS. K-3b, R.5. Short Arrows, O of CO in hair. The 1855 Kellogg twenty was struck two years before the *S.S. Central America* foundered. Among the 18 pieces recovered during the second excavation of the shipwreck, the present lot is single finest. Kellogg & Co. struck private gold coins in 1854 and 1855 to meet Gold Rush demand, at a time when the fledgling San Francisco Mint was getting up to speed. This sharply struck and satiny butter-gold example displays scattered small marks, none of which merit individual mention. The oversized holder includes a gold pinch also recovered from the *S.S.C.A.*, and an insert signed by *S.S.C.A.* authority Bob Evans. Listed on page 411 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 61, 1 finer (3/21).
PCGS# 675704 Base PCGS# 10225

S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA GOLD INGOT



Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot Medium Size, 39.27 Ounces Ex: *S.S. Central America*

5219 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 39.27 Ounces. CABG-430. In his *Mint Report* for 1855, Director James Ross Snowden addressed the problem of ingots and coins on the West Coast. His conclusion was that the most economical way to process gold dust from the American River placer finds was to turn it into large bars for export and trade. He also concluded that it might be desirable "to coin all the gold this is likely to be offered in pieces of five dollars or less." Mint Director Snowden was naturally concerned with U.S. coinage; however, his comments in the Report just as easily apply to private firms in northern California, as some of them (especially Kellogg & Humbert) were quasi-official entities.

"Before the act of Congress authorizing the issuing of gold in stamped bars, there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well as to meet the demands for shipment to Europe as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the Mint. There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expense of making small gold coins to be directly melted down in foreign mints and refineries. But since the important change in our mint laws, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars, whilst that which is needed for home currency is converted into coin ... "

This explains the existence of hundreds of gold ingots that were found among the wreckage of the *S.S. Central America*. They were immediately bound for New York, but most would likely be converted into government ingots and then shipped to Europe. This medium size ingot follows the usual format with the top side stamped: No 460 / K&H hallmark / 39.27 Oz / 901 FINE / \$731.41. Also, as usual, the ingot number is reproduced at the top of the back side in a different font. All the faces of the bar are bright yellow-gold with no variation in color seen.

PATTERNS



(Circa 1840) Seated Quarter Master Die Trial
Copper Layer Over Zinc Core
Unique Judd-110, MS64
Ex: Mickley, Parmelee, Judd

5220 (Circa 1840) Quarter Dollar, Judd-110, Pollock-123, Unique, MS64 NGC. 16.89 gm. In 2007, John Dannreuther studied the present piece and determined it was a trial from the master die for the With Drapery, No Motto Seated quarter. Stars had yet to be added to the master die. The design is centered on an oversized planchet which, at 31 mm, has the diameter of a half dollar. Though Christian Gobrecht was Chief Engraver at the time, the pattern is credited to Robert Ball Hughes. Judd-110 is traditionally designated as brass, and more recently as brass-plated white-metal. However, the alloy is provided on the NGC insert as 66.1% copper, 33% zinc, and 0.58% lead. Struck with a plain edge. In its prior auction appearances, this unique Judd-110 has appeared with a unique Judd-A1840-7 uniface obverse hub trial. That trial is separately offered in this auction. The green-gold surfaces are smooth and show hints of lilac toning. Each side has a small circular depression at the center, caused by a center dot on the master die.

Ex: Joseph J. Mickley; Colonel Mendes I. Cohen; Lorin Parmelee; W.W. Woodside; William H. Woodin; 1914 ANS Exhibit; King Farouk; Q. David Bowers 1955 Fixed Price List; Dr. Hewitt Judd; 1974 GENA Sale (Pine Tree Auctions, 9/1974), lot 1334; Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2176; ANA Sale (Stacks Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7484; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5405.
 NGC ID# 297M, PCGS# 11478



Undated Flying Eagle Cent in Copper Judd-179, PR65 Brown

5221 Undated Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-179, Pollock-207, Low R.7, PR65 Brown NGC. Similar to the issued Flying Eagle cent, except there are no obverse legends. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Listed under 1858 as PT1b by Rick Snow, who states "the same reverse die [was] used on some of the 1856 Flying Eagles, including the Snow-9. This pattern should probably be listed in the 1856 section due to the reverse die link." The Judd reference places the variety under 1856. The strike of the present Gem is needle-sharp, consistent with the circa-1859 (but 1856-dated) Snow-9 proof restrikes. The smooth golden-brown fields contrast with the frosty devices. Minor obverse carbon is all that limits the grade. Census: 1 in 65 Brown, 1 finer (3/21).

NGC ID# 6UEG, PCGS# 11783



1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1018, PR65 Perhaps Three Known

5222 1870 Dollar, Judd-1018, Pollock-1153, R.8, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The James B. Longacre Indian Princess design, apparently finished (or merely employed by) Mint Chief Engraver William Barber, named to the post after Longacre's death in January 1869. Liberty faces left with her sinister hand on a globe, her dexter hand holding a pole with Phrygian cap atop. Two flags are behind, one bearing 22 stars. The reverse is the regular-issue silver dollar die for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

This Gem proof is one of likely three examples known of this elusive issue. The surfaces are light champagne-gold and show no mentionable distractions of post-Mint origin. A small raised planchet mark about nine dentils left of the date, near the rim, is typical of aluminum coinage, both pedigree marker and evidence of the recalcitrant nature of the metal. We also notice three tiny spherical marks in the obverse field between Liberty and star 3.

Ex: University Park Sale (Steve Ivy, 3/1981), lot 1510; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 7108, as PR64 NGC, which realized \$29,900.

NGC ID# 2A23, PCGS# 61266



1872 Amazonian Half Dollar in Silver Judd-1200 Beautifully Toned PR66 Cameo

5223 1872 Half Dollar, Judd-1200, Pollock-1340, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is of the William Barber Amazonian design. A seated Liberty faces left, holding a sword in her left hand and resting her left arm on a large shield. Her outstretched right hand is on the head of an eagle, wings partially spread, at her feet. Thirteen stars arranged seven and six are before and behind her head, respectively, and the date 1872 is in exergue. The reverse depicts a spread-winged eagle holding three arrows in its right talon and a shield in its left. An olive branch is in front of the shield. The usual national reference is above, with denomination spelled out HALF DOL. below. The scroll crossing the shield reads IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Possibly two or three examples of this rare Amazonian half dollar exist in addition to the 10 pedigreed coins listed at USPatterns.com. Naturally, all surviving examples are highly sought-after, with the design often ranking among the most beautiful ever produced in this country. Rich reddish patina is seen over each side with a streak of lavender on the left margin. Phenomenal strike detail and quality for the grade.

Ex: Part of Robert Branigan Estate / 1978 ANA Auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1978); Rudy Sieck / ANA Auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 7-8/1981), lot 224; Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 7/2003), lot 499; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6423; Orlando Sale (Stack's, 1/2009), lot 815, as NGC PR66.
PCGS# 535354



1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar in Copper Judd-1225, PR64 Brown

5224 1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar, Judd-1225, Pollock-1367, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian Gold" design has a bust of Liberty facing left, her hair flowing behind her head and below the bust truncation, wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed Liberty. There are 13 stars along the border and the date is below the bust. The reverse is similar to the Amazonian silver design with an eagle, wings spread, grasping three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up to support a shield. A ribbon crosses the shield with the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below is the denomination ONE DOL. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples are known in copper, but several are gilt. The original mint red has mellowed over both sides but not evenly, leaving iridescent blue, brown, yellow, and faint red that is brightened by the deeply reflective proof mirrors in the fields. NGC ID# 2A6T, PCGS# 61497



1872 Quarter Eagle in Aluminum Judd-1234, PR65 Deep Cameo

5225 1872 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1234, Pollock-1376, R.8, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Described as a regular dies trial strike; however, USPatterns.com suggests these off-metal "trials" were deliberately produced for sale to collectors. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Examples were produced in aluminum and copper, and both are rare, with fewer than four of each confirmed to exist. This is only the second example we have handled since 1993. We sold the same PR63 in 2011 and again in 2014. As with most aluminum patterns, the fields are deeply reflective. Likewise, the devices display thick mint frost. In this case, both the mirrored fields and mint frost are extreme, which accounts for the Deep Cameo designation. Fully struck. NGC ID# 2A74, PCGS# 509827 Base PCGS# 61506



**(Circa 1840) Seated Quarter Obverse
Hub Trial
White Metal, Judd-A1840-7, MS64**

5226 (Circa 1840) Seated Quarter Die Trial, Judd-A1840-7, Unique, MS64 NGC. An undated uniface obverse hub trial of the With Drapery Seated quarter. Struck in white metal with a plain edge. Believed to be made by Robert Ball Hughes circa 1840. Stars are present, but not the date. The design is reversed, consistent with a hub trial. USPatterns.com notes, "there is also the possibility that this piece is part of the circa 1857-8 [Dr. J.T.] Barclay experiments." Well defined save for a few star centers. Believed unique.

Ex: Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2176; ANA Sale (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7484; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5405.



1915 Octagonal Pan-Pac Fifty SP65 Red Obverse and Reverse Hubs Trial Unique Judd-A1915-3

5227 1915 Panama-Pacific Octagonal Fifty Dollar, Judd-A1915-3, Unique, SP65 Red PCGS. CAC. The octagonal 1915 Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold pieces were intended to capture the romance and historic appeal of the old fifty dollar slugs issued by the United States Assay Office in San Francisco from 1851-1853. The design was conceived by California-born artist Robert Aitken. The obverse features the helmeted goddess Minerva (who also appears on the arms of the State of California) inside a circle with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. above and FIFTY DOLLARS. below. The reverse displays an owl (symbolic of wisdom) perched on a branch of western pine inside a circle with the legend PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION. above and SAN FRANCISCO. below. Dolphins appear in the angles of the octagonal corners, outside the circle on both sides.

The present piece is a unique hubs trial of these dies struck on an oversized copper planchet. It was probably in the fabulous collection of Virgil Brand for many years, and made its only auction appearance as lot 2249 of the Brand-Lichtenfels, et al Collections (Kreisberg/Schulman, 3/1964):

“\$50 PANAMA-PACIFIC TRIAL PIECE. To test the die prior to the striking in gold an impression of the \$50 Octagonal die both obverse and reverse was struck on a round copper planchet (60 mm in diameter). We have never seen any other such trial piece offered. Possibly unique. Perfect condition. Mounted in a custom plastic case. PLATE.”

Of course, the cataloger of this lot misspoke slightly, as the impression was taken from the hubs used to impress the die and not the die itself. Thus, this piece shows the mirror image of the devices that actually appear on the coins. Razor-sharp definition is evident throughout and the well-preserved surfaces of this impressive Gem radiate vibrant mint luster. A medium-size carbon spot at 3 o'clock on the obverse is the only mark of note. Anthony Swiatek purchased this hubs trial from Sol Kaplan at a coin show in Shaker Heights, Ohio in 1971. It remained off the market until we handled it as part of our January 2015 FUN Signature sale. For those who missed out, here is another rare opportunity to add this unique hubs trial to a fine collection of commemorative coins or Panama-Pacific International Exposition material.

Ex: Brand-Lichtenfels, et al Collections (Kreisberg/Schulman, 3/1964), lot 2249; Sol Kaplan (1971); Anthony Swiatek; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4508; Coins and Banknotes Auction (Bonhams, 12/2016), lot 236.

PCGS# 611828





**1916 McKinley Gold Dollar, SP63
Struck in Nickel, Judd-A1916-1
Extremely Rare Obverse Die Trial**

5228 1916 McKinley Dollar, Nickel Variant, Judd-A1916-1, SP63 PCGS. CAC. Major Lenox Lohr, of Chicago, Illinois, was one of the most prolific collectors of pattern coins of all time. His collection included more than 1,400 different patterns when he sold it to Abner Kreisberg in the late 1950s. Kreisberg sold the collection to the Empire Coin Company (Q. David Bowers and James Ruddy), and they offered it in a monumental fixed price list, circa 1961. Although this uniface obverse die trial of the McKinley gold dollar, struck in nickel, was not included in the Empire offering, Andrew W. Pollock III indicates Lohr was the first owner-of-record for this extremely rare trial piece. Robert Batchelder apparently acquired this example at some point, and Sol Kaplan owned it by 1971, when he sold it to Anthony Swiatek at a Shaker Heights, Ohio coin show.

Only one other uniface obverse die trial of a 1916 McKinley gold dollar is known struck in nickel. NGC has certified both examples as J-A1916-1 Variant, but it is possible that they should be considered different issues because of the different collar. In that case both pieces would be unique. This pleasing Select example exhibits well-detailed design elements and lightly marked surfaces that display slightly subdued luster. The surfaces are blanketed in delicate shades of greenish-gold and lavender-gray toning. This fascinating die trial represents the ultimate in numismatic rarity and it may be decades before collectors have the opportunity to purchase it again after this chance has passed.

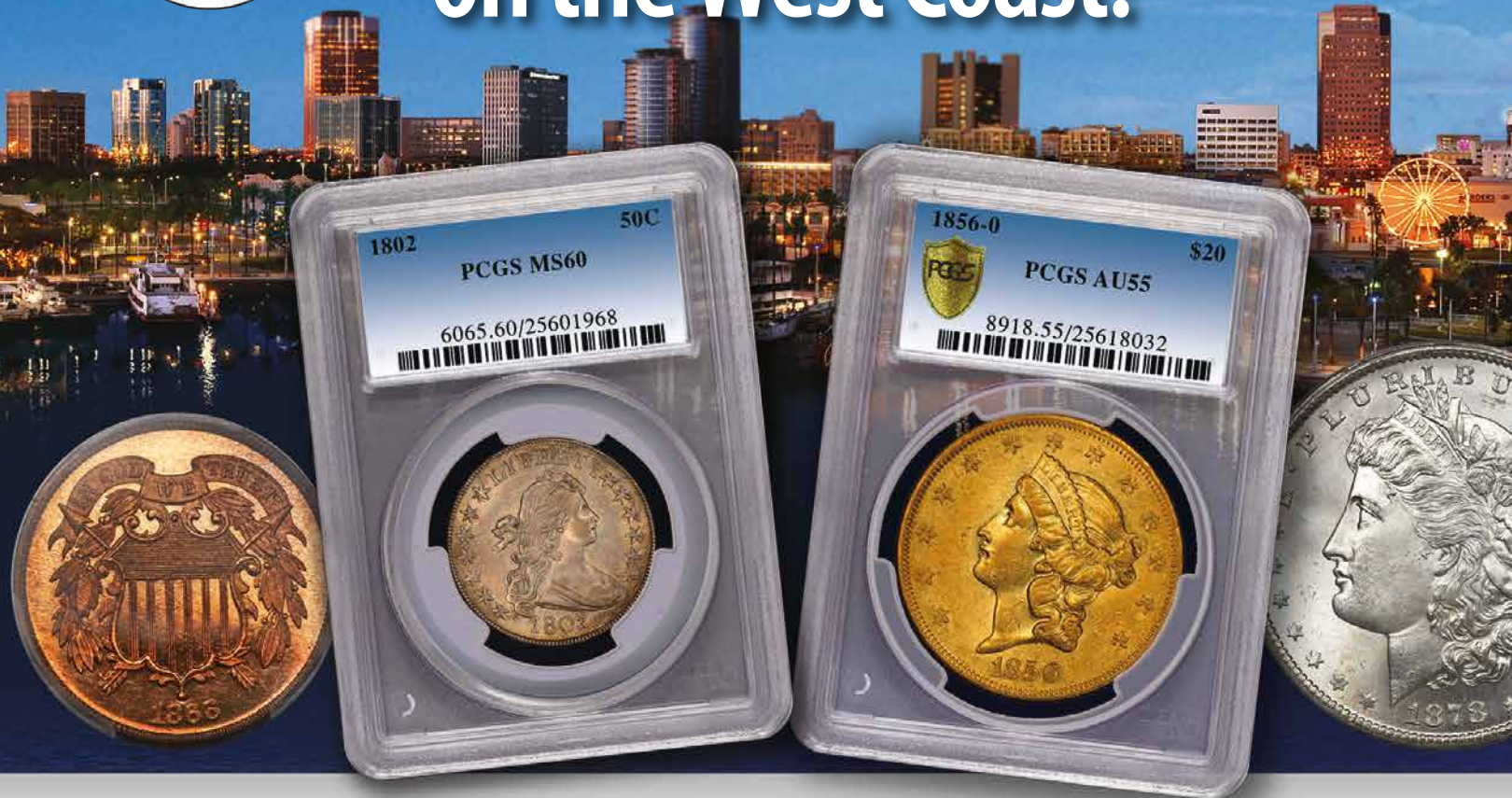
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6781; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4265.
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\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
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 48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.
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COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

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Dallas (World Headquarters)

214-528-3500 • 877-HERITAGE (437-4824)

2801 W. Airport Freeway

Dallas, TX 75261-4127

(NW Corner of Airport Freeway & Valley View Lane)

Beverly Hills

310-492-8600

9478 W. Olympic Blvd

Beverly Hills, CA 90212

Chicago

312-260-7200

215 West Ohio

Chicago, IL 60654

New York

212-486-3500

445 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10022

Palm Beach

561-693-1963

250 Royal Palm Way, Suite 306

Palm Beach, FL 33480

San Francisco

415-777-4867

603 Battery St.

San Francisco, CA 94111

London

+44 (0)207 493 0498

6 Shepherd St.

London, Mayfair

W1J7JE

Amsterdam

+31-(0)30-6063944

Energieweg 7, 3401 MD

IJsselstein, Nederland

Hong Kong

+852-2155 1698

Unit 1105, 11/F Tower ONE,

Lippo Centre, 89 Queensway Road,

Admiralty, Hong Kong

Corporate Officers

R. Steven Ivy, CEO & Co-Chairman

James L. Halperin, Co-Chairman

Gregory J. Rohan, President¹

Paul Minshull, Chief Operating Officer

Todd Imhof, Executive Vice President

Kathleen Guzman, Senior Vice President, Managing Director, New York¹

¹ Primary office location: New York

² Primary office location: Beverly Hills

³ Primary office location: San Francisco

⁴ Primary office location: Hong Kong

⁵ Primary office location: Palm Beach

⁶ Primary office location: Chicago

⁷ Primary office location: London

⁸ Primary office location: Amsterdam

Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Coins & Currency	Dallas	April 22-26, 2021	Closed
World Paper Money	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	May 5-7, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Dallas	June 16-20, 2021	May 3, 2021
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	June 23-25, 2021	May 3, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Hong Kong	June 24, 2021	April 26, 2021
U.S. Currency	Dallas	June 24-25, 2021	May 4, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Photographs	Dallas	April 12, 2021	Closed
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 22, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	April 27, 2021	Closed
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 30, 2021	Closed
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	Closed
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 20, 2021	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	May 22, 2021	Closed
Automobilia	Dallas	May 25, 2021	April 20, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	March 25, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	May 5, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	May 26, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	October 1, 2021	July 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 13, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 16, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 17, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 19, 2021	August 18, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1-4, 2021	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	April 11, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	May 1, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	May 6-8, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14-16, 2021	March 24, 2021
Sports	Dallas	May 20, 2021	April 19, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	June 17-19, 2021	April 27, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 17-18, 2021	May 18, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2021	May 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24, 2021	June 1, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	May 15, 2021	Closed
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21-22, 2021	Closed
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 8, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 12, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Real Estate	Palm Springs, CA	April 13, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	April 5, 2021
Wine	Beverly Hills	June 18, 2021	April 27, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 3, 2021	July 29, 2021

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sundays & Mondays
Sports | 10 PM Sundays
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesdays

Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesdays
U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
Prints & Multiples | 2 PM Wednesdays
Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesdays
Ancient Coins | 8 PM Wednesday

Sports Monthly Showcase | Third Thursdays
World Coins | 8 PM Thursdays
Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursdays
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
Wine | 10 PM First Thursdays

Auctioneer licenses: TX: Paul R. Minshull #16591. CA Bond: Paul R. Minshull #LSM0605473;
Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc.: CA-Bond #LSM0889114. FL: Paul R. Minshull #AU4563;
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Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc.: New York City DCA #41513036
 and NYC Second Hand Dealers License #1364739. BP 12-25%; see HA.com.

All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

3/22/2021



Lot 5145

PRICE • \$50



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